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Poll Tax Law Is Upheld; Willkie: 'No Timid Victory'; War Puts Curb on Betting

The World's Day—October 3, 1942

Washington: Poll Tax Law Is Upheld

Legislation to abolish payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting for members of Congress and Presidential electors was disapproved by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. "This is a reform which may, and if desired, should be effected by constitutional amendment. . . ." the committee report said. Eight states have poll tax laws—Texas, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

The new War Department building across the Potomac from Washington will cost $49,194,000, reports Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Chief of the Army Services and Supplies. General Somervell said the figure covered only the building proper, and not the costs of approach roads and various attendant facilities.

Orient: Wendell Willkie Dines With Chiang

Wendell Willkie, at a Chungking dinner given him by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, declared the war cannot be won by "timid souls." He said: "I view this war as a great world struggle for freedom. It will be won only by bold, courageous men who inspire their peoples to undertake and carry through bold plans."

New England: War Crimps Gambling Business

War put a crimp in the gambling business in New Hampshire when the Office of Defense Transportation forced cancellation of special trains to Rockingham Park race track. [Page 5.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced that a pardon would not be "sold" to a Massachusetts convict in return for free use of the prisoner's patent on auto license tabs. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Colonel Roosevelt at English Base

Lieut. Col. Elliott Roosevelt has been assigned to an air base outside London as a unit commander and will be making operational flights shortly. The President's son arrived in Britain this week.

German firing squads executed 12 more Czechs and 4 Netherlanders.

France: Berlin 'Assumes' Dakar Considered

Pierre Laval met with the French Cabinet as Berlin radiocast said it was "assumed" that defense measures at Dakar were under consideration.

The Vichy government decreed that entire crews of industrial plants will be conscripted en bloc to meet Germany's demands for 150,000 skilled workers from French factories. [Page 1.]

Detention of Edouard Herriot was confirmed by Vichy. The head of the former French Chamber of Deputies had protested Laval's dissolution of Parliament. [Page 7.]

Forbidden coastal zone restrictions in Occupied France were tightened by a German order. Entry permits are no longer to be issued for private purposes.

National: Aircraft Group to Co-operate

Eastern aircraft manufacturers pledged at New York to co-operate toward achieving American air supremacy by agreeing immediately to pool their combined resources of engineering, research, manufacturing technique, patents, facilities, materials and personnel in an all-out endeavor to attain maximum production. Guy W. Vaughan, President of Curtiss-Wright Corporation and President of the Aircraft War Production Council, Inc., announced the council's action following its first meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

At Columbus, Ohio, Gov. John W. Bricker requested Federal action to halt what growers termed an "exodus" of Mexican workers needed to harvest the largest sugar beet crop ever produced in Ohio, because they don't want to be stranded by gasoline shortage. The Governor urged Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffres to assure the laborers they would have sufficient gasoline to return to their homes.

The S. S. Magallanes of Spanish registry, first refugee ship to reach New Orleans since the United States entered the war, had aboard several hundred passengers of undisclosed nationality. About 50 are to debark at New Orleans.

Labor: Gentlemen's Agreement at Shipyards

At Oakland, Calif., a gentlemen's agreement went into effect to halt labor pirating and migration among the 220,000 employees of San Francisco Bay shipyards. Effect of the agreement reached between all shipyards and interested unions was to freeze the workers on their present jobs with certain necessary exceptions.

Wall Street's first union strike in the memory of veteran brokers began when 150 employees of J. S. Bache & Co. walked out for a closed shop and wage increases.

The Public Building Service Employees Union (A. F. of L.) called a strike and formed picket lines around the University of Minnesota's main campus and farm school 12 hours before Minnesota's football game with the Iowa Seahawks in Memorial Stadium.

At Cleveland, major East Side lines of the city transit system, tied up during the night by an unauthorized walkout of A. F. of L. union operators, resumed service in time for the morning rush of war workers and downtown office employees.

The Philadelphia Orchestra signed a new contract with local 77 of the American Federation of Musicians A. F. of L. providing for an increase from $95 to $90 in the weekly minimum wage rate of its musicians.

Objections by the American Federation of Musicians (A. F. of L.) have forced the war savings staff of the Treasury Department to abandon the presentation of specially prepared muscial programs over a network of frequency modulation radio stations, it was disclosed at a U. S. O. party last night.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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World Citizen

An American who became a pre-eminent world citizen is the subject of today's article in "The World We Want" series. Arthur Sweetser long served as the tenuous, unofficial link between the United States and the League of Nations. In his position, therefore, were focussed the peculiarly delicate problems of American internationalism—a plant whose growth is becoming much more hardy today under the pressure of war.

First Page of Second Section.

Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Political Drive In Bay State Is Reopening

Democratic swing begins tomorrow with every Massachusetts nominee participating.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

After lagging since the Sept. 15 primaries, the Massachusetts political campaign will pick up speed next week when the Democratic state ticket makes its first swing around the State in an effort to capture the choice elective positions now held by the G. O. P.

The Democratic state-wide swing begins tomorrow, with every state-wide nominee participating. They include Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, party nominee for United States Senator; Mayor Roger L. Putman of Springfield, gubernatorial nominee, and Mayor John C. Carr of Medford, Lieutenant Governor choice; as well as Joseph J. Buckley of Boston, nominee for Secretary of State; Francis X. Hurley, State Treasurer nominee; Thomas J. Buckley, seeking a second term as State Auditor, and James E. Agnew, Attorney General choice.

Start in North Adams

The tour, to be accomplished by available public transportation for the most part, begins in North Adams, Lenox and other Western Massachusetts communities on Sunday. On Monday the candidates will hit Pittsfield, with its big General Electric plant, Adams and other municipalities. Rallies will be staged at the gates of the G. E. plants. On Tuesday the entourage will move into Greenfield, Northampton, Turners Falls, Amherst and surrounding towns.

The Wednesday schedule includes a big "homecoming" rally at Springfield for Mayor Putnam. The day and evening will be spent around or in Springfield.

Thursday's activities will feature a "homecoming" rally for Representative Casey in Clinton. A big rally will also be held in Worcester the same evening.

Fitchburg Friday

On Friday the candidates will move into Fitchburg, Leominster, Athol, Gardner and surrounding communities. The Saturday schedule includes Lawrence, Lowell, Haverhill, Newburyport and other nearby communities.

Following this State-wide swing, the candidates plan to return later to those areas where they believe additional personal, en masse appearances are necessary.

Meanwhile, the Republicans are preparing for major rallies in Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield, Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, New

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Russians Cut Holes in Stalingrad Line; Byrnes Is Named Stabilization 'Czar'; French Shop Crews Drafted for Reich

Nazi leaders prepare 'permanent' program for draining French workers into Reich.

VICHY, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Laval Government has decided to meet Germany's demand for 150,000 skilled workers by virtually conscripting entire crews from French factories.

The decision was announced by Labor Minister Hubert de Lagardelle and Industrial Minister Bichelonne after conferring with Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain. Some 133,000 will be affected since only 17,000 have enlisted in M. Laval's campaign to comply with Hitler's demand.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLES, Unoccupied France, Oct. 3—A carefully prepared plan has been worked out by the Vichy Government which is expected to lead not only to a steady increase in the flow of French specialized workers for Germany and a corresponding increase in the number of French war prisoners released but also to the incorporation of French industry into continental industry in the "new European order." This is by far the most important activity at present in the country and is designed to have far-reaching effects.

[In a recent exclusive article appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, Egon Kaskeline disclosed that the Laval Government under strong German pressure was sending thousands of workers and entire plants with their equipment and crews to Germany to facilitate the full absorption of French industry into the Nazi war effort.

[Mr. Kaskeline pointed out in his article that the Germans have forced numerous French plants to standardize their output according to the German pattern, to modify models according to German blueprints, and to adopt the nomenclature of German industry.]

The plan has two nation-wide aspects both leading to the same end. First, the law of Sept. 4, obliging all able-bodied men from 18 to 50 and women from 21 to 35 to work in the national interest, is being applied to provide a census of available workers. Second, the entire national industry is under instructions to provide a census of

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Roosevelt signs bill to curb inflation trends and plans execution under one head.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt today named Associate Justice James F. Byrnes, of the Supreme Court, Director of Economic Stabilization, with broad policy-making powers to control the nation's cost of living.

At the same time he accepted Justice Byrnes' resignation from the Supreme Court, the President issued a sweeping order directing the National War Labor Board to limit wages and salaries, Price Administrator Leon Henderson to put ceilings on rents and prices, and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and Henderson to limit farm prices at levels as of Sept. 15, as far as practicable.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—President Roosevelt last night signed the price control bill and announced his intention of appointing a stabilization "commander" to carry out the vast new power given him to fix farm prices and control wages.

The White House attachés said the President would follow the signing today with a general order stabilizing prices, wages and salaries around levels prevailing Sept. 15, 1942, the date fixed by Congress.

Here in brief are the major provisions of the new price control law:

The President is directed to stabilize wages, salaries and prices by Nov. 1, on the basis of Sept. 15 levels so far as practical.

Where "gross inequities" would result or the freezing would interfere with the prosecution of the war, he is given wide powers to depart from the Sept. 15 levels.

Farm Ceilings

Farm price ceilings cannot be set below parity or below the highest market level between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, 1942, whichever is higher. The President is directed to raise these ceilings if they prove to be too low to reflect increased costs of farm labor and other farm costs since January, 1941.

A "floor" is put under the price of cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts, by means of Government loans equal to 90 per cent of the parity price. At the present time the top loan is 85 per cent of parity. On corn and wheat used for livestock feeding, the loan may still be 85 per cent.

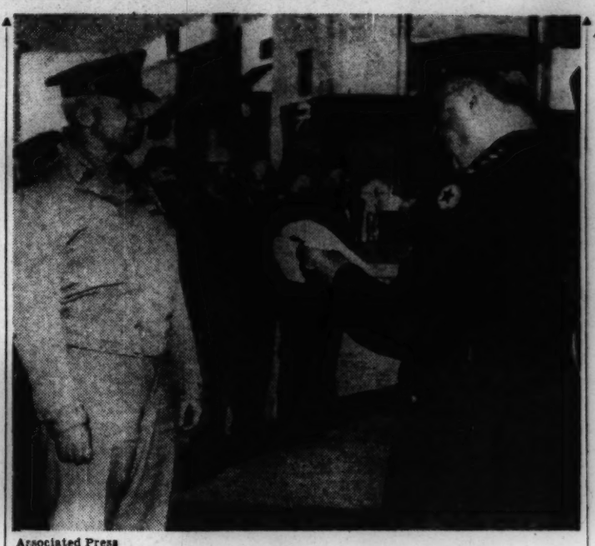
'Czar's' Power

The new stabilization "Czar," it was indicated at the White House, will be put over top of both the Office of Price Administration, which now deals with farm commodity and service prices, and the National War Labor Board, which has fixed a formula for wage control.

There is still widespread doubt in the Capital, however, that the new law will entirely halt the inflation spiral that has resulted in a 21 per cent increase in the cost of living since 1939.

In general the conference agreement conformed to the bill passed by the Senate and not the House measure containing a change in the parity formula to include farm labor costs.

Text of Legislation: Page 8.



Associated Press

Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold

Commanding general of the United States Army Air Forces stands at attention as Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, Adjutant General, reads the citation of General Arnold for the Distinguished Service Medal at Bolling Field, Washington. The medal was presented on General Arnold's arrival after a 22,000-mile air survey of the South Pacific.

By a Staff Artist

Japanese Retreat in New Guinea

Arrow indicates how Allied forces have pushed back Japanese troops in the rugged passes of the Owen Stanley Mountains. Under the protecting cover of fighter and bomber planes, the Allies have reoccupied the hamlet of Menari, 64 miles by twisting trail from the Allied base at Port Moresby.

Governors F.D.R. Turned Down Making Oil Statement Monday

Not before Monday will New Englanders hear the reaction of their six Governors to President Roosevelt's refusal to discuss with them personally an oil shortage that New England Congressmen have constantly been describing in Washington as "a serious menace to the welfare of the nation and hence to the war effort."

Promptly upon receipt of a telegram from Edwin M. Watson, Secretary to the President, to the effect that the Governors should consult "the Petroleum Administrator, Harold Ickes," rather than the President, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced that the six New England Chief Executives would hold a conference on Monday.

The Governor displayed considerable surprise at the President's unwillingness to discuss the oil problem, since the sole purpose of the Governors' visit to Washington was to have been to obtain answers to questions which they felt could be given authoritatively by only the President.

Those officials in oil circles who could be reached today believed that the Governors would release a strong statement on Monday concerning the President's attitude in New England's fuel crisis. The Governors had requested a personal audience with the President to discuss joint problems and methods of relieving a situation that is said to be rapidly getting worse rather than better.

President's Wire

The President's telegram from Mr. Watson to the Governors was quoted by Governor Saltonstall as follows: "The President has asked me to telegraph you direct and say that in view of the fact that this is a technical matter he suggests that you see Petroleum Co-ordinator, Secretary Harold Ickes."

Another important development was the announcement of Federal authorities that commercial users who can, but do not, convert to coal will not be allowed oil. No definition was given for the word "commercial," although it can be surmised to imply large consumers above the household class who are not closely linked with the defense effort.

A further announcement by the Office of Price Administration provided supplemental fuel oil rations to householders having children under four years of age. The supplemental additions would range from 50 to 125 gallons, depending upon the zone and the number of children.

Thus, homes with small children would be able to raise the temperatures in a well insulated house from the stipulated 65 degrees under the regular rationing plan to 70 degrees "in the space that must be occupied by the children."

U. S. Urged to Express Gratitude for Abundance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—At this hour of mankind's great extremity and in the spirit of the nation's first day of thanksgiving, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, Claude R. Wickard, today summoned the American people to pause in gratitude to God for an abundance which is dedicated to the re-birth of freedom throughout the world.

This abundance, Mr. Wickard gratefully affirmed, has averted for America and her allies a food crisis of incalculable proportions.

"Our country was in danger," he said—"in danger of a food shortage which would be upon us now if our farm production had not surpassed all previous records."

It took not a normal abundance to avert this danger. It took the largest supplies from the nations' granary in American history to avert this danger. They were forthcoming. They have been reaped. They constitute the Food for Freedom which is part of America's contribution to the battle for human liberty on every continent.

Sentiments Like Pilgrims

Traveling to the small rural community of Tylertown, Miss., to join with a little band of thankful farmers who quietly took the initiative to organize a "Thanksgiving Harvest Observance" which, they were sure, would typify and kindle the thanksgiving of all farmers, Mr. Wickard called on the nation for humble gratitude and re-dedication.

"Our feelings today," he said simply, "are much like those of the little group that marked our country's first Thanksgiving Day, 321 years ago. The Pilgrims, fighting to build a better world for themselves and their children, fighting to survive in an unfriendly wilder-

Continued on Page 3, Column 7

More Allied Arms for Yugoslav Patriots

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Yugoslavia's brave and tenacious guerrilla armies will begin the new year with more and better weapons if present United Nations plans mature.

Having already worked out several methods of supplying the troops of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch with small arms and ammunition, the United Nations are hopeful of being able to augment these badly-needed shipments.

Although a detailed discussion of United Nations plans is not permissible, it can be said that they rely more upon slipping by the Axis than upon opening new routes. It is known that the Germans and Italians are familiar with the supply tactics now being used, but it has nevertheless been possible to deceive enemy patrols to get the equipment to Yugoslavia.

Both British and Russian weapons have reached General Mihailovitch in small but vital quantities. It is now hoped that American equipment will be added since supplies from this country are finally reaching the Middle East in substantial volume. American four-engine bombers have already ranged widely over the Balkans and observers here think that American supply planes from the southeast could easily join British planes from the west and Russian planes from the east in carrying some weapons to Yugoslav guerrillas.

According to the most exact information reaching Washington, the last three or four months have been the most successful in the 18-month guerrilla campaign against the Axis in Yugoslavia. It is not expected, however, that the fighting will be either as intense

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

16 More Resisters Executed by Nazis

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 3—German firing squads have executed 12 more Czechs and four Netherlanders for continued defiance of Nazi rule, and hostages are being rounded up from the ranks of Belgium's native law enforcement agencies as a precaution against violence and sabotage, continental advices said today.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Word that comes through difficult but still open channels to the Yugoslavs in London and the United States, shows that the Croatian people are resolutely resisting Nazification.

No evidence could be more dramatic than the fact that Hitler's Quisling in Zagreb, Anté Pavelitch, has found it necessary to appeal to the Crotatian Peasant Party for support. And the peasant leaders turned him down, preferring arrest to supporting the Hitler regime.

As will be recalled, Hitler claims to have "freed" Croatia, which, before the German drive down the Danube River, constituted part of Yugoslavia. When that state collapsed, much of Croatia was given to Italy and the rest converted into an "independent" authoritarian state under the dictatorship of a Croatian arch-revolutionist and his gang of conspirators.

The conspirator-in-chief, Anté Pavelitch, had long lived in Italy, where he had carried on terrorist activity against Yugoslavia, even heading the organization which

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Stalingrad:

Soviet Says Nazis Losing Footholds

Moscow advices said the Red Army was advancing northwest of Stalingrad after breaking German attacks both inside and outside the Volga River city.

The Russians are battering down the Germans' hastily improvised fortifications and driving wedges in their defenses during battles involving huge masses of tanks, the Army newspaper Red Star declared.

With 2,000 to 3,000 fatalities daily, the Germans were forced back through the streets of Stalingrad Friday while the relief offensive northwest of the city gained a hill-top where the Germans had buried 130 damaged tanks as gun emplacements, the Russians said.

Tank-supported Nazi infantrymen, trying to roll the defense lines eastward toward the Volga, were reported by Red Star to have been the victims of a Red Army guard division.

While entrenched Soviet troops held firmly, the guard division struck swiftly against a side of the invasion wedge and compelled the enemy to retreat.

Squad by squad and house by ruined house, the seige-worn Stalingrad garrison was reported oust-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Allied planes batter Nazi and Japanese bases — Australian troops advance.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Today's war news is both gratifying and encouraging.

The Red Army has made new gains in the German flank north of Stalingrad and inside the battered city itself.

The RAF has carried out another heavy raid on the Rhineland and American Flying Fortresses have shot down 13 Focke-Wulfe 190 fighters without loss to themselves in a raid on Northern France.

Australian troops are nearing the summit of the Owen Stanley Mountains in New Guinea after pushing beyond Menari without opposition from the fleeing Japanese.

Flying Fortresses have ranged across the Coral Sea to pound Japanese bases and shipping at New Britain and the Solomon Islands.

Of all these developments, the Soviet successes at Stalingrad are by far the most dramatic and significant.

If the heroic Russians can continue to punch holes in the Nazi lines and prevent the invaders from consolidating their positions, there is good reason to hope the tide of battle at Stalingrad ultimately will turn. It hasn't turned yet, by any means, but it is obvious the Germans cannot continue indefinitely to suffer the heavy losses the Russians are inflicting.

Moscow, for example, estimates German fatalities in the siege as between 2,000 and 3,000 daily. To keep the picture in balance, however, it must be remembered that the Russians, too, are losing heavily. And while Russian manpower **may be well-nigh inexhaustible, Russian matériel is not.**

The RAF sweep into the Rhineland appears to have been carried out on a major scale and was productive of good results. Yet it is significant that the bombers did not go beyond the Rhineland. This may have been due to bad weather that kept the RAF at home for seven nights prior to Thursday or to improved German defenses. The most interesting feature of the Flying Fortress' raid on France was the apparent inability of Germany's admittedly best fighters to deal with the sky battleships.

The great powers of the Flying Fortresses, incidentally, may have considerable to do with the failure of the Japanese to make a stand in the rugged New Guinea highlands. Incessant aerial attacks seem to have rendered the Japanese supply lines virtually useless.

In Cairo, meanwhile, General Montgomery remarked cryptically that the British Eighth Army was preparing for the "next round" in Egypt. Does this mean the British contemplate attacking? Heavy artillery reinforcements have been reaching British positions in recent weeks. At the same time there has been no let-up in the flow of German supplies to Egypt by way of Greece and Crete. The direction of the attack may well depend upon which side gets the most supplies first.

Some Boston Scrap Bins Bursting Chicken-Wire Sides, but Need Is Still Great

'Dig Deeper' Ends Second Week of Drive

As the second week of the autumn scrap drive comes to a close in Boston, some of the scrap bins which have been placed at various strategic points throughout the City are overflowing and fairly bursting their chicken-wire sides. Others already have been emptied by City workers and are fast filling again.

But, many are practically empty. The need is great, and householders are urged to dig deeper in order that the State's goal may be reached.

By way of "jazzing up" the drive, Dedham High School "Scrap Cats" staged a junk jive in the school gym last night where more than a ton of scrap metal was gathered. Zoot-suit "doggy chains" were tossed into the admission bin, as jitterbugs swung in their slugs of scrap in order that they might cut a rug at the school's library Council dance. An automobile wrecker, a 100-pound iron door knocker in the form of a lion's head, a vacuum cleaner, and several toasters helped swell the bin, which also held a 400-pound piece of steel shafting.

Boston's Junior Police were on their beats early this morning gathering up scrap which they traded in at the Paris Street Playground for tickets to the Shriners' Circus at the Boston Garden. Five pounds or more gave each Junior Cop a free ticket.

Meantime, the Victory Key Kollection proceeds apace, with thousands of old keys, many of them almost antiques, coming from hiding. These, as with the tin cans, should be salvaged separately from other metal scrap, the salvage officials emphasized.

Keys should be dropped into the convenient cardboard boxes with the key-hole tops, now at strategic points throughout the City. Tin cans should be flattened and held for the monthly tin collection during the week of Oct. 19.

About 37 tons of salvage are expected to result from the tearing down of the 116-year-old iron fence around the State House. Ceremonies attending the start of taking down this fence, originally set for 10 o'clock Monday morning, will take place at 12:00 noon, instead. Gov. Leverett Saltonsall will hold the torch which cuts the first pickets.

According to Gustav W. Everberg, Superintendent of Buildings, the bid made by the Roxbury Iron & Metal Company for the State House fence had been accepted. To the fence will be added two cells in the State House basement, formerly used by the State Police, he said.

By a Staff Photographer

Tin Cans and Keys Should Be Salvaged Separately

In the upper picture, Miss Inez Markley, Wellesley College Senior, of Short Hills, N. J., shows correct method of flattening tin cans for salvage. Ends should be removed, placed inside, and the rounded can stepped on. Riding boots help; but if you haven't any boots, it's all right, for the cans should not be pounded down too hard—just enough to pack well in barrels or boxes! If pounded too flat, salvaging of the tin by detinning process will be hampered. Lower picture shows how the old keys pile up when hunted out from their hiding places. Granddaddy of old keys is being added to the mounting pile—an oldtime door-key at least five inches in length.

Best Attack On Oil Called Conversion

This is the last of a series of five news stories covering fuel oil conservation and fuel oil rationing, prepared by the New England News Bureau, Office of War Information.

New England's best single attack on the critical fuel oil situation is through the widest possible conversion of industrial and home heating units from oil to coal. Nothing can beat prompt mass conversions as a means of reducing fuel oil consumption. Nothing can do more to insure healthful and equitable warmth for New England's men, women and children.

Factory and industrial conversions can't do it alone, for their oil heating and power needs have been doubled and by their additions of war shifts around the clock.

With conversion active in the industrial big consumer field well under way, New England's big hope lies in the maximum number of household conversions between now and the first cold pinch of winter.

Granted that, if at all possible, the patriotic and self-protective thing to do is to convert, this article tells you why.

A recent survey indicates 23 per cent to 30 per cent of all domestic oil burner heating systems could be converted by the simple means of purchasing and installing new grates. It is largely up to you, then. If your oil burning unit was originally coal-fired, or if it can be converted to coal through new grates alone—then let your conscience and instinct for self-preservation be your guide. If in doubt, call in your plumber or heating man at once.

Labor Situation

A shortage of expert labor can become actually critical if there is any great public procrastination between now and the coming of severe cold. Local plumbing and heating contractors, however, are generally in a position to tackle this work now and spread it over a perid of time to accommodate the more farsighted home owners.

The estimated average time required to convert an oil burner to coal, including the most difficult jobs, is 5½ hours.

The survey findings reveal that 16 per cent of the oil burning units capable of being converted without any new equipment whatsoever ("the old grates are under the cellar stairs") and 34 per cent can be converted if grates or grates and lugs are provided.

With these figures in mind, and with the knowledge that the plumbers and heating contractors can obtain grates, stoker bars, fire doors, lugs, etc., for conversion without priority rating, it would seem that a large part of the "how" question is answered at the outset.

In New England, there are more users of so-called "space-heaters," individual, oil burning units usually portable, and with one, two or three burners, and users of oil burners in kitchen ranges, than all domestic oil-burning furnace-heaters, combined.

Heat Wasters

Space heaters are notorious heat wasters, and in every case possible should be converted to coal or wood. Grates, shakers and clean-out pans for ranges are available, and the total cost of converting to coal or wood will not exceed $7.50, according to government estimates. A tremendous saving of fuel and range oil can be achieved by this means.

All fuel conservation methods cost money, and it should be pointed out that conversion from oil to coal is by no means the most expensive.

The financing of conversion can be either by straight cash payment or by an easy F. H. A. financing plan. The cash method, where possible, is probably the wisest method of financing the conversion. This is one of the few kinds of spending that is patriotic right now. Keeping out of debt is in line with the President's 7-point Economic Program.

The F.H.A. Plan should be used only when it is not possible to make the required cash outlay. It applies to insulation, storm doors, and windows, etc., as well as conversion of heating equipment from oil to coal. Loans up to $2,500 are available, and any heating or insulation contractor or plumber can help the householder to arrange for time-payment terms.

Another way of getting a loan is through your bank, mortgage or insurance company, savings and loan association or some other F. H. A. qualified lending institution.

Associated Press

College Girls Wear Latest Fad to Class

Rolled-up dungarees worn by these Smith College girls at Northampton, Mass., are novel items in 1942 college wardrobes. Carrying their knitting and dressed suitably to help near-by farmers with their harvests after classes, they are, left to right: Sallie Van Norden, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Patricia Sater, Summit, N. J.; Joan Goldwasser, New York City; Patricia Porter, Jackson, Mich., and Mary Ann White, Hobe Sound, Fla.

No Pardoning Of Prisoner Tab Patentee

Richard W. Harrison, Massachusetts state prison inmate who displayed a patent from Washington on the Commonwealth's 1943 automobile registration "tab," may get something for his rights, but it will not be a pardon, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced last night.

Although the patent holder offered to contribute his patent "gratis" to the State in exchange for a pardon, the Governor declared that there has been no sale of pardons to state prisoners since he has been in office "and never will be."

So, although Harrison may possibly be paid for his patent, to all intends and purposes, he will continue to serve out his term of five to six years for breaking, entering, and robbery with eligibility for parole in September, 1943.

Harrison had figured that the new tabs would require a state outlay of about $35,000. His sketches submitted for a patent followed closely those of a Massachusetts citizen who donated sketches for "tabs" to the state free of charge. But the state neglected to take out a patent.

14 New England Women Graduated As WAAC Officers

Members of the fourth class of officers to graduate at the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, today include seven women from Massachusetts, two from Maine, one from Rhode Island, and four from Connecticut.

The Massachusetts officers are: Lydia Richardson Briggs of Attleboro; Helen Workman Currie of South Hadley; Esther B. Karesky of Dorchester; Alice Elizabeth McNiff of Hudson; Bernice R. Peachy of Worcester; Stephanie Ann Podzunas of Brockton; and Doris Evelyn Ward of Reading.

From Maine: Ruth Dorothy Jillson of Portland; and Mattie Anna Pinette of Guilford. From Rhode Island: Margaret Louise Philpot of Providence; and from Connecticut: Elizabeth Helen Branch of Glenbrook; Doris Barbara Clarke of Springdale; Eleanor Fox of Stanford; and Anne M. Magera of Hartford.

Dr. Henry G. Harmon, President of Drake University in Des Moines, will deliver the graduation address.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool today. With gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Continued cool today.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Slowly rising temperature today.

Eastport to Block, Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:44 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 7:22 a. m.; height 7.9 feet.
Sunday, 7:40 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles Saturday by 6:54 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:52 p. m.

Navy Casualty List for New England

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Navy Department yesterday released its casualty list number 13, covering the period Sept. 7 to 21, inclusive.

Compiled Sept. 24, the list, with next of kin, includes:

Massachusetts

Officers

Killed

Ginty, James Bartholomew, lieutenant (junior grade)—wife, Mrs. J. B. Ginty, Salem; mother, Mrs. John J. Ginty, Wenham.

Wounded

Mullan, William Evans Anthony, commander—wife, Mrs. Pauline H. Mullan, Winchester.

Missing

Baketel, George Saunders, lieutenant—wife, Mrs. Verna C. Baketel, Methuen.

Billings, Edmund, lieutenant commander—wife, Mrs. Elise G. Billings, Concord.

Maxim, Austin Smith, lieutenant (junior grade)—wife, Mrs. Juliet B. Maxim, New Bedford.

Noonan, Malcolm Joseph, lieutenant (junior grade)—wife, Mrs. Phyllis Mary Noonan, Avon; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E Noonan, Brockton.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Bump, Daniel Merdeca, seaman, first class—wife, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bump, Roxbury.

Cadieux, George Henry, seaman, second class—father, Mr. Adelard Cadieux, Springfield.

Kennedy, John James, electrician's mate, third class—brother, Mr. David Kennedy, Greenfield.

Walker, William Moore, boatswain's mate, second class—father, Mr. Harry A. Walker, Boston.

Wounded

Clark, Donald E., private, U. S. Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Anne B. Clark, Quincy.

Jyz, Stefan, Jr., boatswain's mate, first class—father, Mr. Stefen Jyz, Sr., Ludlow.

Pillsbury, Edward Joseph, seaman, second class—father, Mr. Leo Andrew Pillsbury, Pleasant St., Dunstable. (Reported missing on Navy Department casualty list No. 12, released September 17, 1942.)

Missing

Bailey, Richard Edward, seaman, second class—mother, Mrs. Leone F. Bailey, Manchester.

Beresik, Stephen Edward, fireman, third class—father, Mr. Dominic Beresik, Worcester.

Blanchard, Charles Henry, fireman, second class—mother, Mrs. Alberta Louisa McAloon, Everett.

Bond, Jacob Waldo, storekeeper, third class—wife, Mrs. Barbara Corwin Bond, Nahant; father, Mr. Joseph Waldo Bond, Winchester.

Boucher, Rudolph Arthur, seaman, second class—father, Mr. Joseph Boucher, Fitchburg.

Buffington, Lloyd Roy, machinist's mate, first class—wife, Mrs. Carol Buffington, Quincy.

Corrado, Rudolph, seaman, second class—father, Mr. Joseph Corrado, Brockton.

Courtney, Thomas Joseph, seaman, second class—father, Mr. John Patrick Courtney, Springfield.

Curran, John Timothy, seaman, second class—brother, Mr. Francis Curran, Lynn.

Daggett, Louis Lee, seaman, second class—mother, Mrs. Catherine H. Daggett, Framingham.

Daly, John Joseph, fireman, third class—sister, Mrs. Ann Daly, Roxbury, Boston.

Dame, John Philip, electrician's mate, third class—father, Mr. Philip E. Dame, Springfield.

Davis, Charles Orin, seaman, second class—sister, Miss Evelyn Marie Davis, Springfield.

Derosia, Kenneth William, seaman, second class—father, Mr. Wesley L. Derosia, Adams.

Doyle, Donald Bennet, seaman, second class—mother, Mrs. Cathrine Doyle, Boston.

Dupre, Roland Rene, fireman, third class—father, Mr. Joseph A. Dupre, Springfield.

Frost, Zigmund Romeo, seaman, second class—father, Mr. Joseph Frost, Holyoke.

Gagnon, Almanzor Aurhur, seaman, second class—father, Mr. John B. Gagnon, Oakland Avenue, South Swansea.

Gates, Donald Arthur, seaman, second class—father, Mr. Ellsworth C. Gates, Ashburnham.

Haller, Charles Barry, seaman, second class—father, Mr. Bernard J. Haller, Boston.

Harris, Roland Clarence, seaman, first class—father, Mr. Charles Louis Harris, Greenfield.

Jez, John Thomas, fireman, third class—father, Mr. John Thomas Jez, Holyoke.

Keey, William Andrew, electrician's mate, third class—guardian, Marion A. Joyce, Brookline.

Kloene, Herbert Herman, boatswain's mate, second class—wife, Mrs. Ruth A. Kloene, Cambridge.

Kowalski, Charles Gregory, seaman, second class—father, Mr. Vincent Kowalski, North Brookfield.

Lach, Edwin, machinist mate, first class—father, Mr. Stanley Lach, Southbridge.

Lamothe, Edward Adreane, seaman, second class—father, Mr. Harvey Lamothe, Indian Orchard.

Landsburg, William James, seaman, second class—father, Mr. James E. Landsburg, Lynn.

Leger, Henry Edley, seaman, second class—father, Mr. Philias P. Leger, Fitchburg.

Le Moure, Edward Richard, storekeeper, third class—father, Mr. Thomas Emanuel Le Moure, East Boston.

Loughman, William Cornelius, seaman, second class—mother, Mrs. Julia A. Loughman, Boston.

MacDonald, Gordon Dexter, seaman, first class—father, Mr. Reginald MacDonald, Somerville.

MacDonald, Leslie Walter, seaman, first class—father, Mr. James E. MacDonald, Newton.

MacNeil, George Irving, seaman, first class—father, Mr. George Reed MacNeil, Saugus.

Marawiec, Teddy Joseph, fireman, third class—brother, Mr. John Marawiec, Chicopee.

Martel, Renald Telesphore, seaman, second class—father, Mr. Henry Martel, Springfield.

Masciarelli, Nicholas John, electrician's mate, third class—father, Mr. Palmerino Masciarelli, Marlboro.

McDonald, Anothy Thomas, Jr., seaman, second class—father, Mr. Anthony F. McDonald, East Boston.

McDonald, John Francis, fireman, third class—mother, Mrs. Margaret McDonald, Medford.

Michaud, Alfred Joseph, seaman, second class—mother, Mrs. Rose V. Michaud, Framingham.

Moniz, Manuel, Jr., aviation machinist's mate, third class—father, Mr. Manuel P. Moniz, Lexington.

Moore, Francis Henry, carpenter's mate, third class—brother, Mr. Raymond S. Moore, Gardner.

Murphy, John Andrew, seaman, second class—father, Mr. John Thomas Murphy, Newton.

Myers, James William, watertender, first class—wife, Mrs. Sadie Myers, Boston.

Pothier, Dolor, watertender, first class—wife, Mrs. Dorothy Rachel Pothier, East Lynn.

Randall, Norman Henry, fireman, first class—father, Mr. Lewis Aikin Randall, Natick.

Reed, James J., pharmacist's mate, second class—wife, Mrs. Margaret Foley Reed, Roxbury.

Ringus, Julian Gustan, boatswain's mate, second class—father, Mr. Joseph Ringus, Athol.

Roberts, Spencer Allan, seaman, second class—father, Mr. Edgar O. Roberts, Jr., Lowell.

Sciarpelletti, Americo Michael, baker, second class—mother, Mrs. Nicola S. Ciopponi, Dedham.

Scully, George John, fireman, third class—brother, Mr. James Scully, Cambridge.

Souza, Antone Dias, seaman, second class—father, Mr. August Souza, South Dartmouth.

Stone, George Louis, apprentice seaman—father, Mr. Henry R. Stone, Worcester.

St. Pierre, David Adelard, watertender, first class—wife, Mrs. Alice Louise St. Pierre, New Bedford.

Szapouski, John Anthony, watertender, first class—wife, Mrs. Margaret Szapouski, West Lynn.

Turco, Daniel Donato, seaman, second class—father, Mr. Paul Turco, Chelsea.

Walton, Leland Herbert, seaman, second class—father, Mr. Keith Augustus Walton, Newburyport.

Weber, B. R., boatswain's mate, first class—mother, Mrs. Barbara Marie Weber, Somerville.

New Hampshire

Enlisted Personnel

Missing

Bolton, Clyde, fire controlman, third class—father, Mr. Edwin F. Bolton, Concord.

Saj, John Stanley, electrician's mate, first class—father, Mr. Anthony Saj, Reeds Ferry.

Rhode Island

Officers

Killed

Smith, Reynolds C., Lieutenant Commander—wife, Mrs. Madeline Ross Smith, Wakefield.

Missing

Tuttle, Raymond Hodges, commander—wife, Mrs. Mary Lynn Tuttle, Newport.

Enlisted Personnel

Missing

Amancio, Manuel Michea., Jr., gunner's mate, third class—father, Mr. Manuel Amancio, Westerly.

Battersby, William Franklin, yeoman, third class—father, Mr. William H. Battersby, Pawtucket.

Burke, Edward D., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Slayton, Providence.

Clark, Arleigh Bryn, Jr., watertender, second class—wife, Mrs. Henrietta Pearl Clark, Pawtucket.

Crowther, Daniel Louis, radioman, second class—mother, Mrs. Mary A. Crowther, Providence.

Fisher, Alfred Edward, seaman, second class—sister, Mrs. Doris Carey, Cranston.

Griffiths, Leslie Joseph, seaman, second class—mother, Mrs. Clara Griffiths, Central Falls.

Howland, Carl Badger, Jr., seaman, second class—father, Mr. Carl Badger Howland, Sr., Greenwood.

Jones, William Lee, electrician's mate, third class—wife, Mrs. Caroline Perry Jones, Warren.

Kiczak, Nicholas, fireman, first class—father, Mr. Henry Kiczak, Woonsocket.

Vermont

Officers

Missing

Tuttle, Raymond Hodges, commander—mother, Mrs. Lillie Jane Tuttle, 95 Barre Street, Montpelier.

Enlisted Personnel

Missing

Bruso, Donald Raymond, boatswain's mate, second class—father, Mr. Carl W. Bruso, Fairfax.

Maine

Wounded

Paul E. Houde, private, Marine Corps—father, Eugene House, Biddeford.

Missing

Daniel Joseph Davis, Jr., seaman second class—father, Daniel Joseph Davis, Sr., Saco.

Emile Romeo Leblanc, seaman second class—father, William Leblanc, Sheridan.

Wilbur Melvin Livingstone, seaman second class—father, Melvin E. Levingstone, Davis St., Brownville.

Wilbur Henry McKeown, electrician's mate second class—mother, Mrs. Doris M. Carlisle, Surry.

George William Parker, seaman first class—wife, Mrs. George Parker, Portland.

John Edward Phair, seaman first class—father, Charles E. Phair, Limestone.

Donald Lester Sullivan, signalman second class—wife, Mrs. Jeanette Marie Sullivan, West Scarboro; mother, Mrs. Josephine Sullivan, Scarboro.

Guy Ellicott Torrey, Jr., seaman first class—wife, Mrs. Guy E. Torrey, Jr., Bar Harbor; brother, Fred A. Torrey, Stonington.

Charles Chester Trainor, radioman third class—father, Thomas P. Trainor, Millinocket.

Bay State Political Campaign Due to Speed Up Next Week

Continued from Page 1

Bedford, with the windup rally coming on Nov. 1 at Symphony Hall, Boston. In other years the Boston Garden has been the scene of the windup rally.

Between now and Oct. 14, the last day for registration of voters for the Nov. 3 election, both parties are concentrating considerable effort to gain new registrations throughout the State.

The Republican State Committee and the Democratic State Committee both report considerable progress. The Democratic effort is being aided considerably, political observers believe, by the drive of the Roman Catholic clergy to get all their parishioners registered to vote against the birth control referendum.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will devote most of his political activity next week to appearances before various groups in his capacity and duties as Governor.

Meanwhile, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill is making nightly appearances before various organizations, stressing the need of continuing the present administration to speed the war effort and maintain a strong home front.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, in the State over the week end, will be back in Washington next week, acting on the tax bill. Therefore, his campaign will be carried on by his friends, including Maxwell Rabb, his secretary.

But the Democratic activity is expected to impress upon Massachusetts voters that there is a real campaign in progress. And well it might, for only 31 days remain before the voters go to the polls on Nov. 3. **Edgar M. Mills**

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

The Hamid-Morton Circus continues at the Boston Garden under the sponsorship of the Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine. The final performance will be Sunday evening. Matinees are at 3 p. m. and evening performances at 8:30.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Harry C. Browne, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose, at 3:30 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, Miss Dorothy Adlow will lead a group "Exploring the Museum," and Dr. C. M. A. Hanfman will talk on Roman Art, at 3 p. m. A Victory Concert will also be given by Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, and Harrison Keller, violinist, in the Tapestry Gallery at 4:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Another Riding Hanneford

By a Staff Photographer

Youthful Kay Frances Hanneford

Currently with the Hamid-Morton Shrine Circus in Boston Garden, is one of the youngest equestriennes in the show world. We caught her in practice clothes just as she came out of the ring the other morning, with Kate, a white horse which she rides with all the familiarity and ease of a veteran. Kay represents the fourth generation of riding Hannefords, and this is her debut year, although she learned to sit a horse before she learned to walk. Kay has two older brothers, George, Jr., and Tommie, also with the circus.

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W.C.T.U. Finds Prohibition Call Rising Under Liquor's Excesses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 2—The groundswell of public resistance set in motion by liquor's own excesses and bad effects on the nation is again rising with special force derived from the need for safeguarding national morale, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union heard at its sixty-eighth Annual Convention here, with about 1,000 delegates present from all 48 States.

'Prohibition Rekindled'

The keynote was struck by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith when she said, "the tide is turning. The pendulum of public opinion is once more swinging to the right. Prohibition is regaining ground. The same elements which were responsible for repeal may be responsible for the repeal of repeal." She declared the term "liquor control" was a misnomer.

The rekindled prohibition spirit was evidenced in the cheers given by the audience to the speakers and to the buzz of lobby talk between sessions. Delegates, including many who have attended dozens of W. C. T. U. conventions showed a livelier step and more twinkle in their eyes. In reporting by states, they said the "dry" spirit was definitely gaining with many church bodies joining in the fight.

A patriotic note pervaded the convention and large American flags, along with the W. C. T. U. banner, graced the platform. Delegates resented what they said was an implication that an effort was being made to foist prohibition on the country again while the boys are away and only "the old folks" can vote. Rather they said this was a time when physical fitness and self-denial are being stressed not only for those at the front but for those at home also.

The way in which emphasis is now being placed on discipline as a necessary adjunct to freedom was stressed in an address on the "Foundations of Freedoms," Friday night by Mrs. J. D. Bragg, of St. Louis, President, Woman's Division of Christian Service, Methodist Church of the United States.

"As adults we realize the need of discipline for the sake of attaining physical fitness, mental alertness, social welfare and spiritual dynamics," she said. "Only in this way, also, may we secure the freedoms mentioned in the historic document known as the Atlantic Charter."

In an address on "What's Wrong With Prohibition," Theodore R. Sills, public relations counsel of Chicago, said a positive word for the negative terms in prohibition should be brought forth by the W. C. T. U. In this connection he said that when opprobrium became attached to term "check-off," the Congress of Industrial Organizations began talking about "union security" and "union maintenance."

Mr. Sills also called attention to a test campaign inaugurated by the liquor interests in which they will spend $100,000 with newspapers of less than 50,000 circulation in the South. He said this may result in a bigger campaign to break the backbone of the prohibition movement.

Reports were received during the day on the work of the W. C. T. U. youth organization and on the functions of its publications, also from the Recording Secretary and from the Treasurer.

The session today will be marked by an address on "Brewery and Distillery Saboteurs," by Dr. Seale Harris, Birmingham physician who cites cases to show the damage to the human system caused by alcohol. The convention extends through Tuesday.

Mexican Artist Finds U. S. Awake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The United States is fully aware of the seriousness of the war situation, Antonio Arias Bernal, Mexican cartoonist, declared in an interview at the Museum of Modern Art here yesterday. Although he had expected to find the American people depressed at being engaged in a great war, he found only optimism and confidence in victory, Señor Bernal said.

The Mexican cartoonist, here at the invitation of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs to paint a series of war posters and illustrations for distribution in Latin America, is a frequent contributor to the magazine Hoy (Today) in Mexico City and his work has appeared also in newspapers and magazines in the United States.

He will make 12 large posters and illustrate a pamphlet dealing with war issues which will be sent throughout Central and South America by the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

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Strikes and 'Politics as Usual' Irk Men Home From Front—Admiral Hart

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 3 (AP)—Admiral Thomas C. Hart says he was "very much saddened" by what he found in the United States upon his return from the Pacific war theater where he was Commander of Allied naval forces in the Western Pacific.

Making a surprise unofficial visit here, he said in an interview yesterday that many young officers and enlisted men who returned from fighting at sea complained that they found many of the folks at home were not participating in "equality of sacrifice."

"We are going to win the war on the firing line," said Admiral Hart, "and that is a considerable distance from here. And the function of the rear area is to make and maintain a powerful firing line.

"The fighting men come to the rear to rest and recuperate. They have been on the firing line, in danger at all times; they have seen their buddies maimed and killed.

"They tell me that when they get back they don't see much sacrificing in the rear area. Strikes make them see red. They complain about 'politics as usual.' They tell me they want 'equality of sacrifice,' a phrase I used when I first came back and had to make speeches and broadcasts."

School for Training Women Union Heads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—A school to train women for leadership in trade unions has been formed by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Rebecca Bearman, Chairman of the Council's Women's Committee, announced today. The object of the school is not only to supply women to replace men entering the armed services, but to draw women into leadership in greater proportion to their numbers in industry, Mrs. Bearman said.

Classes will be conducted every Monday and Wednesday night at the School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place, and will run for six weeks, beginning on Oct. 5. Mrs. Bearman said the courses will give active trade union members historical background of the important rôle women have played in the labor movement, to solve practical trade union problems, and to train women to conduct similar classes in their own unions. She voiced the hope that the school would stimulate similar classes throughout the country.

Eccentric Scoop On F. D. R.'s Trip

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., Oct. 3 (AP)—The weekly Birmingham Eccentric scooped the world on President Roosevelt's secret visit to Detroit war plants, but it wasn't the doing of Editor George Averill, who is a member of the State Defense Commission.

It was just one of those things—some unedited advertising copy, by a local antique dealer who likes to write his own informal ads with a political twist—that gave Mr. Averill's paper the scoop. The story never did get into the Eccentric's *news* columns prior to its release by the White House.

But at the end of the ad inserted in last week's issue by the antique dealer, Fenton R. Mathews, appeared this footnote:

"(The President visited Detroit this week—elections in November.)"

"I wasn't especially aware of any secrecy surrounding the President's visit," Mathews explained.

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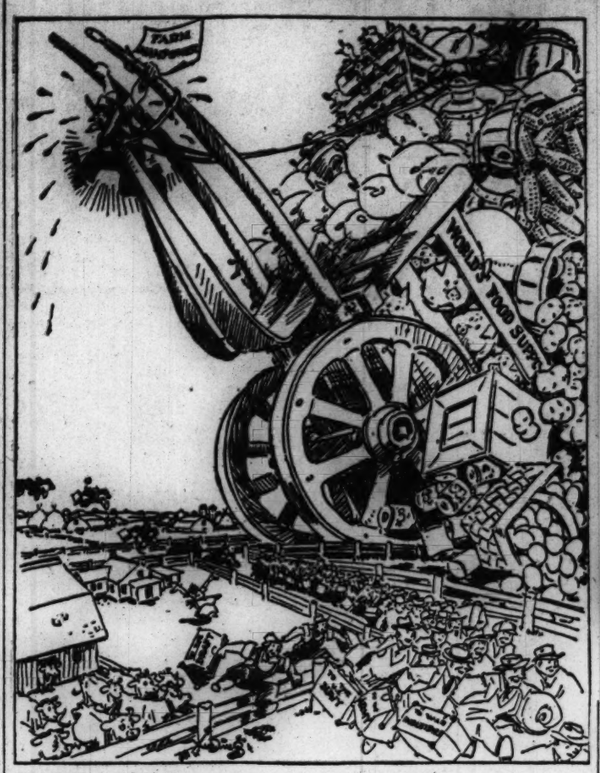
War Poster Competition Extended Another Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—The National War Poster Competition, scheduled to close on Oct. 15, has been extended for one week, the Museum of Modern Art, of 11 West Fifty-third Street, announced today. A total of 1,500 signed entry forms have been received to date, at competition headquarters.

The closing date for the competition was set ahead because of urgent letters and telephone calls from artists and photographers from all parts of the country requesting time to enter the contest. Nine $300 war bonds will be given as prizes and the posters will be made available to the Government, business firms and other organizations.

Cartoons in the News of the Week



Ding, Des Moines Register

Getting Somewhat Out of Balance

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

How Hitler May Bridge the Channel

Washington as War Capital 'Breaks' Big News for Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—The world's great city of decision today is the Capital of the United States.

It is one of the few capitals in the world where decisions still are reached in the clamor of public argument and debate.

Even in Washington, it is not always possible to report the news when it happens in a world at war.

Voluntarily, the press has agreed to a code of practices which bans spontaneous reporting of large categories of news, both from military and civilian fronts.

Under the wartime censorship code, the progress of conversion of the industrial machine for military purposes, new plants, the output of planes, guns and ships—all require official authority for publication.

But sooner or later, the news is told.

Corps Kept Secret

The Washington press corps knew that Foreign Minister Molotov of Russia was in conference with President Roosevelt here. It was big news with tremendous implications. Yet the Office of Censorship asked that nothing be published until officially announced at the White House. That announcement came only after Mr. Molotov had returned abroad.

Absences of the President from Washington go without mention in the press until announced, although known to reporters assigned to the White House.

Small groups of reporters representing major services, networks, and newspapers are taken regularly into the confidence of many high in the planning of America's campaigns of land, sea, and air. They may know weeks in advance of public announcement the news of a United Nation's loss or a gain. They are told as a matter of "background information," to aid them in judging developments and events. Thus, when the break comes, they are enabled to give newspaper readers a better picture rapidly because of their earlier off-the-record information.

News may break anywhere in Washington—from a remark by a Cabinet member or senator in response to a telephone inquiry; from a formal press conference in a hotel room or hall. The big general news centers of Washington are Capitol Hill, the Army, the Navy, the White House, the Office of War Information and the various departments.

Big News Sources

Relatively seldom these days is the White House the source of big news. It is more likely to break from the public relations offices of the Army or Navy.

Both the Army and Navy have fundamentally different problems of security in issuing news and consequently different policies. The loss of a warship or the outcome of a naval battle anywhere in the world immediately and directly affects the naval balance in every other part.

Army operations are relatively complete in each theater. What happens to the Army in England may have great eventual effect on military developments in the Australian zone, but virtually no immediate or direct effect.

The Navy, therefore, has centralized the control and dissemination of all its major news in Washington. The Army, while formulating policy in Washington, leaves the release of information to the commanders in the field.

Wherever news about the progress of the war may break, it comes out in the form of a communiqué. As the Army and Navy use it this form is limited to a series of statements of specific fact regarding the nature of an engagement and the results.

Colorful detail and embellishment are left to daring press association and newspaper correspondents on assignment with the battle forces who witness the action, or to supplemental official releases based on the reports of officers and men who participated.

The Marines now are assigning enlisted men who are former newsmen as "combat correspondents." First reports from these correspondents came from the action in the Solomons and were well received by newspapers as supplementing the dispatches of the regular correspondents.

2,000,000 Bibles Supplied To United States Servicemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Nearly 2,000,000 copies of the Bible have been distributed among United States armed forces to date by the Service Men's Bible Committee of the American Bible Society, according to a report given here by Earle A. Rowell, committee secretary.

"So great is the demand," said Mr. Rowell, "that our presses are running 24 hours a day, turning out 40,000 New Testaments a week, and we are behind requests."

More than 8,000,000 copies have been distributed in the past 12 months, Mr. Rowell said, "nearly half in foreign languages in foreign countries." He estimated that war has increased demands for the Bible about 40 per cent.

"To illustrate the tremendous need," Mr. Rowell pointed out, "in China we have sent five tons of these books over the Burma Road. Thirty tons went into northwest China, and so urgent was the demand in one instance that we flew a ton of books to a besieged district."

Mr. Rowell declared that special attention is given prison camps.

"For over 100 years the American Bible Society has been operating in foreign countries," he explained, "and China and Japan are in our territory. Thus, we have hundreds of native Christian helpers in these lands.

"We have a Bible House in Tokyo," he continued. "This is our headquarters in Japan, where we carry a stock of Bibles and New Testaments not only in Japanese but in other languages. In order that our operations may continue unhindered, permitting United States soldiers, sailors, and Marines who are prisoners to be reached, we have deeded our Tokyo Bible House, valued at $168,000, to the Japan Bible Society."

"Ultimate in Difficulty"

Citing the distribution of the Scriptures among Russian prisoners in German prison camps as "the ultimate in difficulty," Mr. Rowell reported the Society recently expended $24,000 supplying the Scriptures in 25 different languages to war prisoners.

"The opinion is widely held that most Russians are atheists," Mr. Rowell commented. "However, one of our Russian Christian representatives reached a prison camp somewhere in Germany where 1,000 Russians were held, and obtained the privilege of addressing the Russians. Fearing a violent demonstration might follow announcement of his topic, the speaker was given a bodyguard of two German officers and a detachment of soldiers.

"Ascending a platform, the speaker announced he was going to give a Christian talk, and suggested anyone who did not care to listen could leave," Mr. Rowell continued. "Only 20 left. After the address, the speaker, who had a few copies of the New Testament in the Russian language, asked the prisoners if they would like to have them. Many hands went up.

"The little books were given to the men nearest at hand. But the sorrow on the faces of the others was so real that the fortunate men could not endure it. They ripped the covers off the books and divided them into small sections so that a great number of men might have at least a leaf."

Russians Prefer It to Food

The Society later learned, Mr. Rowell reported, that many Russian soldiers who had not received a leaf would fast for days in order that their meager food rations might be hoarded to tempt some fortunate possessor of one of these leaves to part with it.

Stating that close to 500,000 Bibles have been distributed to armed forces in California, Mr. Rowell estimated that about 100,000 have been distributed to date in the San Diego area.

"California is the jumping-off place for many thousands of our men from all over the nation," he explained, "and frequently their last chance to get books before going into conflict. Chaplains come into our office asking for hundreds, even thousands, of copies, and we must have them immediately available."

Mr. Rowell said the New Testaments are distributed through chaplains — Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish.

"By giving only to Chaplains, we avoid duplication," he pointed out.

Mr. Rowell quoted a war correspondent as having written from Bataan in February that "the sight of a soldier sitting by a machine gun reading a Bible is not uncommon in Bataan or Corregidor. Soldiers and sailors pen brief notes to Chaplains asking for New Testaments and several Chaplains have passed out 2,000 copies since Dec. 7."

The American Bible Society distributed nearly 7,000,000 copies of the Scriptures in more than 50 languages to United States forces and prisoners of war during World War I, Mr. Rowell said. The Society was established in 1816.

Harlem Mansion Gift For a Music Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—The old Dwight mansion at 123d Street and Fifth Avenue, which, when built 53 years ago, was regarded as a show place of the "rural community" of Harlem, will be opened as a music center for Harlem children if the city accepts the gift of the property from the owners. A subcommittee of the Board of Estimate has already approved acceptance of the gift and the matter has been set aside pending discussion of one of the terms of the deed, it was said.

A committee of artists, educators and representatives of Harlem is already raising funds to equip the home as a music center. The committee includes Marian Anderson, the singer; Gerald Warburg, 'cellist and composer; Dean Dixon, composer; Elmer Carter, President of the Negro Actors Guild, and Dr. George H. Gartlan, Director of Music for the public schools.

Tireless American Loses On His Mexican Shopping

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Buying automobile tires in Mexico to beat United States rationing may be futile as well as expensive.

Customs officials told of an unidentified Los Angeles resident who was fined $110.64. Four tires which had cost him $220 were confiscated.

Furthermore, he was out the old tires he had traded in at Tijuana.

WANTED CORRESPONDENT
Christian Scientist, wanted to act as part time news correspondent in Miami for The Christian Science Monitor. Address Box E-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving full particulars.

Prices and Your Purse: Ready for Oil Rationing?

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 3

Are you ready for fuel oil rationing?

Have you:

1. Checked your oil on hand Oct. 1 and made a note of it?

2. Obtained from your dealer the amount of fuel purchased from him for your home last year?

3. Determined the square-foot area of your house by measuring the floor area of each room to be heated?

"Home heating oil users who do these things will have prepared themselves for getting their rations when the time comes," says Paul M. Leary, Deputy OPA Administrator.

What to Exclude

In your computation exclude private garages, cellars unless they are regularly used for living quarters, hobby rooms and attics not inhabited.

Registration for fuel oil rationing won't come until sometime after Oct. 15. Nation-wide gas rationing is to start "about Nov. 22."

Even Busses to Cut Speed

If motorists in your area are driving over 35 miles an hour, it's the business of the state or local police to make them stop.

Only drivers exempt from the nation-wide 35-mile speed limit are "vehicles operated by or under the direction of the armed forces or in emergencies for protection or preservation of life and health or for public safety." Trucks, busses, and other regularly scheduled services can drive over 35 only until Oct. 15.

Price Control Controversy

Latest Labor Department figures on food costs make all the controversy in Congress over price control look rather silly.

Prices of food not under direct control of OPA rose slightly more than .3 per cent between August and September.

Prices under OPA control increased .5 per cent. Explanation: a season happenstance. Seasonal vegetables, not controlled, were plentiful. Meat prices, if not controlled, would have jumped much higher at this season.

Price Changes

Biggest price changes: Dried prunes, up 8 per cent; peanut butter, up 3.3 per cent; butter up 4.5 per cent; eggs up 6.8 per cent.

Sweet potatoes were down 22.9 per cent; cabbage, 7.1 per cent; apples, 6.1 per cent; lettuce, 15 per cent and green beans, 4.9 per cent.

'Crisping Pins'

American women began getting down on their knees this week to pick up lost hair and bobby pins, following warning from WPB that they will have to get along with one for every four they had in 1941.

Could this be the "crisping pins" curtailment foretold in Isaiah 3:22?

Needn't Weep

Housewives needn't weep too many tears over the disappearance of the Mason jar, fixture of home canning since frontier days, says WPB.

Plenty of porcelain tops with steel rims are available to take place of the doomed zinc tops. Zinc is needed to go into brass for ammunition and other war uses.

Home Conservation

OPA offers these suggestions for conserving textiles, leather and rubber in the home.

Textiles: Don't allow woolens to become soiled so they need frequent cleaning. Instead, brush them after each wearing.

Don't use strong bleaches on cottons. Instead dry in bright sunshine.

Don't starch heavily. Stiffness increases daily wear.

Leather: Dry away from direct heat. Repair shoes promptly. Polish regularly.

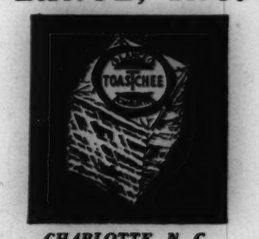
Rubber: Clean with damp cloth or with mild soap and water. Put in cool, dark place when not in use. Wipe raincoats off and hang on a coat hanger.

Remember 'Simple' Meats

If you begun to feel the pinch of the meat shortage—remember the "simple" meats—liver, tripe, beef hearts, spare ribs, pigs feet, pork shoulders and stew. Large meat eaters and those who do manual labor, OPA says, can fill up on chicken, duck and turkey.

Coal Slogan

"Save a shovelful of coal a day" is the war slogan advanced by the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, which has prepared for domestic soft coal users a pamphlet containing information on proper firing methods, correct "draft" air regulation and hints on how to avoid heat waste.

LANCE, INC.


CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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JEWELERS SINCE 1830
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Your INVESTMENT FUNDS
in this Association
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- Are under supervision of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.
- Income, Security and Management combine to offer the ideal place for funds.
- Competent, experienced, well-trained men manage and direct all operations.
- For income and safety, place your savings here.
- Amounts accepted up to $10,000.

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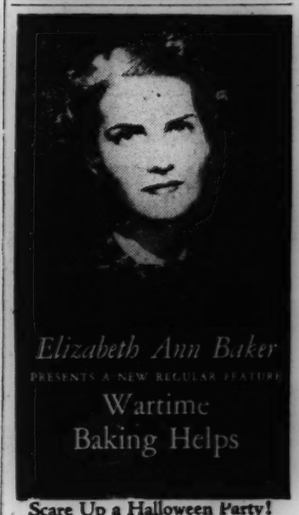
Elizabeth Ann Baker
PRESENTS A NEW REGULAR FEATURE
Wartime Baking Helps

Scare Up a Halloween Party!

Last Halloween I went on an old-fashioned hay-ride. What fun! A hay-filled buckboard—a harvest moon—and 20 voices harmonizing old favorite tunes. And, when we came back, hot mulled cider and doughnuts waiting for us.

Why don't *you have a Hay-Ride Party this year—say, for all the neighbors you've come to know through war-working? Doesn't cost much; and almost all you have to do is make the doughnuts. That's a cinch if you use Rumford Baking Powder, like I do. Rumford raises them right, gives 'em the crispy, phantom-weight texture that makes doughnuts* doughnuts *— instead of sinkers!*

Then, how about a Suppertime Spook Party for the Very Young? The costumes are easy—old sheets! And the refreshments equally as simple: hot soup, sandwiches, orange ice cream—and chocolate-frosted cupcakes with candy pumpkin faces! Use Rumford's *sugarless* cup-cake recipe:

Honey Cup-Cakes

2 c. sifted cake flour	2 egg yolks
3 tsp. *Rumford Baking Powder*	1 c. honey
¼ tsp. salt	½ c. milk
½ c. shortening	2 egg whites
	1 tsp. vanilla

Sift together flour, *Rumford Baking Powder* and salt. Cream shortening until light. Beat egg yolks until lemon colored, gradually adding ½ cup of honey while beating. Add the egg-honey mixture slowly to the creamed shortening, creaming while adding. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk, mixing well after each addition. Beat egg whites until stiff; gradually beat in remaining ½ cup of honey until mixture stands in stiff peaks. Fold into cake batter until well-blended. Bake in well-greased muffin tins in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 20 to 25 minutes. Makes 20 medium or 14 large cup-cakes.

Free: Your copy of Rumford Sugarless Recipe folder. 21 recipes to boost your wartime baking! Just drop a postcard to Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford, R. I.

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extends an invitation to you to visit her newly enlarged, beautifully decorated shop. Everything has been arranged to make your shopping a pleasure.
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We look forward to the pleasure of your visit.
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BROOKLINE

Sunday, October 4th — *World Day for Animals*

An Appeal to Mercy — Will You Respond?

YOUR MEMBERSHIP will aid this organization in its campaign to stop the needless cruelty of experimenting on animals with surgery and drugs. Won't you sign the enrollment blank today?

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'Loan and Gift' Slogan Spurs Current Efforts of Girl Scouts in War Stamp Drive

More Wellesley Far East Groups Advised for Peace by Dr. Meng

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 3—Wellesley College, by establishing the Mayling Soong Foundation has set an example which should be followed by other colleges and by secondary schools, Dr. Chih Meng pointed out in his address yesterday during the four-day Institute on the Far East. The cultivation of interest in the Far East, which is the purpose of the Foundation, he advocated as one of the most important steps in building future peace.

Dr. Meng, who is Director of the China Institute in America, and a noted author and scholar, emphasized the fact that there can be no enduring peace based on treaties, politics, and commercial relations alone; that there must be a humanized and vitalized understanding between countries of one another's art, philosophy, and literature. He recommended a binational, instead of a multi-national approach in the beginning, deploring the Versailles system of discussion which was too complicated for every one concerned.

Find Common Denominator

His idea, he explained, was to have the United States and China, in planning the peace, arrive at an agreement on fundamentals; the United States and England, the United States and France, and so forth, come to similar terms, achieving a common denominator to use at an international conference. "If the war ended tomorrow," he added, "and we arranged an international conference, the French and British delegates probably would not understand the outstanding issues between China and America." The countries could, he thought, immediately be plunged into international disagreement, discussing vague and indefinite things which had no basis in fact.

While relations between China and the United States were now most friendly, he pointed out that they had not always been so, and that it was significant that the two countries rode out the storms of the period prior to the passing of the Chinese Exclusion Act, in the eighties; that of the Boxer Rebellion; and that preceding Pearl Harbor, when the United States kept supplying Japan with great quantities of war essentials.

Chinese Easily Assimilated

Though not urging repeal of the Exclusion Act, he mentioned the inconsistency of a Chinese person's inability to become a naturalized American citizen, under present friendly conditions, and the need for studying such discrimination, at the end of the war, when it will most likely become an issue in the working out of democracy and equality. Would Americans again claim extra-territorial rights in the Far East, while preserving its present legislative restrictions against the Chinese?

While a Chinese student in Japan became more hostile to Japan the longer he remained there, he said, the Chinese student in America always became a greater friend of America with prolonged residence. The great comforting difference between the present war and World War one, he felt, was the way in which the Mikado, Hitler, and Mussolini had to justify their aggression to their people. The age when such conquerors as Alexander and Napoleon could seize territory simply because their countries were stronger than the rest, he explained, had gone. Even in the enemy countries it was necessary to use subterfuge to excuse invasion.

Dr. Liu Speaks

Dr. Bangnee A. Liu, formerly President of the China Training Institute, Nanking, spoke this morning on Chinese education. Mrs. Chu Shih-ming, Wellesley class of 1924, was the luncheon speaker today, on the subject of recent changes in the social structure of China.

Addressing the Institute last night, Dr. Lawrence K. Rosinger, research associate of the Foreign Policy Association, pointed out that American attitude toward China in this world conflict is changing from one of superiority to one of equality. "After this war," he said, "we must accept China as an equal. That was the decision made at Pearl Harbor which recognized that our interests were indissolubly linked with the government of an independent China."

"Before this war," Dr. Rosinger said, "Americans looked upon the Far East as under the influence of European imperialism. Modernization of that theory, he said, inevitably will not permit us to consider the inhabitants of China beneath our social levels. The Chinese are now our partners in every sense of the word in the battle for individual rights of nations and the freedom of the individual."

Hub Council to End Its Campaign on Oct. 31

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"A loan to the Government and a gift to the children of the world," is the slogan which spurs on the current efforts of Girl Scouts all over the country to sell war savings stamps.

Begun Oct. 1, the drive aims at the purchase of at least one stamp by every Girl Scout in the country and every adult connected with scouting.

In Boston the work is under the direction of Mrs. Valentine Hollingsworth, commissioner of the Boston Council of Girl Scouts, and in this city only the campaign will continue through Oct. 31. Elsewhere it will continue through Thanksgiving Day, and national results will be made public Dec. 7, the first anniversary of the United States' entrance into the war.

The Boston Scouts wanted to see if they couldn't finish with a 100% yield by Oct. 31. It was here that Juliet Lowe founded the Girl Scout movement and Oct. 31 is her anniversary.

"If every individual in the Boston Council—scouts and adults alike—were to contribute just one ten-cent stamp," declared Mrs. Hollingsworth today, "we would be able to send $380 worth of stamps to the Victory Fund Committee at Girl Scout headquarters in New York."

"This campaign, we feel, is a message of friendship to children all over the world," Mrs. Hollingsworth added. "When we remember that the Girl Scouts in England raised in a similar campaign five times the amount they had set as their goal, and that in the midst of the heaviest of the bombings, I don't think we need worry about our own results."

Plan Approved

Girl Scouts of the United States wanted to do something as a unit, said Mrs. Hollingsworth, something together and something that would not only help in the war effort but would be an aid in building a peaceful world afterward. Thus the present campaign was born. The war stamps purchased will be converted to War Bonds which in turn will be held in trust by the National Council of Girl Scouts, later to be used for the aid of children in war-torn countries who have suffered in some fashion from the war. The plan has the aid and approval of the United States Treasury Department.

A reception for the 25 new members of the Ipswich Women's Club will open the organization's first meeting of the fall season at the South Parish House Monday evening at 7:45 p. m. Mrs. Lyman H. Haggerty, Ninth District Director of the State Federation, is to be the guest of honor.

The speaker of the evening, Mrs. Thomas E. Rudkin, has titled her talk "Candles of Understanding." Musical numbers will be given by Mrs. William Hayes. The hostess for the occasion is Mrs. Paul R. Goodhue.

Garden Club

Vegetables planted in their victory gardens as well as flowers will be discussed by members of the Newton Center Garden Club next Monday morning, when they gather for their annual meeting at the Women's Club at 10 a. m. Morning refreshments will be served at the beginning of the meeting. New officers for the coming year are to be elected and Miss Amy Sacker is to address the group.

Women Republicans

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has accepted the invitation of the Women's Republican Club of Cambridge to speak before their group on Monday evening at 8 p. m., at Republican headquarters, 1234 Massachusetts Avenue. He will be introduced by Mrs. Joseph M. McElroy, Program Chairman.

Mrs. William A. Lamb, President, will preside at the meeting. During the social hour to follow, Mrs. Joseph J. Cabral will be the hostess.

West Medford Club

"Hollywood from the Inside" is the interesting title of the talk to be heard by members of the West Medford Women's Club at their first meeting of the club year on Monday afternoon. Miss Priscilla Fortescue will be the speaker, who will take the women on an imaginary tour of the film center.

The West Medford women will meet at 12:30 noon for a "Service" luncheon to be served by a luncheon committee to be headed by Mrs. Ruth Holmes and Mrs. Gertrude Parsons.

The business meeting takes place at 2 p. m., with Mrs. Pearl A. Porter, President, presiding. After the talk by Miss Fortescue, who will be presented by Mrs. Winifred True, Program Chairman, members of the Club will greet their new officers at a reception.

Election Issues

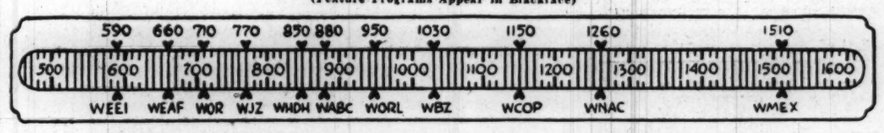
Election issues to be settled by voters on Nov. 3 will be given a thorough preliminary study by the legislative committee of the Newton League of Women Voters, the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs and the Newton Center Women's Club on Monday afternoon at 2 p. m. at the Women's Club in Newton Center. To this meeting they are extending invitations to everyone who is interested in voting intelligently.

The referenda to be placed on the ballots will be discussed by Representative Douglas Francis, and Mrs. Robert T. Bushnell, legislative chairman of the Newton League of Women Voters, will speak on other election issues.

Mrs. Bushnell and Mrs. Walter Hartstone, Legislative Committee Chairman of the Newton Center Women's Club, are in charge of the meeting.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Pat O'Brien	"Mystery Money Quiz";	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45		Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News reports	"Laugh It Off"	Pan American Music	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Community talk	Consumer talk	Pan American Music	World Series; New York-	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Network talk	Al & Lee Reiser, piano	All Out for Victory	St. Louis game	Music at Game Time
1:45	Olga Coelho, songs	Coast Guard Band	News Service	World Series-New York-	Music at Game Time
2:00	Buffalo Serenade	Fantasy in Melody	U. S. Marine Band	St. Louis game	Victory Program
2:15	Buffalo Serenade	Fantasy in Melody	Harvard - Pennsylvania	World Series; New York-	Coast Guard Parade
2:30	"United We Stand"	Air Express Music	football game	St. Louis game	Organ Melodies
2:45	"United We Stand"	Fishermen's Program	Harvard - Pennsylvania	World Series; New York-	News Service
3:00	"Objective—Tokyo"	Songs; harpsichord	football game	St. Louis game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Notre Dame-Georgia	"Freedom's Men"	Harvard - Pennsylvania	World Series; New York-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Tech game	Air Express Music	football game	St. Louis game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Notre Dame-Georgia	Saturday Serenade	Harvard - Pennsylvania	World Series; New York-	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Tech game	News Service	football game	St. Louis game	Dance Matinee; records
4:15	Notre Dame-Georgia	Air Express Music	Harvard - Pennsylvania	World Series	Dance Matinee; records
4:30	Tech game	Pop concert	football game	Minnesota - Iowa Pre-	Dance Matinee; records
4:45	Notre Dame-Georgia	Pop concert; News	Harvard - Pennsylvania	Flight game	Dance Matinee; records
5:00	Tech game	Air Express Music	"Half and Half"	Minnesota - Iowa Pre-	Dance Matinee; Records
5:15	Notre Dame-Georgia	Air Express Music	"Half and Half"	Flight game	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30	Tech game	Your American Music	Three Suns; vocal	Minnesota - Iowa Pre-	program
5:45	N. D.-Georgia game	Your American Music	Eamin & Bauer, piano	Flight game	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music	Herb Lewis, songs	Baseball-football scores;	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Music	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Gridiron Parade	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says";	Navy Bulletin Board;	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	McQuarrie's Quiz	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service
7:30	Man Battle Stations	"Swop Night"	Football Review	"Confidentially Yours";	Kreisler's Music
7:45	Popular music	"Swop Night"	"War in the Air"	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, News	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Visit to American Eagle	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	"Gibbs & Finney"; sk.	comedy serial	Club in London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Danny Thomas Show	"Truth or Consequences";	California Melodies; or-	"Just Quote Me"
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Danny Thomas Show	quiz program	chestra; songs	"Just Quote Me"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Green Hornet"; drama	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater of Air;	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Green Hornet"; drama	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Marion Claire, soprano;	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Can You Top This";	Thom. Thomas, baritone;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Heidt's Orchestra; News	comedy quiz	Romberg's "New Moon"	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	New Prescott Show	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	Five Star News
10:15	Network talk	Treasury program	'Labor for Victory'; talks	"Saturday Night Bond-	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	OWI talk	John Gunther, news	Ted Steele's Club	wagon"; guests; orch.	Festival of Nations
10:45	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	Ted Steele's Club	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Recorded popular music
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Recorded popular music
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Dance orchestra	March to Victory	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Recorded popular music
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Freedom Forum"; short	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Charlie Wohlke's Orch.	Music You Want	wave relay	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burt Buhr-	News Service	News; Charles M. Cour-	Radio Carollers	
8:15	man, organ recital	Religious program	boin, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	E. Power Briggs;	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	nade"	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	"Uncle Bob"; children's	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	"Words and Music"	program	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	'Sunday Morning Music'	National Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of teh Air	'Sunday Morning Music'	National Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Network program	Australian News	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services	Network program	Walter Compton, News	Service of The Mother
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	News; Rhapsody of the	Services, Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15	Church"; guest	Services	Rockies; orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Church of Christ Sci-
11:30	'Twenty - Second	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral	entist, in Boston,
11:45	Letter" drama	Services	Olivio Santora, songs	Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	"Hospitality Time";	News; Dance orchestra	News report
12:15	"Womanpower"	Weekly War Journal	popular music	Dance orchestra	"Romance in Music";
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music of the Masters	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Music of the Masters	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Carl Heath Kopf	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"People"; Robt. St. John	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	Piano Club of Air	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Ted Steele; novachord	Camp Wheeler Post Band	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	"Invitation to	Cavalcade of Song	"Modern Music"	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Learning"; forum	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	World Series; New York-	Studio Speaker
2:00	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	St. Louis game	Dance Revue
2:15	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	World Series; New York-	Dance Revue
2:30	"World News To-	Show of Yesterday and	Chicago Round Table;	St. Louis game	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	day"; "Post"	Today; drama; talk	"Your Taxes"	World Series; New York-	gram; talk; music
3:00	Columbia Broad-	News Service	News; Musicale	St. Louis game	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	casting Symphony;	Poetry and organ	World News Parade	World Series; New York-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Howard Barlow,	Pan Americana; music	"The Army Hour"; drama;	St. Louis game	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	conductor	Pan Americana; music	speakers; band; choir	World Series; New York-	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Columbia Broad-	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	St. Louis game	Religious program
4:15	casting Symphony	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	World Series game	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	Adrian O'Brien and Alice	"We Believe"; talk;	Young People's Church of	"Moon" music
4:45	Or.; N. Conner	O'Leary, songs	chorus; orchestra	Air; speaker	Irish Music
5:00	Family Hour; Gladys	Moylan Sisters, songs	NBC Symphony Orches-	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Concert Time"
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	tra; Nicolai Malko,	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Concert Time"
5:30	Taylor; or.; chorus	Musical Steelmakers;	conductor	"The Shadow"; drama	"Concert Time"
5:45	Wm. Shirer, News	variety programs	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow"; drama	"Festival of Nations"
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	Sport comment	"First Nighter" sketch	Terry O'Toole; variety
6:15	"Dear John"; sk.	light Services	U. S Coast Guard Band	"First Nighter" sketch	program
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry;	Concert Memories	The Great Gildersleeve;	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	"Orchid to You"; songs	comedy drama	"Pan Americana"	Religious program
7:00	"Secret Weapon"	Newscast	Jack Benny and com-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill"; talk
7:15	Melody Weavers	Man Battle Stations	pany; orchestra	Religious program	"Uncle Bill"; talk
7:30	'We, the People, at	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	"Bandwagon"; Kay Ky-	Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45	War'; interviews	ley, m. c.	ser's Orchestra	Britain; reports	Services
8:00	Commandos; drama	Earl Godwin, News	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of Air;	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Commandos; drama	Gibbs & Finney, sketch;	McCarthy; D. Ameche;	"Should We Suspend	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"Ope Man's Family";	Democratic Processes?"	Classical Album
8:45	drama; E. Bevareid	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, News	Classical Album
9:00	Radio Readers Di-	Walter Winchell	'Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; drama; music	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	Hour	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen; guests;	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	drama; music	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	John B. Hughes, News;	Phil Saltman's Show
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus	'Mutual Goes to a Party'	Case
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy";	News report
10:45	Dance Time	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	OEM Dramatic series	Recorded popular music
11:00	News; E. Bevareid	News; "Your Sunday	News Commentator	News Service	Recorded popular music
11:15	They Live Forever	Symphony"	Cesar Searchinger; news	Dance orchestra	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:30	They Live Forever,	"Your Sunday Sympho-	"Unlimited Horizons";	'Answering You' British	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance orchestra	ny"; News	natural science drama	Govt. Officials' Program	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
11:00	Clara-Lu-n'-Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Talk; Chorus
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Baron Elliott's Orch.	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Singing Stars	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	"Three Sleepyheads"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Orchestra	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Quiz Show	Singing Sam	George & Dixie	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Music; "Orchid"	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Terrace Room Ensemble	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	Organ; songs	Shopping News	News Service; Orchestra	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45	The Goldbergs; sk.	Interview program	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Dramatization
2:00	Serial drama	Ted Rolfe, songs	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ Recital
2:45	Pepper Young; sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Local sports	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Martin"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	"Song Poem Cycle";	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks; sk.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	soloists; orchestra	Organ; songs	'Right to Happiness'	Shady Valley Folks; sk.	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:15	"Fire Prevention"	Air Express Music	'Stella Dallas"; sketch	Music; Concert Hall	Dance Matinee
4:30	"Family Front"; sk.	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	F. Sinatra, songs	Club Matinee; News	"Widder Brown"; sketch	String Ensemble	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Folies;	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	music	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30	"Follies"; "Post"	Jack Armstrong, sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; drama	program
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News Reporter	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; Dinner music	Herb Lewis, songs	"Music for Dining"	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Meet the Band"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	Melody Weavers	Harry de Angelis' Orch.	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	Dinning Sisters	"Red Ryder"; drama	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	matic sketch	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, News	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Gershwin Melodies
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	"The War Situation"	Richard Salinger, News
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks, soprano;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama; Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; drama	Drama
9:00	Theater; William	"Counter-Spy"; drama	"Great Artists"; Jascha	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Powell and Hedy	"Counter-Spy"; drama	Heifetz; orchestra	News Service	cal Album
9:30	Lamarr in "Love	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album
9:45	Crazy"	Gray's Orch.; Comedy	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Clapper, News	News report; Defense
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or	Charles Wolke's Orch	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	President Roosevelt;	President Roosevelt;	President Roosevelt;	President Roosevelt;	Festival of Nations
10:45	"Blondie"; orch.	"Blondie"; Phila. Or.	"Blondie"; Phila. Or.	"Blondie"; Phila. Or.	Les Brown's Orchestra
11:00	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	You Shall Have Music
11:15	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Dance orchestra	March to Victory	Dance orchestra	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	"Hot Copy"; drama	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Music	Dark Stage Interview	"Hot Copy"; drama	thur Mann	Music; News

By a Staff Photographer

Give First Stamps to Victory War Fund

First war stamps to be contributed here to Girl Scout Victory War Fund are handed by Jane Connell, right, Brownie Girl Scout of Boston Troop 4, on behalf of her Troop, to Miss Arla Born, left, Executive Secretary of the Boston Council of Girl Scouts.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review; "The War at Sea"; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English period, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Melbourne — 9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Music, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m. GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 26.5 m.

Guatemala — 11:15 p. m.—National Police Force Band, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, Oct. 4

London—5:30 p. m.—Britain to America, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Postscripts to the News," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25 m.

London—8:20 p. m.—"Bridgebuilders," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday service, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Exquisite Hour Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks; Sir Norman Birkett, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committeees on Publication. All times are local.

New Program

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week Oct. 19, 8:45 a. m. WSPR, 1270kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Oct. 5
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Oct. 4

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.70mc, 17.75mc. Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m. — WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc 11.70mc (25.4m). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.75mc

6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.78mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
6:00 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
11:00 p. m.—English program.

For Sunday, Oct. 4

WRUL, 15.85mc, 17.75mc, 6.04mc, 9.70mc

2:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World," Recorded.
2:45 p. m.—Polish Army program.
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—French Message.
3:45 p. m.—French Canada Speaks to France.
4:00 p. m.—Albanian program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill program.
4:45 p. m.—Religious Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:00 p. m.—Fight for a Free World.
6:15 p. m.—Command Performance For Servicemen.
6:45 p. m.—Sports for Armed Forces

WBOS, 11.81mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Oct. 5

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the WRUL studio.

8:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Oct. 4

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

UNCLE SAM SAYS:

"You must get along on less fuel"

It's No Hardship With
ROCKWOOL INSULATION

LET THE SWANSONS—INSULATION SPECIALISTS for OVER 40 YEARS—
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1:00 P.M. UNTIL
9:00 AT NI

Victory First—Then a Planned Peace Is Theme of Distribution Conference

Last 'Special' Today For Rockingham

By the Associated Press

Special train service to the Rockingham Park horse racing track at Salem, N. H., will be discontinued after today, the Boston & Maine Railroad announced last night.

A railroad spokesman said the cancellation was made necessary by the recent order of the Office of Defense Transportation banning extra or special trains and added:

"The order means, of course, that in addition to canceling the operation of the trains to Rockingham, we will not be able to operate any special or extra service to football games or other sporting events."

The special service to the track will continue through today only. Rockingham opened its 42-day meet last Monday.

Referring to the ODT order, the railroad said:

"The order states that no railroad shall 'operate any passenger train schedule in addition to those which were operated during the week ending Sept. 26, 1942' and that no rail carrier shall operate 'an extra or special passenger train.' This clearly includes the special trains to Rockingham Park which were not operating on Sept. 26."

SALEM, N. H., Oct. 3 (AP)—More than 400 horsemen campaigning at Rockingham Park last night agreed to take a 50 per cent reduction in minimum purses, down to $400, to aid the track to complete its scheduled 42-day meeting, despite the canceling of special trains from Boston.

General Manager Lou Smith estimated that about 30 per cent of the track's patronage traveled in the special trains that the Boston & Maine Railroad has been ordered to discontinue.

Paper Prices Going Up

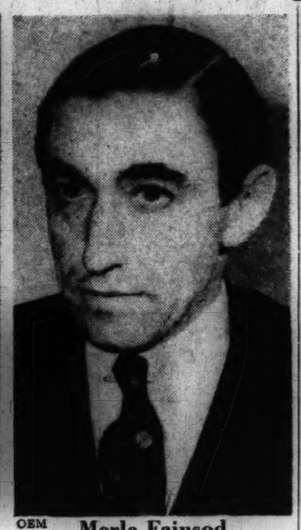
BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Oct. 3 (AP)—The Brattleboro Publishing Company announced today that effective Monday, the price of the Brattleboro Daily Reformer would be increased from three to four cents a copy and from 18 to 24 cents a week.

Chase **Harold B. Butler**

British Minister to the United States who will speak at luncheon Monday on "War and Industry in Britain."

Wayne C. Taylor

Undersecretary of Commerce who will be a luncheon speaker at the Boston Conference on Distribution Monday.



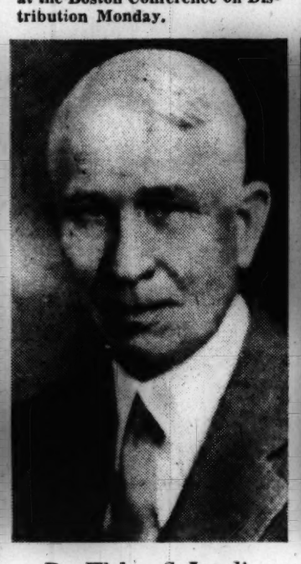
OEM **Merle Fainsod**

Director, Retail Trade and Services Division, Office of Price Administration, who will discuss the role of the retailer.

Bachrach

David C. Prince

Vice-President of the General Electric Company. To speak Monday afternoon.



Dr. Walter S. Landis

Vice-President and Director of the American Cyanamid Company. To speak on "Meeting the Materials Problem Through Chemistry."

Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh

Director, Public Relations Division headquarters, Services of Supply, War Department. To speak on "The Progress of the War."

Registration Sets Record Despite War

With the keynote "First win the war—then peace on a planned basis," the 14th annual two-day Boston Conference on Distribution opens at the Hotel Statler Monday morning.

Despite the war the advance registration indicates the largest attendance in its history which is taken among business interests to indicate the importance of discussion of the problems confronting them. The entire conference will be radiocast throughout the world by short-wave Station WRUL.

Sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Conference is held in co-operation with Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration; Boston University College of Business Administration; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, other schools, colleges, chambers of commerce, and trade associations.

Long-range planning for post-war readjustment rather than last minute, hastily prepared decisions, is one of the outstanding themes of this year's conference, according to Daniel Bloomfield, director. In war time, he pointed out, the council table takes on more importance for the business man than ever, and he should take time to exchange views with other men in his own and other industries to keep a true perspective of the state of American business as a whole.

Opening Sessions

Sessions open at 9:30 a. m. Monday with remarks by two prominent Boston merchants, George Hansen, President of the Retail Trade Board and head of Chandler & Co., and P. A. O'Connell, General Chairman of the conference and head of E. T. Slattery Co.

Four speakers are slated for the morning session: Edward L. Bernays, Counsel on Public Relations, on "The Future of Private Enterprise in the Post-War World"; Henry P. Bristol, President of Bristol-Myers Company, on "Problems of a Consumer Goods Manufacturer Under War-time Restrictions"; Merle Fainsod, Director of the Retail Trade and Services Division, Office of Price Administration, on "The Retailer Fights Inflation," and Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh, U. S. A., Director of Public Relations Division, Headquarters, Services of Supply, War Department, on "The Progress of the War."

Luncheon speakers, Monday, include: Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, on "Distribution's Place in Wartime Economy"; Harold Butler, British Minister to the United States, on "War and Industry in Britain," and Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, on "Transportation Under National Defense." Donald K. David, dean of Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration is to be chairman at the luncheon session.

Monday afternoon's session calls for the following speakers: David E. Grant, foreign counsel, Pan-American Airways System, on "Trade and Friendship with Latin America"; Dr. Walter S. Landis, Vice-President, American Cyanamid Company, on "Meeting the Materials Problems through Chemistry"; David C. Prince, Vice-President General Electric Co., on "Post-War Planning for Distribution," and Robert R. Nathan, Chairman of the Planning Committee, War Production Board, on "Planning for Post-War Adjustment."

Tuesday's Program

Tuesday morning's session will be devoted to a discussion of "What's Ahead for Distribution—As Business Editors See It" by 14 editors. Speakers: C. F. Hughes, Business News Editor, New York Times; J. B. Wallach, Business News Editor, New York Sun; Harvey Runner, Business News Editor, New York Herald-Tribune; Fred V. Cole, Editor, The Jewelers' Circular-Keystone; John Cornell, Co-Publisher, Paper Mill News; Frank Cogan, Editor, Food Field Reporter; M. M. Zimmerman, Publisher, Super Market Merchandising; Edgar A. Grunwald, Marketing Editor, Business Week; Philip Salisbury, Executive Editor, Sales Management; Earl W. Elhart, Editor, Retail Executive, Women's Wear Daily; Godfrey Lebhar, Editor, Chain Store Age; O. Fred Rost, Editor, Wholesaler's Salesman; Herbert L. Stephen, News Editor, Printers' Ink; Julien Elfenbein, Editor, House Furnishings Review.

Tuesday's luncheon speakers are listed as follows: Sir Louis Beale of the British Supply Council in North America, on "Distribution's Part in Winning the War"; Eric Hodgins, Editorial Vice-President of Time, Inc., on "Journalism's Function in a War World."

Three speakers, scheduled for Tuesday afternoon, bring the conference to a close. They are: Leo M. Cherne, Executive Secretary of the Research Institute of America, on "The Critical Challenge for Private Enterprise"; Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, Professor of Marketing, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, on "Opportunities for Employment in the Post-War Switchback Period," and Dr. Julius Hirsch, Consultant to the Office of Price Administration, on "The Organization of the Post-War Business World During War."

By a Staff Photographer

New Labor Posts for Both

Kenneth I. Taylor (right), who is reported the first top-ranking labor man in the Navy, assigned as a commissioned officer to labor relations, and Thomas E. Wilkinson of Brockton. Mr. Wilkinson is leaving the War Production Board as its New England labor representative. He will take the office Mr. Taylor has held as Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor for the duration.

Labor Relations for the Navy Is Lieutenant Taylor's New Job

Work of a new type for a labor man in the Navy has just been given Kenneth I. Taylor, the well-known Massachusetts labor leader.

Mr. Taylor is said to be the first trade union official to be assigned to labor relations as a commissioned officer of the Navy.

Previously the Army and particularly the War Production Board have called on some experienced members of the labor movement to help in labor disputes. This will be in Mr. Taylor's field in the Navy as a Lieutenant Senior Grade.

His task will be to contribute to stepping up and maintaining maximum production, as a naval officer with a long background in organized labor.

He will serve under Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, Chief of the Industrial Incentive Division of the Navy. He leaves Boston Sunday night.

His successor as Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor for the duration, Thomas E. Wilkinson, started today for Toronto, Canada, to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Wilkinson goes as an alternate delegate. Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the Federation, is the delegate this year.

Mr. Wilkinson wound up this week his work as New England Regional Representative of the Labor Production Division of the War Production Board. For the past year he has worked on labor disputes, on establishment of production drive committees in war plants, and in general as a service agency for labor unions on governmental matters involved in the war production program.

Nation Needs Workers At Pearl Harbor

Uncle Sam is calling to unskilled laborers among his nephews in the Boston area to perform urgent work at Pearl Harbor for the Navy, it is announced by Federal officials.

Transportation is paid from the home of the accepted worker to the destination, and good wages are offered. Importance of procuring enough workmen for the Pearl Harbor work cannot be overemphasized, it is said. It is the Navy Yard to which Admiral Chester W. Nimitz recently awarded the Army and Navy "E" for the almost unbelievable accomplishments achieved by the civilian forces in equipping and repairing ships and planes for the Pacific Fleet, which already has made such strides toward reclaiming the Pacific for the United Nations.

Applicants are urged to apply to either the United States Employment Service, 9 Beacon Street, Boston, or to the Civil Service Commission in the Federal Building for these positions which are held to be vital to the war effort at this time. Living conditions are inexpensive in Hawaii, it is said under Government housing facilities. Thousands of New England men already are at Pearl Harbor in response to a call for craftsmen sent out last January.

In addition to unskilled laborers, ship and aircraft workers are needed at once as well as machinists and helpers, ship and shop electricians, and a wide variety of metal tradesmen and helpers.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

100% New Wool

Slip-ons 3.00 Cardigans 3.50

Warm sweaters of classic simplicity for schoolgirls, 8 to 16. Both slip-on and ribbon-front cardigan have long sleeves. Red, green or navy. Fifth floor and Newton Centre shop.

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY • TREMONT ST. • BOSTON

New Fishing Craft Nearing Completion at Gloucester

Log of the Port of Boston

One of the few fishing vessels to be built since Pearl Harbor—a contribution toward replacing substantial tonnage requisitioned by the Government—is today having machinery and gear installed and masts stepped at Gloucester, in anticipation of getting into active service late this month. It is the 103-foot dragger Columbia, built at Essex, Mass., for Lieut. Paul Bauer and Capt. Ben Pine of Gloucester.

Named for the noted Gloucester fishing and racing schooner that foundered in 1927 off Sable Island, the new craft is to be skippered by Capt. Matthew Sears, who is credited with being Gloucester's "high-line" dragger captain for 1941.

One outstanding feature of the modernly designed and built schooner type dragger, adapted to Diesel propulsion, is that sails are called for as an auxiliary rather than the reversed power combination originally used in the older schooners. When power supplanted sail early in the present century, a fishing vessel with sails soon became only a memory.

Fish carrying capacity of the new vessel is estimated at 180,000 pounds or better. Heavy oak is used in the frame and planking. Ten bunks are in the 19-foot fo'c's'le, and the cabin has accomodations for four. Power is to be provided by a 350-horse power diesel engine, expected to give the craft a speed of nine knots an hour.

Two Flags Flown

Two notable flags now float over the plant of the General Ship and Engine Works, East Boston, the site of the old Donald McKay yards where famed clipper ships were built a hundred years ago. One is a "Minute Man" flag, symbolizing 100 per cent participation by the firm's employees in war bond buying. The other is a service flag with 26 stars, including one gold star, for those employees now in the armed services of the nation. All of the 752 employees are contributing 10 per cent of their weekly wages for war bonds.

Takes New Job

Mrs. Rita Farrell of the Boston office of the Waterman Steamship Agency, Ltd., takes a new position Monday, in the office of James H. Keane, Port Auditor at this port for the War Shipping Administration. **Leon Stone.**

Cambridge Man Made First Aide To Rubber Boss

Col. Bradley Dewey, Cambridge natural scientist and President of Massachusetts' first synthetic rubber plant, has started work as top technical aide to Rubber Director William M. Jeffers in Washington in the production and administration of the nation's rubber supplies. His appointment as Deputy Director of the national rubber administration is announced from Washington.

Colonel Dewey is well known for his research in rubber and synthetic substitutes during the past 20 years and up to his appointment was a consultant on rubber to the Army Quartermaster Corps.

The new Deputy Director is a native of Burlington, Vt. He was graduated cum laude from Harvard and later from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After working a year for the American Sheet and Tin Company, he was asked to organize their Research Department. During World War I he received the Distinguished Service Medal for his work as Chief of the Gas Defense Division of the Chemical Warfare Service. At the close of the war he and Charles Almy founded the Dewey and Almy Chemical Company, which now operates the new rubber plant.

the new hours for our Boston store

MONDAYS

will be from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m.

OUR WELLESLEY STORE

will open as usual from 9:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

THAYER McNEIL

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST STORE

BOSTON

NEW STORE HOURS BEGINNING MONDAY

AND EVERY MONDAY THEREAFTER

STORE OPENS 1 P. M. TO 9 P. M.

OTHER DAYS 9:45 TO 5:45

INCLUDES ALL DEPARTMENTS IN JORDAN'S 4 STORES IN ONE—THE MAIN STORE • • THE ANNEX • • THE STORE FOR MEN • • THE GREAT BASEMENT STORE

THE LARGEST SPECIALTY STORE IN THE WORLD

Filene's BOSTON

ANNOUNCES

Store Hours on Mondays 1 to 9 P. M.

Changing times mean changing habits . . . hence we announce these new store hours which will allow you who cannot shop during the day, to shop in the evening. We hope you'll like these new shopping times.

Filene's, you know, is a unique store . . . the largest specialty store of its kind in the world selling fashions for men, women, children and the home. It's really a great group of small specialty shops gathered together under one roof. Its Automatic Bargain Basement is world-famous as the Bargain Hunter's "Happy Hunting Ground." And most important of all, in these days of tire and gasoline rationing, Filene's is most convenient. You can come ALL THE WAY UNDER COVER FROM ANY PART OF NEW ENGLAND TO FILENE'S for Boston's two main Subways meet right under the store.

Again we hope you like this change. Come and have dinner. Have a shave while your wife is being "beautified." Come, if only to browse around. Remember, at Filene's "Looking incurs no obligation to buy."

And we would like to suggest that you who have been in the habit of shopping daytimes continue to do so, that those who cannot shop during the day may be more easily served at night.

NEW STORE HOURS: MONDAYS FROM 1 to 9 P. M.; TUESDAYS THRU SATURDAYS 9:45 to 5:45

FILENE BRANCH SHOP HOURS: 9:30 to 5:30

Russians Cut Holes in Stalingrad Line

Continued from Page 1

ing invaders from footholds gained in a battle launched 40 days ago.

All the news from Moscow was not good—retirement of a Red Army detachment south of the city was officially noted—but restrained optimism was evident in field dispatches.

Russians Report Repulse of Nazis

The Soviet Information Bureau summed up the situation in these words:

"Stubborn fighting continues. One guards mortar unit, firing against a concentration of German troops, killed more than 200 officers and men.

"In another sector, one of our units repulsed three German attacks and destroyed four tanks and about one company of infantry.

"Northwest of Stalingrad, our troops waged active operations. Our tank units broke into enemy positions and killed more than 150 Hitlerites."

The Russians acknowledged that a vanguard of Germany's army in the central Caucasus—new perhaps less than 50 miles from the Grozny oil fields—had won a hilltop in the Terek River basin east of Mozdok.

A series of three attacks by Nazi infantry, tanks, and motorcyclists forced back the Russians, but in this and another fight the invaders lost 23 tanks and 600 killed, it was announced.

Russian forces in the western Caucasus, still fighting within sight of the Nazi-occupied port of Novorossisk, were said to have wiped out an Axis spearhead which had been driven into their lines, slaying 300 Germans and Rumanians.

The German High Command reported in a broadcast communiqué that recent battling south of Lake Ladoga on the northern Russian front had ended "in complete success" with destruction of seven encircled Russian divisions, capture of 12,370 prisoners and quantities of equipment.

The Germans admitted strong Russian relief actions both south and north of Stalingrad but said they "called after heavy fighting" and that the German drive from the north "everywhere achieved all objectives."

Allied Air Raids:

RAF and U. S. Craft Smash at Germans

Today's British communiqué did not identify the exact targets of Friday night's Royal Air Force raid, but it reported that "a strong force" took part.

Seven British bombers failed to return, indicating an attacking force of perhaps 150 planes on the basis of previous averages.

In their daylight attack on Northern France, the Flying Fortresses returned to England without loss, after shooting down 13 Focke-Wulf 190's.

The British attack on Germany was the second in as many nights, following an assault on the big German submarine building yards at Flensburg.

Swarms of American and Allied fighter planes went along on the Fortress raid and shot down five of the Focke-Wulf fighters—thus bringing Friday's bag to 18 enemy aircraft.

Main objectives of the Fortresses were the Nazi aircraft factory at Meaulte and an airfield at St. Omer in Northern France. Returning bombardiers said they could see their bombs "bursting all over the targets."

The most spectacular part of the show was the air battle which broke out all over the sky before the planes reached their goal and continued until they were back over the English Channel. American Eagle squadrons, transferred several days ago from the RAF to the United States Air Forces, showed their experienced hands and accounted for four of the five German planes shot down by the fighter escort.

Six Allied fighters were lost, but the pilot of one is safe, a communiqué said.

While the Flying Fortresses were at work United States Boston bombers raided docks at the big French port of Le Harve and likewise returned without loss. The fighter escort for the various operations was estimated to total 400 planes.

New Guinea:

Australians Push Beyond Menari

Dispatches from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia said steadily advancing Australian ground forces were nearing the summit of New Guinea's rugged Owen Stanley Mountains. They pushed beyond the tiny hamlet of Menari without fresh opposition from retreating Japanese troops.

Apparently the Australians were within five or six miles of the gap in the crest of the towering ridge through which they fell back barely three weeks ago under the pressure of a strong enemy column driving toward Port Moresby.

A communique announcing the re-occupation of Menari, which is about 64 miles northeast of Port Moresby by trail, said there had been no further contact between the opposing forces, though the ground over which the Japanese have been retreating is admirably suited to defense.

Failure of the Japanese to attempt a stand was attributed largely to unending Allied aerial attacks which virtually have paralyzed their supply lines.

There was no telling how much further the Japanese might withdraw without a show of resistnace, but an Allied spokesman said they probably would show fight when supply difficulties became more nearly equalized—that is, when the Australians reach a point in their advance where they can supply only about the same number of men as the Japanese.

Because of the nature of the terrain and the constant danger of running into a jungle ambush, the Australians have been moving with great caution.

South Pacific:

Fortresses Blast Japanese Shipping

United States Flying Fortresses ranged across the Coral Sea from New Guinea to New Britain and the Solomon Islands yesterday to deal out some of the most damaging blows inflicted on Japanese shipping in that area in recent weeks.

The Fortresses unloaded tons of bombs on a concentration of enemy vessels in the harbor of Rabaul, New Britain, and returning pilots reported that despite intense anti-aircraft fire they scored direct hits on two transports—one of 15,000 tons and another of 7,000 tons.

Probable hits also were scored on a cruiser and an unidentified ship.

A communiqué issued from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia said both transports were set afire. The communiqué also reported a Japanese cruiser was bombed off Buin in the Solomons with unobserved results.

United States Army Air Force headquarters in New Delhi, India, said AEF bombers and fighters had left areas of destruction at Japanese bases in Upper Burma and the adjoining Chinese Province of Yunnan during sorties Sept. 27 and 28.

All the missions were declared executed without a loss.

Story of Dummies On Russian Hillock

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Oct. 3

A Soviet correspondent sent the following story about what happened to a hillock above Stalingrad:

Russian gunners fashioned dummy gunbarrels from plywood and erected them on the hillock. A German bomber circled overhead and after apparently noting the guns were false flew away.

At night the Russians replaced the dummy guns with real ones. The Germans attacked at dawn, confident they would meet no artillery opposition. A curtain of fire sent them reeling back.

Quickly the Russians swapped the guns again for the dummies. "The German bombers were not slow in coming," wrote the correspondent. "Where the hillock used to be, there now is a pit big enough to hold a two-story building."

Allied Ship Sunk:

Freighter Torpedoed Off South America

Torpedoing of a medium-sized United Nations merchant vessel off the northern coast of South America was announced by the Navy Friday. Four of the 87-man crew were lost.

Survivors of the sinking, which boosted to 482 the Associated Press tabulation of announced sinkings in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor, were landed at an East Coast port. The ship was sunk late in August.

Egyptian Front:

Full-Scale Fighting Expected in Africa

Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery's remark that the British Eighth Army is preparing for the "next round" led some Cairo observers to conclude that autumn and winter will see a renewal of fierce, full-scale fighting in North Africa.

General Montgomery made his announcement after his troops in a localized engagement had pinched off a German salient in the El Alamein line 80 miles west of Alexandria and after American four-motored bombers, striking deep into the Axis supply system, raided shipping in the harbor of Pylos on the southeast coast of Greece.

The big raiders—probably Consolidated Liberators—more than 200 of which, the Vichy Radio said, recently have flown toward Mediterranean battlegrounds by way of Gibraltar—were declared in a communiqué to have scored two direct hits on one supply merchantman Thursday and a large number of near misses on others.

Reports from the front said much hand-to-hand fighting took place and that the new British positions were consolidated under a terrific artillery barrage from British guns. This appeared to confirm reports that the British in recent weeks have received heavy reinforcements in artillery.

Bosnian 'Front':

Yugoslav Guerrillas Occupy Town

The Soviet Information Bureau reported in a Moscow dispatch that Yugoslav guerrillas had occupied the Bosinian town of Yaitse after two days of fierce fighting in which they killed more than 600 German and Italian troops and destroyed some 600 blockhouses.

Red Cross Opens Club in Edinburgh For Servicemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland — The largest American Service Club in Britain and Ireland was opened here recently by Mr. William L. Stevenson, Chief delegate of the American Red Cross in Britain. Speeches followed by Army and Navy delegates and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

This cablegram was read from Mr. Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross: "Congratulations on speedy opening of Edinburgh Club. You have a good job ahead of you. I have every confidence you will succeed. To the enlisted men and officers present my heartiest welcome. To the Lord Provost my warmest thanks. To the good people of Edinburgh my heartfelt appreciation. God bless you all."

The Service Club is at 53 Princes Street and until taken over by the American Red Cross was the Royal Hotel. Lord Provost Darling said he was delighted that it had abandoned its regal privileges and had become strictly republican. Assuring the men of the American Services that they could depend on the hospitality of Edinburgh, he said the support of the citizens would "not only be material, but spiritual. We are with you from the beginning right to the end, no matter how remote that end may be," the Lord Provost said.

The new Service Club is in a good position and looks across the gardens to the Castle and the ridge of the Old Town which runs down to Holyrood. The men can have bed and breakfast for 50 cents and a good dinner for 1s. Games and outings are being arranged and hospitality for those who wish it. A number of Edinburgh women are voluntary workers under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Gordon Thomson, a granddaughter of Andrew Carnegie.

U.S. Obliges German Alien; Revokes His Naturalization

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Ten minutes and a stroke of a pen after Karl Kupferschmidt threw his naturalization certificate on the desk of Assistant United States Attorney Louis Bender, the United States Government withdrew its approval of him.

No sooner had the German-born Kupferschmidt demanded that he be denaturalized than he was whisked before Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe, who demoted him to his former German status; three minutes later Mr. Kupferschmidt was on his way to Ellis Island and an internment camp.

Herr Kupferschmidt, who said he arrived in the United States in 1930 and a year later joined the German-American Bund, told Mr. Bender he would not fight for this country or against Germany, which he called "my own country."

General's Congratulations

Associated Press from United States Army

An Incident in India

At an Indian out station somewhere in his far-flung command, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, right center, Commander of United States Forces in China and India, shakes hands with Capt. Eugene B. Laybourn of Colorado. General Stilwell has just awarded Captain Laybourn the Silver Star. Col. George W. Sliney of Wyoming, extreme left, also received the Silver Star. Others in line at the left received the Purple Heart award.

Croats Continue Resistance To Nazi Version of Freedom

Continued from Page 1

effected the assassination of the Yugoslav King Alexander. When placed at the head of "Independent Croatia," the dictator found no popular approval.

Loyalty to Matchek

That lack of support was due to the fact that practically the whole Croatian nation was organized in the Croatian Peasant Party and was exceedingly loyal to its chief, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, who is vigorously opposed to Nazi-ism.

It is true that Dr. Matchek has been working long and heroically to free Croatia from Serbian domination. He wanted his Croatian nation to be a free unit in a free Yugoslavia. Thus he, his political associates and his powerful party of peasants steered a middle course of democracy. He was unreservedly opposed to a political dictatorship of the Serbs over Croatia and as unalterably against a military dictatorship of the German Nazis over Croatia. Practically the whole nation was with him.

It cannot be denied that when Yugoslavia broke up and Croatia found itself relieved of the unwelcome presence of Serb state police, Serb Army officers, Serb tax collectors and Serb educational control, many Croatians were pleased. But practically all saw they had passed from what they considered a frying pan into what was undoubtedly a terrible fire, so the whole Croatian Peasant Party refused support to the new Pavelitch regime. They didn't want that kind of "independence."

Hitler Defied

As Dr. Matchek and his fiery associate, Dr. Ivan Pernar, his gentle, fearless helper, Dr. August Koshutich, his uncompromising, thunderous colleague, Dr. L. Smoljan had endured persecution, gone into hiding or served long prison sentences because of their opposition to what they considered Serbian oppression, so now they defied Adolf Hitler and his puppet Pavelitch.

Dr. Matchek and his party in reality took the side of the United Nations, thus bringing the Croatian people into the camp of freedom. Many fiery Croatian youths even co-operated with the heroic Serbian Chetnik, Draja Mihailovitch, against the Axis.

Mr. Pavelitch found a native William Tell in every Croatian vineyard. His situation became so precarious that, with Hitler's backing, he urged Dr. Matchek and the Peasant Party to take leading parts in the new government of "Independent Croatia." Such an invitation from such a source was equivalent to a command. But the Croatian leaders categorically rejected it. In consequence they have been arrested.

Outstanding Heroism

This is an act of high heroism. Dr. Matchek has already spent much of his time in jail, Dr. Pernar was shot in the Belgrade Parliament by a furious Serbian hater of the Croatians and Dr. Koshutich passed many years in lonely exile when King Alexander imposed a dictatorship upon Croatia.

Dr. Matchek is a farmer and lawyer, of meager means, small stature, very plain in his habits and with an indomitable will which his greying hair in no wise enfeebles. Dr. Koshutich lives in a small apartment and has no means of sustenance except a little book store conducted by his wife. Dr. Pernar's law practice long since vanished; Dr. Smoljan's also.

Destitution faces these men and their families, but they accepted all that rather than indorse the kind of "freedom" Hitler gives.

Intemperance in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—A plea for steps to combat immorality and intemperance has come from church leaders in Australia.

A statement has been issued on the subject signed by the Anglican Archbishop of Sydney, the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, the President of the Methodist Church of Australia, the Chairman of the Congregational Union of New South Wales, the President of the Baptist Union of New South Wales, the President of the Churches of Christ in New South Wales, and the Commissioner of the Salvation Army.

The statement complains of general relaxation of restraint throughout the country exemplified in slackness in the administration of liquor laws which, particularly in the case of young girls, has led to other forms of intemperance.

Inroads on chastity and on family life are attributed partly to suggestive pictures in magazines and unwholesome literature.

The statement also criticizes the recently introduced bill granting pensions to so-called "de facto" widows, thus placing a further premiums on the disregard for the sacred obligations of marriage.

In the past when churches have attacked the morals of the community there usually has been a counter blast from those who have believed the position to have been overstated. In this instance, however, there has been a marked absence of criticism and the unhappy statements have been indorsed by such authoritative sources as the Director General of Public Health and the Director of the Division of Social Hygiene.

Moves are being taken in some cities to remove present sources of temptation by providing healthy recreation and wholesome entertainment for youth unsettled by the war. Among those moving along these lines is the Lord Mayor of Sydney, Alderman Stanley Crick, who is campaigning for provision of great hostels in which will be facilities for young men and women to meet in bright open conditions. He suggests that, in supporting such a move, church leaders will be able to do something tangible toward removing conditions which they find so deplorable.

Market Limits Plane Size

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3 (AP)—An aeronautical engineer says there is no reason to believe any limit exists to the size an airplane can be built.

"The problem is simply scaling up the diminsions to meet market demands," said W. T. Dickinson, Douglas engineer, at the Society of Automotive Engineers' production meeting.

Allies to Arm More Patriots In Yugoslavia

Continued from Page 1

or as widespread during the coming months, since winter is a severe season in the Yugoslavian mountains.

On the other hand, General Mihailovitch is believed to be making steady progress in moulding his Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Albanians, Montenegrans and Macedonians into a more efficient and organized fighting force. This, in turn, is expected to result in still fiercer assaults upon Axis outposts, lines of communications and depots next spring.

That Berlin is acutely aware of the seriousness of Yugoslav resistance is seen in the report from London that Adolf Hitler recently summoned Anté Pavelitch, head of the puppet Croat state, to the German Capital to consider the question of anti-Axis resistance.

Hitler's Demand

Hitler is said to have told Mr. Pavelitch that he must immediately mobilize recruits for the Croatian Fascist Ustashi organization to aid regular Axis troops in attempting to suppress the widespread resistance.

According to one report from London, Hitler admitted to Mr. Pavelitch that Chetnik sabotage and violence were seriously hampering the Axis war effort.

Reports from within Yugoslavia to the Yugoslav Government-in-exile insist that at least 25 German, Italian, Bulgarian and Hungarian divisions — estimated at 375,000 men—are tied up because of the severity of the resistance, particularly in Slovenia and Serbia. In addition to keeping these troops from the Russian Front, Yugoslav sabotage is measurably increasing German transportation difficulties throughout the Balkans, an area where transportation was never very good at best.

Fighting in West

Although it is popularly supposed that the Serbs are the heart of the Yugoslav resistance, most of the fighting today is being done in the western and northwestern parts of the country. While hostilities began in Serbian-populated eastern part of the country, the Germans have managed to gradually push the fighting westward into the mountains of Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina. This area, in which Gen. Mihailovitch is operating, was originally assigned to Italy to patrol, although the latter's continued defeats at the hands of the guerrillas is said to have forced Berlin to send German troops there.

Another pocket where resistance is believed to be growing is in the extreme northwestern portion of the country in Slovenia. This is said to be an entirely spontaneous movement on the part of the Slovenes and to be largely distinct from that led by General Mihailovitch. Resistance in Serbia is described as severe but less well organized.

Yugoslavs here emphasize that the Soviet Union is very much concerned over the necessity of maintaining and increasing guerrilla resistance in Yugoslavia. It is pointed out that every weapon flown into Yugoslavia from Russia means there will be less German pressure upon the Russian Army.

1,324,000 Radio Sets in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUNCESTON, Tasmania—The great development of radio in Australia in proportion to the Commonwealth's population was revealed by H. C. Barnard, one of the members of the Federal Parliamentary Committee on Broadcasting, in a speech here. Among the 7,000,000 people of Australia, he said, there are 1,324,000 radios in use, 80 per cent of the homes in the Commonwealth having receiving sets.

Nineteen years ago there were only 1,400 registered receiving sets in the whole of Australia and only three or four transmitters. Today, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, which functions under Government auspices, operates 30 radiocasting stations, while 99 are operated by commercial ownership. The radio industry has a capital investment of more than $60,000,000 and in normal times employs 15,000 workers.

Parcels for Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The American Red Cross has notified its representative at Geneva to plan immediate distribution of standard food parcels to the Americans interned by the Germans in Occupied France.

The organization keeps a stock of the 11-pound packages in Geneva from which each prisoner will receive one package every two weeks.

The Red Cross said that its representative, Francis James, reported that women with children under 16, and those who were sick, had not been arrested. He said the women probably would be transferred to a detention camp at Vittel in the Vosges Mountains and that the men probably would be sent to a concentration camp at Compiegne, where 280 other Americans have been held since December.

Calship Record

WILMINGTON, Calif., Oct. 3 (AP)—The California Shipbuilding Corporation claimed a new national production record of 12 ships delivered, 12 launched and keels laid for 12 others last month.

A company spokesman said Calship since Sept. 27, 1941, had launched 75 ships and delivered 68. All are 10,500-ton Liberty type vessels for the U. S. Maritime Commission.

Nazi Grip Tightens Upon French Labor

Continued from Page 1

its employees and to be prepared to train new groups.

The plan, as worked out, is to take into all-important industries already designated new groups of workers who are to be trained to take the place of those now on the job. When the new staff of workers is prepared to take over the work, or even before, the present staff will be available for transfer to some corresponding factory in Germany. Fresh groups being in turn trained in French factories, these also in time will be able to follow their predecessors to Germany. Each group, after finishing its German contract, is to return to its job in France, perhaps to return again later to Germany.

Industry's Pact Explained

The Nazi-controlled Paris Soir explains industry's part in this manner: "The directors of industrial enterprises are under obligation to replace in their factories the groups which leave voluntarily for Germany. They are under obligation to give to the workers in their factories, or to the new elements provided by requisition or by voluntary entry into their service the training necessary to replace the groups leaving for Germany."

In the near future Chief of Government Pierre Laval expects to establish in this manner a chain service of groups for the release of war prisoners. Successful application of this chain service would take all French industrial workers in turn to Germany for a year or so and lead to a standardization of industrial methods in the two countries.

As many advantages are being offered to specialized workers going to Germany, including higher pay than received in France, half their present pay continuing and going to their families left in France, and special expenses for departure being provided by the German Government upon enrollment, it is the evident hope of the Government that factory staffs will leave in increasing numbers for Germany.

Pains are taken to emphasize that while the registration for work in France is obligatory, the signing of contracts to work in Germany is voluntary. The correspondent of Le Journal, writing from Vichy says: "The Government does not intend for the present to exercise its right of requisition in direct favor of the release of war prisoners. No worker will be obliged to go to work in Germany. That is formal. Nevertheless, the Government is openly bringing every type of pressure to swell departures for Germany."

Occupied France Spared

According to official declarations from Vichy, M. Laval worked out this plan when he learned that the special German gauleiter for the occupied territory was preparing the requisitioning in mass of workers in occupied territory for German factories. In inducing the gauleiter not to give this order for Occupied France, it has been emphasized in official declarations carried by all newspapers that M. Laval succeeded in preventing "Occupied France from paying the whole price of defeat" and the instaliation in the two parts of France of different regimes undermining national solidarity.

[The necessity of such an explanation and its widespread circulation would seem to illustrate eloquently the temper of French opinion and its strong anti-German feeling. In effect, M. Laval is conceding French unwillingness to co-operate with the Nazis.]

Behind this series of measures and the way they have been presented to the public lies the meaning obvious to all that the only way to prevent the requisitioning of labor for Germany, at least in Occupied France, is a rapid increase in the voluntary departures of qualified workers to Germany from both zones.

Out of 50,000 workers who have gone to Germany since the war-prisoner release began, 17,000 are qualified specialists. Several thousand war prisoners have been, or are about to be, released. Group departures and the chain system are expected to speed up departures rapidly. The newspaper Effort, now calling itself "The Socialist Daily for National Reconstruction" envisages, however, the possibility of this method not proving sufficiently successful and leading finally to the necessity for national labor requisition for Germany. Arguing that the mass transfer of labor within the nation is justified by the war effort it continues: "But the question becomes complicated when it becomes necessary to raise the problem of obligatory labor on an international scale." Arguing that "France cannot hope to remain aloof while the battle rages" Effort concludes that "this labor task which falls to us in this conflict" is light in comparison with fighting.

Northwest Rail Link Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —Proposed extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway north and south in central British Columbia as a means of linking the Pacific Nortwest states with Alaska is expected to open up a vast new area of wealth that so far has been scarcely explored.

At present the road, which has cost some $90,000,000, owned by the British Columbia government, runs from Squamish on Howe Sound, near the Britannia copper mine, to Quesnel in the Cariboo gold country. But it has no direct contact with large cities or with other railroads.

The plan is to extend the road north to Prince George where it would connect with the Prince Rupert-Jasper line of the Canadian National Railways, and south to Vancouver, terminus of the Canadian Pacific, Great Northern and the southern branch of Canadian National Railways. It is also suggested that the P. G. E. might be linked more directly and at less cost with the C.P.R. by a connection from Clinton to Ashcroft.

Under plans discussed by British Columbia's Premier John Hart, United States interests would build the extensions as a war measure because of the importance of developing a rail link with Alaska, augmenting the road transportation to be provided by the Alaska Highway north from Edmonton, Alta.

Parties representing the Seattle chamber of commerce and headed by Representative Warren Magnuson have toured the route of the railway and have expressed satisfaction with it as a possible link in the northern chain. A railroad north from Prince George to Alaska has already been surveyed and was made the subject of a special report by Frederick Roosevelt, uncle of President Roosevelt, this summer.

The proposed routes would pass through the Liard and Cassiar counties of northern British Columbia and the southern part of Yukon, known to be rich in gold and base metals but only slightly developed on account of their relative inaccessibility.

Plan to Combat Radio Messages To Enemy Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Continued and extended use of the one hundred or more monitoring stations of the Federal Communications Commission is the most effective way of combatting illegal short wave communications between this country and enemy stations, says Don C. Wallace one of Southern California's short wave station operators. His comment was prompted by stories of the peril of illegal radio operations which have aided enemy submarines in destroying Allied shipping off the coasts.

"These monitoring stations are doing a good job in checking up," he said "That is apparently the most effective way in coping with the situation and should be extended."

Mr. Wallace owns and operates a short wave station which in normal times enables him to keep in touch with almost any part of the world. His own station, while inactive now, is at the disposal of the government in case of an emergency.

During the first World War, Mr. Wallace served in the navy as a radio operator. He was chief radio operator aboard the steamer George Washington when that ship took President Woodrow Wilson and his party of the peace conference in France in 1919.

Mr. Wallace's listening activities over W6AM have enabled him to bring comfort and relief to a number of families with members now enemy prisoners. He has frequently been able to pick up messages from prisoners of war in Japan and other countries and he has relayed them to their families which gratefully acknowledged them.

Ford Grandson Inducted As Private Into Army

DETROIT, Oct. 3 (AP) — Benson Ford, a grandson of Henry Ford, has enlisted in the United States Army and was inducted as a private at Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 30, a Ford Motor Company spokesman said.

Young Ford, originally rejected for Army training, had to obtain special permission from the War Department for his enlistment, the spokesman said. He passed through the examining lines at Kalamazoo as plain "B. Ford."

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Over 2,000 Chinese Kept Busy Feeding American Airmen

Overseas News Agency

CHUNGKING, Sept. 28—To keep the United States Army Air Force personnel in China comfortably housed and well fed is a job that keeps more than 2,000 Chinese, ranging from men with doctor's degrees to illiterate water carriers, busy in several dozen centers scattered in as many places. The Chinese Government operates the largest chain of hostels and the greatest catering service for non-Chinese food in the country as its part in keeping the U. S. A. A. F. China task force in the air.

Calculated in terms of Chinese dollars, in which all accounts for these services are kept, the cost of maintaining this gigantic board and lodging system is enormous. Monthly totals run into astronomical figures. For hostels at one air base near Chungking alone, total operating expenditures have been averaging half a million dollars during the past few months, not including the cost of erecting buildings, installing furnishings and replacing worn and broken equipment. Ice consumed at this base runs to $70,000 per month, the cost of gasoline alone for transporting this commodity from the Chungking factory to the base being $27,500 monthly.

Small Payment

Against such imposing figures the $85 (Chinese) each U. S. A. A. F. man pays per day for room, board, laundry, barber and other services is comparatively small payment for what he gets.

Although $85 in Chinese money is $4.25 American money this is a relatively small sum considering the fact that the one pound of meat that he eats per day costs $15 Chinese, vegetables average $10 per pound, laundry soap runs to $4.50 per cake and other items are proportionately high in cost.

If the American soldier could fight on the same diet as that of the Chinese soldier, that is, a couple of bowls of rice and some green vegetables washed down with a hot beverage at each meal, the problem of feeding the American Air Force in China would be simple and cheaply solved, but the average U. S. A. A. F. man consumes more meat in a week that the average Chinese soldier eats in a year.

Other Problems

The high cost of commodities is not the only problem encountered in efforts to keep the only American fighting force in China in fighting trim. Many varieties of domestic produce do not suit the American palate and many articles of food to which Americans are accustomed cannot be found in most parts of China. An equally serious problem was that of finding chefs, waiters, room boys, barbers, interpreters and others who understood enough English and were familiar enough with American tastes and ways to staff the many hostels.

All these problems and the job in general of taking care of the U. S. A. A. F. personnel in China was given to the War Area Service corps liaison organization through which the civilian administration deals with the military in China on non-routine affairs. Starting with practically no experience, no staff, equipment or facilities this organization has found solutions for most of the outstanding problems by a combination of ingenuity and hard work.

Today chefs in the U. S. A. A. F. hostels include one that has made ten trips around the world on the liner President Wilson; several from leading hotels in Shanghai, Hong Kong and Peiping; and one genuine French-style chef who served for 20 years on board a French gunboat in the Yangtze. Head waiters include a veteran who has had exprience in New York's Hotel Lincoln; a number who saw service on Canadian-Pacific ocean liners and others who learned to take orders in English or French while jotting down notes in Chinese during their apprenticeship in the great China Coast hotels.

The War Area Service Corps runs into many unique problems in operating the chain of U. S. A. A. F. hostels. Most of these establishments are located in places where running water facilities do not exist, making it necessary for each hostel to maintain an almost continuous relay of water carriers to provide water for cooking, baths, general washing and other purposes. Hostels that are situated in thinly populated areas where the nearest village has only a scanty food supply are the biggest problem. On one occasion the number of U. S. A. A. F. men who dropped suddenly from the skies at a certain base was more than the population of the village adjoining the airfield, which made it exceedingly difficult for the hostel cook to procure sufficient food to feed the hungry airmen. Thereafter, this and other similarly situated hostels promptly established auxiliary vegetable gardens and poultry farms.

War-Damaged Cotton Is Salvaged in Britain

Wide World

Worthy Reclamatior. Project

Blitzed cotton is salvaged in the British Isles and turned back into useful apparel and other items. Top left: Thread from damaged cotton goes to the weaving machines or shuttles for weaving into cloth. The woman on the right is "kissing the shuttle" or threading it. Top right: Workers in a Lancashire mill separate and sort damaged cotton as it moves along a conveyor belt. Burned and charred parts are torn off and saved for use in munitions and for other purposes. Left center: Separated into rough ropes, dyed salvaged cotton is fed into spinning machines such as these. Right center: This finished cotton cloth came from damaged, water-soaked raw cotton. Bottom left: A view of raw cotton salvaged by the British from sunken ships, bombed warehouses and strafed docks. Some of this cotton has been in the ocean for as long as 18 months but it's still usable. Workers are here piling cotton preparatory to placing it on conveyor belts for sorting in the mill.

Nazis Look to Balkan Entente To End Unrest of Satellites

By Robert Powell

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 3—Various diplomatic developments during the past week show that Southeast Europe has become not only a source of manpower, food, and minerals for Germany, but also a complicated political problem requiring swift attention.

Even after years of political and economic domination from Berlin, Germany has failed to exact such full political obedience in Southeast Europe and the Balkans as is necessary for perfecting German plans. For some time, the outstanding problem was how to secure the maximum number of soldiers for the eastern front and the maximum of foodstuffs, minerals, etc.

These needs have been and still are to some extent being met, but only under the constant threat of force and by the exercise of the German diplomatic method of intrigue, threat, and promise.

For Germany's new order to succeed in this corner of Europe, Hitler's nominees realize that some sort of political unification must be arranged between the rival satellites. In other words Germany has come to see that the very Balkan Entente which it did so much to destroy must be reconstituted—not in the old form, but in mutual interdependence and service to Germany.

Old Tensions Exist

The old tensions still exist strongly between Hungary and Rumania oyer Transylvania and in the relationship between Croatia and Serbia.

Despite the fact that Germany and Italy originally fostered all such differences for their own ends, the recent conversations which Hitler and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop have been having at the Führer's headquarters with Acting Premier Mihai Antonescu of Rumania and Ante Pavelitch of Croatia and expect to have later with Premier Bogdan Philoff of Bulgaria indicate Germany's need for avoidance of further friction in these parts.

It will be noticed that Hungary has not had its representative called to see the Führer and though Dr. Walther Funk, German Minister of Economics, and Baron Franz von Papen, Nazi envoy to Turkey, have recently been to Budapest, this does not explain the omission.

To some observers, this situation means that a movement may be afoot to support some kind of close co-operation between States like Rumania, Croatia, and Slovakia—all unfriendly to Hungary and Bulgaria—as a first step in blackmailing Hungary into obeying the German orders. It is thought possible that Germany may even go as far as to suggest a readjustment of the Transylvanian frontiers in Rumania's favor.

Whatever may be the truth in these speculations, there is no doubt that Hitler is displeased with Hungary. He has failed to settle the problem of the appointment of a Hungarian Vice-Regent of German choosing and Regent Nicholas Horthy has momentarily succeeded in postponing a decision.

Nazi Efforts Fail

German attempts to give Bela Imredy, former Cabinet member and a willing future Hungarian Quisling, important authority behind the scene have also failed.

In all this resistance, Hungarian leaders are helped by the continuous quarrels among Arrow Cross Party members—the Hungarian Nazis. The Hungarian Government might have even more power of resistance but for sharp disagreement in its own ranks. Consequently, it is for the moment uncertain whether the replacement of Gen. Carl Bartha as War Minister by Col. Gen. Wilhelm von Nagy is due to internal intrigue or outside pressure.

The Reich, on its side, might have had more success with its demands on Hungary but for the fact that sharp rivalry between Herren von Paper and von Ribbentrop has for some time been evident in the political field of Southeast Europe.

Herr von Papen, for example, fresh from his work in Turkey, believes in a more traditional diplomatic approach to the problem of a successor to the Hungarian Vice-Regency, especially since he realizes that blunter methods might result in the nomination of an anti-Nazi and a consequent great loss of prestige for negotiation.

Herr von Ribbentrop, on the other hand, was tactless enough to appear with a diplomatic military delegation in Budapest at the time of the funeral of Stefan Horthy, the Regent's son and the Vice-Regent, apparently hoping that the German nominee for a successor would be accepted immediately. Herr von Ribbentrop appears to have the backing of Heinrich Himmler in this struggle, since the Gestapo chief sent his personal adjutant, Elite Guard General Wolff, with Herr von Ribbentrop to the Hungarian capital.

Bulgarian Situation

In Bulgaria, Germany has also not succeeded in enforcing its full will. In fact, Bulgaria, like many of the Balkan satellites of Germany, having had its most urgent territorial ambitions satisfied, longs only for the war to end.

As long as Germany continued winning quick campaigns, these countries were content to join in the shouting, but the check to the German armies at Stalingrad and Hitler's failure to avoid another winter in the Russian campaign have increased their aversion to further sacrifice.

These countries today are on the fence and their confidence in German victory has been shaken. This does not mean revolt, but it means that this selfish interest is likely to come more to the fore and that present leaders are likely to seek opportunities to impress the United Nations with proofs of having been tied to the German chariot against their will.

This intrigue and hesitancy is in striking contrast to the expressions of devotion voiced by the Foreign Ministers of Balkan and Southeast European satellite countries during celebrations of the anniversary of the Tripartit Pact in which phrases like the following occur. This pact is the "Magna Carta of honor and loyalty" and "the upsurge of youth." The fate of the German armies in Russia will decide in the future the extent of even lip service which will still be given to the German cause.

Wood Rejects Break With World Bank

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood rejected in the House of Commons Oct. 1 a suggestion that the British Government and the Bank of England disassociate themselves from the Bank of International Settlements set up in 1930 to bring the world's central banks together and foster co-operation in finance.

There have been no meetings between British and enemy directors of the Bank since the war began and there have been no business relations between them, Sir Kingsley said, but "this country has various interests and rights in the Bank under international trust arrangements between the various governments and it would not be in the national interest to change our connection as the Bank is at present constituted and conducted."

British Decorate U. S. Corporal For Brave Leading at Dieppe

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Corporal Franklin M. Koons, member of the American Ranger Battalion, was awarded the British Military Medal yesterday for "conspicuous and admirable leadership" during the Aug. 19 raid on Dieppe.

Corporal Koons, from Swea City, Iowa, was one of the few Americans to go along with British and Canadian forces and was one of the first four American soldiers to fight on French soil in this war.

Corporal Koons was in charge of a detachment of Ranger snipers during the raid. He was the only American among a number of British and Canadian soldiers who were decorated by the British for bravery at Dieppe.

The citation said Koons continued to carry on with marked success under fire which eventually heavily damaged the building from which he and his men were sniping.

"When we got aboard our ship, Mountbatten (Lord Mountbatten, the Commando chief) talked to us briefly," Koons said. "He struck me as a grand guy, very full of fight. He made us all laugh and we were very cheerful, which is what I like, because it did not make me feel in the least degree frightened.

"The sea was choppy and it was very dark. We approached France in the dawn.

"The Air Force came over and shot the shore installations to bits. The support they gave us was terrific and they never left us alone for longer than 15 minutes.

"We met little resistance at first. Then the snipers got very bad and caused us quite a few casualties.

"We found a small stable with a splendid spot for sniping through a slit in a brick wall.

"The German batteries were getting a tremendous plastering by shells from our light mortars.

"Other troops attacking the batteries rushed in and blew up the batteries and ammunition dumps. The noise was terrific and I saw them go into the air a few hundred yards from me.

"The English were very calm and quiet."

La Guardia Gives Lift In Plane to Seaman

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia thinks the United States Navy is pretty swell but First Class Seaman R. L. Gast, who hitch-hiked an airplane ride from him, must think the Mayor is, too.

Mr. La Guardia told today how Seaman Gast, accompanied by his commanding officer, sought the Mayor's help as Mr. La Guardia was about to board a Navy plane at a naval base in Newfoundland on Sept. 29 to return to New York after a meeting of the Joint United States-Canadian Defense Board.

Seaman Gast asked permission to ride back in the plane with Mr. La Guardia. The sailor's wife was ill in Richland Center, Wis., the Mayor explained.

Mr. La Guardia and other members of the Board agreed to take Seaman Gast and when the plane landed at La Guardia Field the Mayor had his chauffeur drive the seaman to Grand Central Station, where he boarded a train.

Italy's Industry and Workers Appear Headed for the Reich

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports reaching the United States indicate the Germans are transfering Italian industrial plants and their workers to the Reich. This new phase in Italo-German economic relations had been foreshadowed for some time by numerous significant developments.

During the first days of July the Italian Minister of Corporations Renato Ricci went to Berlin reportedly trying to enlist the support of the Nazi Government in maintaining the stability of the lira. While the Italian press hinted that the Germans had seized this opportunity to press the issue of Italy's economic place in the "New European Order," Signor Ricci made a startling speech in the University of Munich in which he said that Italy's economic system could not be transformed into that of a purely agricultural country. But Signor Ricci's broad hint emphasizing Italy's industrial accomplishments did not impress German listeners.

The ruthless architects of the Nazi "Grossraumwirtschaft" are not interested in Italy's efforts to build up an industrial economy on the unstable basis of imported raw materials. German long-term economic calculations envisage a radically changed Italian economy specializing in the export of agricultural and horticultral products and of the vast reserves of Italian manpower to the Reich. So far, however, a desperate need of Italian manpower as well as Italy's pivotal position in the Mediterranean have compelled the Germans to proceed cautiously and to support the fictitious industrial experiment of their southern ally.

Aggression Slaps Back

In exchange for this "magnanimity" the Italians have had to pay a very stiff price. As the Governor of the Banca d'Italia admitted the cherished national autarchy had to be replaced by European autarchy" in co-operation with the Germans. The Fascist Government has become a prisoner of its own aggressive policy. When it entered the war in June 1940 the country's imports were abruptly cut by 44 per cent and its exports by 55 per cent. Moreover reserves were extremely limited. When, contrary to Fascist expectations, the war dragged on into 1941 and 1942 Italy's economic position became progressively desperate. Allied blockade measures were particularly effective. With no coal, oil and steel reserves on hand the country had to turn to Germany to avoid a breakdown of its heavy industries and communications system.

But the Germans do not seem to have been able to deliver all the coal, iron and steel needed for maintaining the country's war industries. Although they claim to have delivered 12,000,000 tons of coal during 1941 and to have increased their steel exports by 100 per cent, shortages in Italy's industries have taken on ever greater proportions. If the German claims were true Italy would not have been compelled to introduce its very strict fuel rationing system. During the winter of 1940-1941 the fuel ration was sufficient for 120 days only. Last winter the coal ration was exhausted after 40 days. Although the Germans had promised a new increase in coal deliveries for the current year, they recently announced that such deliveries would have to be curtailed.

Italy "Gives" More and More

In exchange for these completely insufficient German deliveries the Italians have sent to Germany the few raw materials produced in the peninsula, such as mercury, pyrites, sulphur, lead zinc, hemp, flax and raw silk. But all that was insufficient to keep the country's trade balance with Germany from being passive. Early in 1941 the Italian economic situation deteriorated so rapidly that the Reich agreed to send war materials to Italy as an outright gift to the Fascist Government. In exchange the latter has had to provision the German occupation Army stationed in the country and Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces in North Africa and to divert more and more of its agricultural products to Germany.

In the meantime, unemployment increased among Italy's industrial and agricultural workers. Industrial production had to be curtailed due to a lack of raw materials which the Germans were unwilling to give up. Agricultural production has been hampered by the lack of oil for the mechanized agriculture, of phosphatic fertilizers and of concentrated fodder.

Some Familiar Tactics

Thus, the Nazi and Fascist Governments are vitally interested in exploiting the vast pool of Italian manpower: the Germans to keep their war machine in high gear with the help of Italian workers; the Italians to relieve unemployment and to balance Italy's account in the German-Italian clearing system. The Fascist press is urging Italian workers and peasants to join the ranks of the many hundreds of thousands of their countrymen already toiling in Germany for "the mighty German industry."

That was the situation confronting Signor Ricci upon his arrival in the German capital. Notwithstanding his urgent pleas Signor Ricci was compelled to accept the German "proposals." Following his return from Berlin the Minister told Italy's industrialists the country's industrial structure must undergo a process of "rationalization" in order to increase the efficiency of the iron and metal working industries as well as of the armament plants. It seems clear that such "rationalization" is nothing but the shutting-down of all Italian industries not engaged in war work for the Germans.

A hint as to the true meaning of the new German order was given on Aug. 1 by the Undersecretary of Corporations Giuseppe Lombrassa in a broadcast over the Rome radio. While chiding Italy's workers for being lazy on the job he eulogized the efforts of those Italians now working in the Reich. The broadcast may have been designed to prepare the country for the coming mass exodus of plants and labor to Germany.

General Arnold Gets D. S. M.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Distinguished Service Medal was presented to Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, on his arrival at Bolling Field, yesterday after a 22,000-mile air survey of the South Pacific.

He flew from Brisbane, Australia, here in a total elapsed time of slightly more than 77 hours. Arriving at Hamilton Field, Calif., Thursday night after 35 hours and 53 minutes actual flying time from Brisbane, General Arnold bettered the 36 hours, 10 minutes time set by Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett in August from Brisbane to San Francisco in an Army B-17 four-engined heavy bomber.

The citation of General Arnold for the Distinguished Service Medal referred to his "extraordinary achievement" on this flight.

In San Francisco, General Arnold said he was highly pleased with what American airmen are accomplishing.

"Our fighter planes are doing a splendid job," he said. "In combat they are bringing down an overall average of 2½ Zeros to one of our planes lost. In August, this average took a tremendous leap of five to one. That is a record that speaks for itself.

"Our bombers in the South Pacific are in a class by themselves. The Flying Fortress is the toughest plane in the air, as has been proved time and again in Java, the Solomons, and recently in Europe. Japs, heat, and tropical storms are all taken in stride with almost no combat losses of the big planes.

"Nor can too much be said for the boys who are flying these planes in that theater of war. They have won and are winning battles and returning to their bases under staggering hazards."

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Sharp Drop in Car Fatalities Is Attributed to War Driving

CHICAGO, Oct. 3—The war has brought a sharp decrease in automobile mishap fatalities in the United States. At least the 40 per cent drop in August this year from that month of last year is attributed by the National Safety Council to wartime restrictions.

All of the decrease is not, however, because there has been less travel. For instance, for the first eight months of the year the traffic toll dropped 21 per cent from that period in 1941. But during the first seven months of this period travel slumped off only by 10 per cent. The travel drop for the last month, for which figures are not yet available was probably greater than for the other months, but not enough to bring the total travel change up very close to the traffic toll change.

There is also in the Safety Council analysis the surprising and significant revelation that the greatest cuts in traffic fatalities were not in the gas rationed area.

For example, for the eight-month period the decrease in the North Atlantic States was only 13 per cent, while in the North Central area, out of the rationed zone, it was 24 per cent. Even the Mountain zone reported a drop of 27 per cent. The South Atlantic area, in the rationed zone, had a drop of 27 per cent, and the Pacific, out of the rationed zone, but affected more directly by such things as blackouts and dimouts than the interior region, had a 17 per cent drop.

More Hazards Near Coasts

In other words the accident picture does not fit into the gas rationing picture. One reason for this is apparently that in the eastern gas rationed area there is also another factor, blackouts and the permanent dimout along the coast. These tend to increase the hazards of driving, and apparently offset the factor of less travel.

Meanwhile, accidents understandably dropped off in greater proportion in rural areas than in cities, because of the decrease in long trips and concentration of industrial activity in the cities. The reduction was 11 per cent for urban and 25 per cent for rural areas.

Some of the reduction in mishaps in non-rationed as well as rationed areas has been due doubtless to decreases in speed, and generally more careful driving due to a growing inclination of car owners to conserve their vehicles. It had been expected that as old cars grow older and less roadworthy accidents might increase, but apparently caution has increased with the decline in mechanical safety of these cars.

At any rate the August toll this year of 2,310 was lower than for any August since 1926 when these records were first kept.

The gas rationed area as a whole showed a fatality drop of 45 per cent, or 5 per cent more than the nation as a whole. But the reduction in the North Atlantic area was the lowest of any region. While in Massachusetts the drop was 22 per cent, in Wyoming it was 46 per cent. If gas rationing was the cause, why did Wyoming have such a drop, the experts ask.

Less Serious Than Thought

Apparently during this period motorists have heeded pleas for less driving to conserve rubber than officials have generally believed. Ordinarily, in a period of relative prosperity, there would be much more travel, more fatalities. Yet even where there have been no restrictions on the use of automobiles—outside the fact that no new cars are being built—there has been less travel, fewer fatalities. This in itself, even aside from the fact that the non-rationed area as a whole showed almost as much of a decrease as the rationed area, would have significance in determining to what extent the American people are responding to the rubber conservation plea.

Atlanta, in the rationed zone led cities over 250,000 in the amount of reduction, but next were Toledo, Los Angeles, Columbus, Dallas, Denver and Chicago, in the unrationed area.

Dallas, St. Paul, Minn., and Birmingham had perfect records for August, of cities over 250,000.

Meanwhile pedestrian fatalities, the Council reports, dropped only 10 per cent during the first half of the year, according to figures from 26 States. Railroad-motor vehicle fatalities increased 12 per cent, reflecting increased railroad travel.

Bund Antiservice Rules Alleged

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—John C. Fitting, Hudson County, N. J., unit leader of the German-American Bund, read to his unit Bund command No. 37, relating to refusal of military service by Bund members, it was testified Oct. 2 in the Federal Court trial of 25 former Bund leaders, charged with conspiracy to urge evasion of the Selective Service Act.

Daniel C. Macken, Jr., a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testified that he visited Mr. Fitting on May 26, 1942, and obtained from him a signed statement which Fitting wrote on his own typewriter.

In the four-page statement, which was admitted into evidence, Mr. Fitting, besides describing Bund activities, expressed his own philosophy about the Bund aims, one of which was:

"To organize German-Americans for the defense of the American way of life under the Constitution."

He wrote also that "the Bund tried to save America from communism," and again, "it was never part of the Bund policy to be disloyal to this country."

Howard F. Corcoran, Chief Assistant United States Attorney, questioning Mr. Macken as to discussions not in the signed statement, brought from the witness the remark that "Fitting said the commands were obligatory, and that when a man joined the Bund he agreed to the Führership principle."

Another witness, Joseph B. Dickerson, a special agent of the F. B. I., testified that on Jan. 5, 1942, he went to the house in Union City, N. J., in which Mr. Fitting roomed, and obtained, by the Bund leader's consent, more than a score of documents and records relating to Bund activities.

Herriot Detained in Chateau

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Edouard Herriot, former Premier of France, was under house arrest at his chateau outside Lyon in Unoccupied France tonight because he had passionately challenged the Vichy regime's collaboration with the Axis.

The action was officially announced in Vichy.

M. Herriot, one-time professor of Lyon University, had been Mayor of Lyon since 1905 when he was deposed June 21, 1941. Thereupon he published a memoir of his affection for the United States and Britain.

Only last month he quit the French Legion of Honor in protest against Vichy's conferring that decoration on two Frenchmen fighting for Germany against Russia and later joined Jules Jeanneney, former President of the French Senate, in a warning to Marshal Pétain that the French would not be drawn into war against their former allies.

M. Herriot, himself former President of the Chamber of Deputies, has served in several French Cabinets and was Honorary President of the Radical-Socialist Party. His first Prime Ministry was in 1924 and 1925.

Idaho Rural Folk Flag Their Errand Doers

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 3 (AP)—Red flags are flying from rural mail boxes throughout Idaho these days as a warning to the aggressor nations that American ingenuity can overcome any temporary setback the war can impose.

Take it from H. L. Spence of the Idaho Extension Service, rural folk have developed several unique ways of doing their part.

They fly red flags on their mail boxes when they have errands to do in town and the first market-bound truck, the milk route driver or the rural mail carrier stops and tends to the business for them, Mr. Spence explained. The result is a saving in tires and gasoline.

That's only one of the ways they've figured out to conserve available materials.

'Working on the Railroad' Soon Reality for Women

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 3 (AP)—Add railroading to the long list of businesses which have had to change their this-is-a-man's-job habits.

H. R. Hughes, division superintendent, said yesterday that 50 women have been hired as clerks, telegraph operators, messengers and teletype operators on the Tucson Division of the Southern Pacific Railroad. And furthermore—

The railroad is going to hire 50 more to work in the roundhouse, maintenance department and as janitors.

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Anti-Inflation Conference Committee

Associated Press

Senators and Representatives Who Agreed

After ironing out differences between the two branches, members of the Senate-House conference committee agreed yesterday on a compromise version of the Administration's anti-inflation bill and paved the way for final Congressional action. Members of the committee are seen above. Seated, left to right: Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (R) of Michigan, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, and Representative Henry B. Seagall (D) of Alabama. Standing, left to right: Representative Brent Spence (D) of Kentucky and Representative Clyde Williams (D) of Missouri.

Anti-Inflation Legislation Text

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Following is the text of the Administration's anti-inflation legislation, as agreed upon by a joint Senate-House Conference Committee Oct. 2:

An Act

To amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, to aid in preventing inflation, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that in order to aid in the effective prosecution of the war, the President is authorized and directed, on or before Nov. 1, 1942, to issue a general order stabilizing prices, wages, and salaries, affecting the cost of living; and, except as otherwise provided in this act, such stabilization shall so far as practicable be on the basis of the levels which existed on Sept. 15, 1942. The President may, except as otherwise provided in this act thereafter provide for making adjustments with respect to prices, wages, and salaries, to the extent that he finds necessary to aid in the effective prosecution of the war or to correct gross inequities; provided, that no common carrier or other public utility shall make any general increase in its rates or charges which were in effect on Sept. 15, 1942, unless it first gives 30 days notice to the President, or such agencies as he may designate, and consents to the timely intervention of such agency before the Federal, State or municipal authority having jurisdiction to consider such increase.

Section 2

The President may, from time to time, promulgate such regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this act; and may exercise any power or authority conferred upon him by this act through such department, agency, or officer as he shall direct. The President may suspend the provisions of Sections 3 (A) and 3 (C), and clause (1) of section 3 (C), ofthe emergency Price Control Act of 1942 to the extent that such sections are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, but he may not under the authority of this act suspend any other law or part thereof.

Section Three

No maximum price shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity under authority of this act or otherwise below a price which will reflect to producers of agricultural commodities the higher of the following prices, as determined and published by the Secretary of Agriculture:

1. The parity price for such commodity (adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture for grade, location and seasonal differentials) or, in case a comparable price has been determined for such commodity under and in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 (B) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, such comparable price (adjusted in the same manner), or

2. The highest price received by such producers for such commodity between Jan. 1, 1942, and Sept. 15, 1942 (adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture for grade, location, and seasonal differentials), or, if the market for such commodity was inactive during the latter half of such period, a price for the commodity determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in line with the prices, during such period, of other agricultural commodities produced for the same general use; and no maximum price shall be established or maintained under authority of this act or otherwise for any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity below a price which will reflect to the producers of such agricultural commodity a price therefor equal to the higher of the prices specified in clauses (1) and (2) of this section: Provided, that the President may, without regard to the limitation contained in clause (2), adjust any such maximum price to the extent that he finds necessary to correct gross inequities; but nothing in this section shall be construed to permit the establishment in any case of a maximum price below a price which will reflect to the producers of any agricultural commodity the price therefor specified in clause (1) of this section. Provided further, that modifications shall be made in maximum prices established for any agricultural commodity and for commodities processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, under regulations to be prescribed by the President, in any case where it appears that such modification is necessary to increase the production of such commodity for war purposes, or where by reason of increased labor or other costs to the producers of such agricultural commodity incurred since Jan. 1, 1941, the maximum prices so established will not reflect such increased costs. Provided further, that in the fixing of maximum prices on products resulting from the processing of agricultural commodities, including livestock, a generally fair and equitable margin shall be allowed for such processing: Provided further, that in fixing price maximums for agricultural commodities and for commodities processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, as provided for by this act, adequate weighting shall be given to farm labor.

Section Four

No action shall be taken under authority of this act with respect to wages or salaries (1) which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, or the National Labor Relations Act, or (2) for the purpose of reducing the wages or salaries for any particular work below the highest wages or salaries paid therefor between Jan. 1, 1942, and Sept. 15, 1942: Provided, that the President may, without regard to the limitation contained in clause (2), adjust wages or salaries to the extent that he finds necessary in any case to correct gross inequities and also aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

Section Five

A. No employer shall pay, and no employee shall receive, wages or salaries in contravention of the regulations promulgated by the President under this act. The President shall also prescribe the extent to which any wage or salary payment made in contravention of such regulations shall be disregarded by the executive departments and other governmental agencies in determining the costs or expenses of any employer for the purposes of any other law or regulation.

B. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the reduction by any private employer of the salary of any of his employees which is at the rate of $5,000 or more per annum.

C. The President shall have power by regulation to limit or prohibit the payment of double time except when, because of emergency conditions, an employee is required to work for seven consecutive days in any regularly scheduled work week.

Section Six

The provisions of this joint resolution (except Sections 8 and 9), and all regulations thereunder, shall terminate on June 30, 1944, or on such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution, or the President by proclamation, may prescribe.

Section Seven

(A) Section 1 (B) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 is hereby amended by striking out "June 30, 1943" and substituting "June 30, 1944."

(B) All provisions (including prohibitions and penalties) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 which are applicable with respect to orders or regulations under such act shall, insofar as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be applicable in the same manner and for the same purposes with respect to regulations or orders issued by the Price Administrator in the exercise of any functions which may be delegated to him under authority of this act.

(C) Nothing in this act shall be construed to invalidate any provision of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (except to the extent that such provisions are suspended under authority of Section 2) or to invalidate any regulation, price schedule, or order issued or effective under such act.

Section Eight

Sec. 8. (A) The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized and directed to make available upon any crop of the commodities cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts harvested after Dec. 31, 1941, and before the expiration of the two-year period beginning with the first day of January immediately following the date upon which the President, by proclamation or the Congress by concurrent resolution declares that hostilities in the present war have terminated, if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for such commodity for the marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which such crop is harvested, loans as follows:

(1) To co-operators [except co-operators outside the commercial corn-producing area, in the case of corn] at the rate of 90 per centum of the parity price for the commodity as of the beginning of the marketing year:

(2) To operators outside the commercial corn-producing area, in the case of corn, at the rate of 75 per centum of the rate specified in (1) above;

(3) To noncooperators [except noncooperators outside the commercial corn-producing area, in the case of corn] at the rate of 60 per centum of the rate specified in (1) above and only on so much of the commodity as would be subject to penality if marketed.

(B) All provisions of law applicable with respect to loans under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, shall, insofar as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, be applicable with respect to loans made under this section.

In the case of a commodity with respect to which loans may be made at the rate provided in paragraph (1) of subsection (A), the President may fix the loan rate at any rate not less than the loan rate otherwise provided by law if he determines that the loan rate so fixed is necessary to prevent an increase in the cost of feed for livestock and poultry to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

Section Nine

Sec. 9. (A) Section 4 (A) of the act entitled "an act to extend the life and increase the credit resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1941 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, supp. 1, title 15, sec. 713A-8), is amended—

(1) By inserting after the words "so as to support" a comma and the following: "During the continuancee of the present war," and until the expiration of the two-year period beginning with the first of January immediately following the date upon which the President by proclamation or the Congress by concurrent resolution declares that the hostilities in the present war have terminated.

(2) By striking out "85 per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof "90 per centum."

(3) By inserting after the word "tobacco" a comma and the word "peanuts."

(B) The amendments made by this section shall, irrespective of whether or not there is any further public announcement under such Section 4 (A), be applicable with respect to any commodity with respect to which a public announcement has heretofore been made under such Section 4 (A).

Section Ten

Sec. 10. When used in this act, the terms "wages" and "salaries" shall include additional compensation, on an annual or other basis, paid to employees by their employers for personal services [excluding insurance and pension benefits in a reasonable amount to be determined by the President]; but for the purpose of determining wages or salaries for any period prior to Sept. 16, 1942, such additional compensation shall be taken into account only in cases where it has been customarily paid by employers to their employees.

Section Eleven

Sec. 11. Any individual, corporation or partnership or association willfully violating any provision of the Act, or any regulation promulgated thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000, or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to aid in stabilizing the cost of living."

Passed the House of Representatives Sept. 23, 1942.

Higgins Says U. S. Rejected No-Profit Plan

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 3 (AP)—Testimony by boat builder Andrew J. Higgins that the Maritime Commission had rejected his offer to waive $28,000,000 in profit and build 200 liberty ships at cost was made public here yesterday by an American Federation of Labor committee investigating closing of the Higgins shipyard.

Mr. Higgins spent seven hours before the committee, testifying he still would finish the giant shipyard and build ships without profit to himself or his corporations if the commission would reinstate the contract it cancelled last July, giving shortage of steel as the reason.

The A. F. of L. committee, releasing some of the testimony Mr. Higgins gave in executive session, called "this offer to donate $28,000,000 to the Government unparalleled in the war industry."

In his testimony, Mr. Higgins disclosed that he had planned to hire approximately 50 per cent Negro labor in the shipyards at equal wages—after proper training—with white employees, and that if the need came 80 per cent of the work there could have been done by women.

"Many people in the community," he said, "were perturbed and prophesied dire results to the community. Many of the protestants were afraid they might lose their chauffeur or have to pay their servants more."

Holt Ross, committee chairman, said a searching inquiry will be made into evidence given by Mr. Higgins and that a full report will be made to William Green, President of the A. F. of L., who in turn is expected to transmit it to President Roosevelt.

No Wages Are Paid At Britain's First Volunteer Factory

LONDON, Oct. 3 (BIS)—Britain's first volunteer war factory, where no wages are paid, is in full swing in a small town in Sussex—fathers, mothers, school boys, grandparents, anyone over or under the draft age are working side by side turning out munitions.

The factory was begun by a local Rotary club last March. In 10 weeks it was completely equipped and did not cost a cent. The leading automobile firm gave its big showroom, while engineering firms produced drilling machines, tools, benches, jigs, and fixtures. The transportation and lighting are supplied by local firms.

The factory started to work in June with 150 volunteers working two shifts—in the afternoon from 2 to 6; and evenings from 7 to 10. Already they have turned out over 100,000 bomb parts. There is a waiting list of volunteers who will start working when the factory is able to enlarge its premises.

One worker is a 72-year-old major, a former schoolmaster, who drills holes in two-inch brass smoke mortar caps. At the next bench are two sisters, both over 60. The foreman is a young, former soldier engineer who was at Dunkirk.

Melbourne Patrol Is Soldier's Friend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia—The Luminous Patrol of voluntary workers is always on hand to help Australian, United States and other service men who are strangers to the city. Each evening men are stationed at street corners wearing leather badges inscribed "Inquiry VWSR."—(Volunteer War Service Register). For hour after hour they answer all sorts of questions.

"Every night we are busy directing, helping, advising, and sometimes wisely admonishing," said one member of the patrol. "For the most part, we just try to make 'em feel at home. Kind of let 'em know that someone in this cold and half-dark city really cares what becomes of 'em. Sometimes we are asked for threepence for the fare back to camp."

'Religious Illiteracy' Found In Colleges in 'Shocking Degree'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Holding that a "shocking degree" of religious illiteracy prevails among college students generally, Columbia University has under consideration the establishment of a department of religion, Dean Herbert E. Hawkes, of Columbia College, announced in his annual report today.

Stressing that "the most dramatic and thought provoking incidents in the Bible fall dead with most student groups," Dean Hawkes recalls that for 15 years the personnel work in the religious field at Columbia has centered in a system of religious counsellors who, he holds, have performed a notable service in bringing together and holding the loyalty of many students who feel that religion is an important matter.

"Religion, no less, perhaps more, than other features of higher education is an intensely personal matter," the report continues. "Even in the more highly standardized sects, among the ends sought are the clarification of the basic values in personal living, the encouragement of a faith in the Ultimate Good, and a keep sense of responsibility on the part of each individual."

The unwavering purpose of college students to do their part in freeing the world from Nazi tyranny is an inspiration to their elders, Mr. Hawkes held.

"Nothing in the entire course of the history of civilization has been as important for humanity as the outcome of the present struggle," he asserted. "It is encouraging to observe that so far as individuals of the younger generation are concerned, there seems to be no wavering in purpose. All are pursuing their tasks with a determination and desire to do their part which is an inspiration to their elders.

"Many students who are below draft age doggerly continue their college courses with the definite conviction that a year or two more of college will be the best possible preparation for such service as they can render. Many have already enlisted and many more are going forward with their preparation for essential professional service."

U. S. Urged to Express Gratitude for Abundance

Continued from Page 1

ness, thanked God for the yield of little more than 20 acres.

"Today we are offering our thanks for the yield of hundreds of millions of acres. We need it just as badly as the Pilgrims needed their first crop.

"It is plain farm people have not forgotten that in time of trouble, strength can come from the spirit as well as from material things. Already people of other farming communities have shown their interest in thanksgiving observances similar to yours here at Tylertown. It will be a splendid thing if your example is followed throughout the country."

The Secretary of Agriculture assured the nation that he had much to be thankful for in the year that is ending and would have great need for faith and courage in the year that will follow.

"We are," he declared, "thankful for our brave fighting men. We are thankful for brave allies.

"We owe them a debt we never can fully pay.

"I am thinking of our men who held out so long on Bataan, the men in the ships and planes in the Battles of Midway Island and the Coral Sea, our airmen over Europe, China, and other battle zones.

"I am thinking of the British, who stood up under terrible Nazi air attacks and won the Battle of Britain two years ago.

"I am thinking of the Russians, who have borne the full weight of Hitler's power for two summers and who still are fighting gallantly and strongly.

"I am thinking of the armies and families of China who keep fighting back against the Japanese despite lack of planes and tanks, who have carried whole factories into the back country to continue their struggle.

"I am thinking of the people of all of the other United Nations who have taken up arms against Axis tyranny and aggression.

"We are thankful for our opportunity to feed both the men of the United Nations who are fighting our battles on land and sea and in the air and the men and women behind the lines who are backing up the fighting men.

"American farm families also are fighting for freedom, using food as a weapon. It is one of the most powerful weapons in the whole great armory of modern war. Farmers have used it this year on a scale never seen before."

The need for abundance of food was never go great as this year. And the abundance came: "This truly," said Mr. Wickard, "has been a wonderful year—more food, greater yields of cotton, more of nearly every product than our farmlands ever produced in the past."

The Secretary announced that next year's needs are going to be even greater than this. He disclosed that lend-lease shipments alone, from late April, 1941, to the first of August of 1942 amount to fully 600,000,000,000 pounds of farm products—great quantities of pork, lard, cheese, dried milk and eggs and other foods. These shipments have been going up even more recently and are going to keep on increasing.

"The other needs for our foods are increasing, too," he explained. "Our Army and Navy are growing steadily month by month. They are the best fed fighting men in the world, and we are going to supply them with all the food they need to keep them the best fed. We need more food for the people here at home. They are working harder and longer than ever before."

In face of all the difficulties, labor shortage, loss of workers to the draft and to war industries, Mr. Wickard wondered whether the farmers can hope to meet next year's production goals. He said that for some products even more would have to be produced this coming year, and he asked: "Can farmers keep on turning out enough food for our troops, our allies, and our people here at home?" His answer was:

"Frankly, I don't know. The difficulties are tremendous. I do know that farmers will try their level best, and that the Government must give them all the help it can.

"Our only hope lies in one direction—in harnessing all of our resources to the task of producing only the farm products which are absolutely essential. It is a hard way—you cannot fight and win a global war by taking the easy, well trodden path.

"The time will come, I am afraid, when the lot of farmers will seem hard—much harder than it is now. The months ahead will be the true test of farmers' patience and endurance. But none of the sacrifices and hardships will be as great as the sacrifices and hardships of the men at the battlefronts.

"At this season, we have much to be thankful for—and much need for future courage and endurance. All of the nation's farmers join with you people of Walthall County in gratitude for the blessings of the past year, for the abundance of the harvest. They join you in the resolve never to let up in the battle of production. The road ahead for farmers is long and difficult, but it is the only road that leads to victory."

Chiang Kai-shek Gives Personal $10,000 To Former Editor of China Review

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sent a check for $10,000 to J. B. Powell, former editor of the China Weekly Review, Chinese sources here said.

Mr. Powell, who suffered severely as a prisoner of the Japanese after Pearl Harbor, returned to the United States on the Gripsholm incapacitated. A fund is being raised in his behalf by newspapermen and others.

The $10,000 in United States money was presented Mr. Powell by Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, on behalf of Chiang Kai-shek, at the New York Hospital where Mr. Powell is recovering.

It was explained that the check was from the Generalissimo personally, not from the Chinese Government, and was in recognition of the American editor's services to the Chinese Republic.

Hotel Men Give Pledge Of Co-operation in War

DETROIT, Oct. 3 (AP)—F. Harold Orman of Evansville, Ind., elected President of the American Hotel Asscciation Oct. 1, pledged the co-operation of hotel men with the armed forces and the Government.

Frank Bering of Chicago and Samuel Leeds of Atlantic City, N. J., were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. Glenwood J. Sherrard of Boston was elected First Vice-President and Carl Stanley of Sacramento, Calif., Second Vice-President.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Saturday, October 3, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Quarrie Corporation, Chicago

The Bible stories to read with the children are in Volume 6 of "Childcraft," and while simplified and condensed here and there are as close as otherwise possible to the wording of the King James Version. This is a tailpiece for you-know-which story.

The Bookworms—A Club of Good High School Friends Who Like Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Knoxville, Tennessee

The Family Forum

During these war times when emphasis is on home diversions, recollections of the good times we used to have as "Bookworms" have brought me so much pleasure that I thought perhaps you would enjoy knowing something about them.

It was perhaps twelve years ago that the "organization" began. We were all in high school or just ready for it. At its height, there were 10 or 12 members; some were added, some dropped away during the four years we met regularly, but the substantial nucleus of loyal "Worms" was always on hand every other Friday evening.

I don't remember exactly how it all started, because it was so gradual. A few of us didn't say, "Let's get up a club" and then decide the purpose in having one. We were just good friends in school who liked books, and presently someone suggested that we all meet and read some together. One after another, we invited others to come along, too, and before we knew it, all of us were "Bookworms." We had no officers, no committees, no dues. No records of the meetings were kept, other than as pleasant memories by the members.

* * *

Primarily, we were a reading club—and we read good things: plays of Shakespeare and J. M. Barrie, with a Sherlock Holmes story to keep the vein from all seriousness. We took turns on the reading aloud, and each reader found his audience attentive. After two hours or so we turned to the social side and played a pencil-and-paper game or just talked. We always had much to say to each other. Every one of the Worms had some hobby to share—several collected stamps, one was a prolific reader on his own, another did modeling in clay and block prints and one was an amateur naturalist. Two of the girls wrote short stories and poetry for the high school literary monthly, and some of the others were interested in making their own clothes and learning how to cook.

Proof of their culinary talent shone at refreshment time, for always the evening culminated in a plate of sandwiches and a tall, cool drink or hot chocolate and cookies. Whenever we met at an only son's house, his mother did the honors and always gladly. Others of "The Bookworms" loved us all; nowhere did we feel anything but warm welcome. And I'm sure that this cordiality and encouragement was one of the largest factors in the success of the club, one of the reasons we looked forward so much to every-other-Friday nights.

In the spring, we had an occasional picnic supper in the woods. In the autumn, when these same woods were crisp with fallen colored leaves, we built big fires for toasting weiners.

* * *

After a while, some of the older Worms went away to college, but when they came home for the holidays, there was always a reunion, a jolly exchange of new experiences. Even now, wherever two of them meet, their conversation centers on the whereabouts of all the others. And they've turned into interesting beings, these Worms. One graduated from West Point, another is employed in an aircraft plant, a third turned archaeologist; three have married and have a child or two. Two of the boys went to the top, academically, for Ph. D's in natural science and mathematics. But all of them are still close friends, best friends, perhaps the best they've ever had. And I think—I know—they all feel as I do:

"I wouldn't take anything for The Bookworms—then or now."

This very same thought was echoed by a father of some charter Bookworms, in speaking of a much younger child, who seemed at a loss for wholesome companionship:

"She needs some 'Bookworms' to grow up with."

And I hope she and many other youngsters will discover for themselves the joy of being "Bookworms."

(Mrs.) A. H. R.

A Tuesday Column

Easy Steps to Correct English

Is the English Language Your Friend—or Foe?

First of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether you and I like it or not, we are judged by our speech.

The first thing for you to do is to examine and mark these sentences. Your answers reveal whether your speech helps or hinders you.

In the following sentences, underscore the word you would ordinarily use.

Part 1 Is a Photograph of Your Use of Verbs

1. Many errors of speech (is, are) easily corrected by the following lessons.
2. (Has, Have) either of you studied English recently?
3. (Was, Were) you planning a course of study?
4. Neither the chairs nor the table (is, are) painted.
5. The team (is, are) divided in their opinions.
6. (Is, Are) neither of the students going?
7. David, as well as his sisters, (was, were) here.
8. Jane, accompanied by several friends, (is, are) coming.
9. Yesterday I (laid, lay) down for a nap.
10. Ellen (dove, dived) gracefully.
11. We (shall, will) be late unless we hurry.
12. (Can, May) I be excused at noon?
13. If Ned (was, were) here, he would accept.
14. The old house (sits, sets) among the trees.
15. Ted wishes it (were, was) winter.
16. His data (was, were) filed yesterday.

Part 2 Is a Photograph of Use of Adjectives and Adverbs

1. One's speech can be improved (more quickly, quicker) than is usually supposed.
2. Please buy (this, these) kind of apples.
3. We are (sure, surely) delighted to see you.
4. (These, This) sort of weeds should be removed.
5. Is this a (real, really) interesting drama?
6. "Think (kinder, more kindly) of yourself," remarked Joy.
7. This display is (most unique, unique).
8. Do roses or carnations grow (more, most rapidly) there?
9. This is (rounder, more nearly round) than that.

Part 3 Is a Photograph of Your Use of Pronouns

1. I never doubted it was (they, them).
2. Whoever takes such risks earns (their, his) reward.
3. There was no misunderstanding between Stephen and (he, him).
4. Please hand the letter to Ed and (she, her, herself).
5. Someone left (his, their) coat in the hall.
6. Please invite (us, we) girls.
7. Fred will go with (whomever, whoever) calls.
8. Fred will go with (whomever whoever) you send.
9. Mr. Kerr accepted John, Bob, and (I, me).
10. (Who, Whom), do you think, telephoned?
11. I believe it was (him, he).
12. It must have been (them, they).

Part 4 Miscellaneous Words

1. Choose an author (as, like) you would a friend.
2. A certain (party, person) told me.
3. Which sentence is correct? I don't believe I shall go. I believe I shall not go.
4. Tom (can't, can) hardly believe the lad's story.
5. I cannot tell (if, whether) the train will be late.
6. Ray is (likely, liable) to win.
7. The reason for Ned's success is (because, that) he studies regularly.
8. Dick divided the candy (among between) the three boys.
9. This book is different (from, than) that.
10. I intend to improve my conversation quickly (as, like) I know I can.

Conclusion: Now compare your answers with those at the close of this lesson.

Are you satisfied with your answers? At the end of the series, a similar list of questions will be given you to answer in order to note your improvement.

In the next lesson, you will be introduced to a distinguished family. This acquaintance is important. In a sense, you are invited to go behind the scenes to see how words live.

* * *

Answers

PART 1: 1-are; 2-Has; 3-Were; 4-is; 5-are; 6-is; 7-was; 8-is; 9-lay; 10-dived; 11-shall; 12-May; 13-were; 14-sits; 15-were; 16-were.

PART 2: 1-more quickly; 2-this; 3-surely; 4-This; 5-really; 6-more kindly; 7-unique; 8-more; 9-more nearly round.

PART 3: 1-they; 2-his; 3-him; 4-her; 5-his; 6-us; 7-whoever; 8-whomever; 9-me; 10-who; 11-he; 12-they.

PART 4: 1-as; 2-person; 3-I believe I shall not go; 4-can; 5-whether; 6-likely; 7-that; 8-among; 9-from; 10-as.

Lesson 2 will run next Tuesday. Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Articles for Parents and Also Stories, Poems, Crafts to Use In Bringing Up Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Faced with a set of 14 volumes which with notable thoroughness provide parents not only with poems and stories for their children from early babyhood up to about 10 years of age, but also several volumes of parent guidance in bringing up their children, and, even further, a rich store of suggestions and illustrated outlines for constructive play for children: the task of the reviewer seems almost overwhelming.

"Childcraft" is the set of books. Published by the Quarrie Corporation of Chicago, the publisher of the World Book Encyclopedia, "Childcraft" is sold on a subscription basis which the publisher claims costs the parents about a dime a day for a few months.

There are two sets, really. The first six volumes and the last two are the same in both sets. The second six volumes are for parents or for teachers, depending on which set you order.

The Titles Give Some Idea

Beginning with a delightful volume of childhood verse, the first six books form an anthology as follows: Poems of Early Childhood; Narrative Poems and Creative Verse (verse by children themselves); Experience Stories and Animal Friends; Tales and Legends; Our Own Country and Foreign Lands; Holidays and Famous People. The parent set in the next six volumes includes: The Growing Child, Guidance and Development, Ways to Learning, Nature Excursions, Play Activities, and a very fine Parent Guide-Index. The final two volumes in each set are double size picture volumes, one on art and music, the other on natural science and industry.

It accurately describes "Childcraft" to say that in these volumes one has an entire basic library of child guidance together with the tools for carrying out many of the ideas in the guidance articles. Notable educators and child guidance specialists have contributed articles, and have also helped make the volumes an intelligent presentation of the best in modern educational method. Patty Smith Hill, Sidonie and Benjamin Gruenberg, Marjorie Hardy, and Jennie Wahlert are only a few of the well-known names you find in these decorative pages. Among the many poems, those actually by children were collected by Hughes Mearns. Some of the songs (with music) in Volume 13 were composed by entire grades of famous schools.

Teaching Materials

The six volumes in the teachers' set provide articles on teaching arithmetic, reading, and other fundamental subjects, forming teacher-training material of genuine worth and real inspiration.

For example, in Volume 7 of the Teacher set is an excellent article by Winifred Bain on the place and limitation of tests, designed to help the teacher use tests wisely but not to attribute more to their findings than they justify. May Hill Arbuthnot on "Enlisting the Interest of Parents," Arthur S. Gist on "The Teacher's Part in the Community," are both stimulating chapters in this volume, as are the chapters on Radio in Education, and on Children and Motion Pictures. Indoor and outdoor games are also discussed in chapters in this volume as well as typical daily programs.

In these and the parent guidance volumes the questions and bibliographies at the ends of the chapters vastly add to the usefulness of the books. A faculty meeting or parent group could use "Childcraft" for a fruitful self-training program

The six volumes of parent-guidance in the parent set are of course written for the general public. This means that you will find some medical material in it. This is especially true of the first volume, on baby care. If you are familiar with the U. S. Government's bulletin on baby care, which many of you have used for its feeding schedules for the first year and suggestions on teaching the child to form fundamental habits, you will know about how much medical and "health" material to expect. For those who do not use materia medica methods, there is still an outstandingly useful body of helpful guidance articles in this volume. The feeding formulae are standard and up to date. The articles on baby training are most stimulating, especially to a young mother with her first infant.

The parent set has the aim of providing a rounded out child rearing program of parent care, guidance, stories and poems to read and tell, plans for games, hobbies, and for other activities, as well as suggestions for things for the child to make out of simple available materials at home.

To this reviewer the most interesting volume of the set is Number 12, called the "Parent Guide Index." This has eight sections. The first, "Habits and Behavior," is an index to the stories, poems, suggested activities, art, songs and dances and games in "Childcraft" from the standpoint of solving behavior problems in child training.

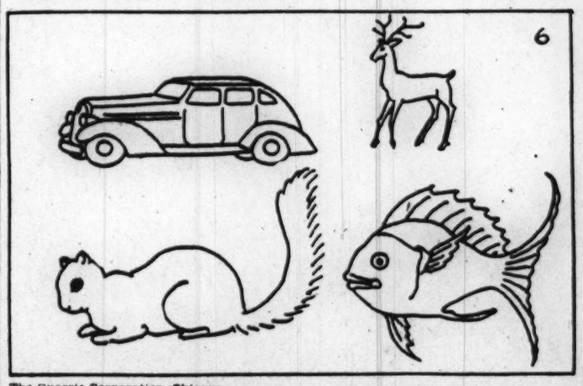
Teaching Them Obedience

For example, to take the section on "Obedience," it is first brought out how to teach children the importance of learning to obey, that everyone has to obey authority, that we obey certain rules when we play games, that obedience is a necessary part of life at all ages. Then are given abundant references to parent-guidance articles in various other volumes, under the heading "Suggested Reading for Parents." Children's reading comes next, a list of stories and poems showing obedience to be desirable, (and lack of it undesirable). "Pandora" is one of these, "Noah and the Great Flood," and "Samuel, the Boy Whom God Called," are others. Then in a section titled "Activities for Children," are four or five suggestions, each keyed to material found in one of the other volumes. Playing traffic policeman is one, with emphasis on obeying the policeman's directions and why. Another is making a ship and playing sailor, with one child serving as captain whom the other must obey. A nature experience such as observing a family of birds (with a key to the delightful nature material in Volume 10) and a suggestion that the child make a simple dessert, or carry out a similar activity, entailing exact following of directions, are also given.

Other sections in this Volume 12 present using the set as an aid to schoolwork, materials for creative activities (using such simple, available materials!), an age scale of mental development, and an interesting booklist for older children.

The set, even for those not caring for the sections in Volume 7 having a medical slant, is rich in useful and stimulating material, and unusually complete as a basic library for parent guidance

M. J. T.



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At four years old if your child has average experience for his age he can identify these objects along with many others. This is one of the charts in the Parent Guide Index. Seven pages contain simple tests for four year olds. In this test section are puzzles, patterns to copy, objects to identify. An article in an earlier volume of "Childcraft" helps parents to use tests of all kinds wisely as a guide and not a means of limitation.

Projects for Shop Teachers

Quietly and without too much notice, the Aviation Education Research Project has been conducting its work on one of the most important phases of present-day education—inculcation of a vision of the sky as tomorrow's living space for man. "Airconditioning" has been the subject of many an educator's speech. But the Aviation Education Research Project, sponsored by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, is doing something about it.

Teachers in colleges and schools throughout the country have been "drafted" to conduct studies and prepare materials. A group of eleven public, private, and parochial schools in the New York area are working with groups of high-school juniors and seniors in developing text materials in the science of aeronautics for preflight training.

First result of the Project's labors is a manual entitled "Aeronautics in the Industrial Arts Program" by Gordon O. Wilbur and N. E. Neuthard. Those who have seen the first draft of this manual say it is a practical text, with more than 200 shop projects.

Parents Please Note

THE EDUCATION PAGE

of The Christian Science Monitor every Tuesday and Saturday carries advertisements of reliable schools and colleges. If you are considering a school for your son or daughter, why not consult the Monitor?

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This is reproduced from a page in the volume on art and music. We chose it because of the delightful "hefalumps" trunk to tail, and for the childlike, spontaneous song written and composed by a Lincoln School elementary group. The footnote to the page says that if children dramatize the song they may form a line with bodies bent over, each child using one hand in front for the trunk and the other hand behind for the tail. This kind of thing is fun at home, too, as is also making up songs.

British Children and Teachers Now Learning To Swing Into Familiar American Songs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"British children delight in American folk songs whenever they hear them, and we are giving more and more of these young people the opportunity not only to hear, but to sing the songs enjoyed by children in the United States."

Miss Mary Hamlin, well-known British singer, who has been giving lecture recitals here to teachers and children on "The Growth of American Song," said this when describing how enthusiastically children in English schools pick up the rhythm of Uncle Sam's choruses.

Miss Hamlin has made a special study of songs of other lands. Before the war she traveled to Latvia and Estonia under the auspices of the British Council to sing songs to these people in their own language. Now that there are many refugees from these and other lands in Britain, Miss Hamlin is often invited to sing to them at British Council meetings in places like Liverpool and Manchester.

The American lecture-recitals which Miss Hamlin gives to teachers are included in Board of Education refresher courses on the United States. A whole course usually lasts for five days and is arranged under the following heads: Literature; The American Way of Life; American History; Geographical Background; The Constitution; Education; Architecture; The New Deal; and Miss Hamilton's own contribution, "The Growth of American Song."

"American folk music has developed a charm of its own, very different from traditional English melodies. But taken together, the folk songs of the two nations make an excellent cycle," Miss Hamlin said. By way of illustration, she sang to me, without accompaniment, some of the verses of "Little Mawhee," and followed it with the lovely old Somerset tune, "Dashing away with the smoothing iron."

Then she sang a bouncing contrast, the old English folk song which tells how the village boy lost his heart to the Somerset maid:

'Twas on a Monday morning
When I beheld my darling.
She looked so neat and charming
In ev'ry high degree;
She looked so neat and nimble, O,
A-washing of her linen, O,
Dashing away with the smoothing iron.
Dashing away with the smoothing iron.
She stole my heart away.

The Riddle Song is an American song with music very like some English folk songs. It was "discovered" and arranged by Cecil Sharp, well-known English expert on folk songs, folk dancing and folk lore generally. Its whimsical questioning appeals specially to British children most of whom love riddles:

How can there be a cherry without any stone?
How can there be a chicken without any bone?
How can there be a thimble without any rim?
How can there be a baby and no cryin'?

Then the mystery is cleared up. The children find out with some glee:

When the cherry's in the blossom, it's without any stone.
When the chicken's in the shell, it's without any bone.
When the thimble's a-rollin', it's without any rim.
When the baby is a-sleeping, there's no cryin'.

Miss Hamlin deals with American songs from the days when the first settlers reached New England (including some ballads taken there from Scotland by the early settlers, but not sung in the homeland any more), to modern works by such composers of J. Alden Carpenter, Charles Griffes and Samuel Barber.

The dividing line between jazz and its artistic counterpart, the folk song, Miss Hamlin says, is sometimes hard to define. As an example of the folk song on the borderline of jazz, Miss Hamlin sings a syncopated spiritual, "Run, Mary, Run." Tangos like "The Hammock" and "Butterfly Love" as sung by Miss Hamlin bring the atmosphere of Spanish California to these British lecture rooms.

Although English church choirs have a traditional high standard, the solo has a less important place in church music here, Miss Hamlin feels, than it has in America. As a good illustration of American sacred songs of the late nineteenth century, Miss Hamlin cites James Rogers, "Great Peace have they which love Thy Law."

Mr. Charles Wakefield Cadman's songs, "Welcome Sweet Wind" and "A Birthday," also find their place in this recital as typifying the nineteenth-century ballad. Indian folk melodies have been made by this composer into songs such as "From the land of the sky blue water."

In modern song, as in other realms, America has fused the characteristics of many nations within itself. Miss Hamlin sings "Don't come in, Sir, Please" by J. Alden Carpenter to show French influence of the Ravel type, while "Symphony in Yellow" by Charles Griffes is an "impressionist" song with Debussy-like chords; "At the Well" reflects the Dutch talent of its composer, R. Hageman. It has words by Rabindranath Tagore.

American songs are available to British teachers and children through an Educational Department which acts as agents for many American publishers and constitutes a center for American music in London. At least one British firm also publishes American songs in leaflet form suitable for school children.

Is Your Child in First Grade?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you a child in first grade this year? If so, what a joy is yours to help him to adjust himself to this new life.

Readiness comes about through the little things—often those little things we overlook. Make sure that he knows how to tie his own shoes swiftly and easily. Let him practice hanging his coat on a hook and his hat on the same hook so securely that neither will fall when he brushes by.

Be sure his name is in his rubbers, and that he can recognize his name. Use the kind of lettering he will be using in school.

These little things seem rather insignificant. Yes, of course, he would learn them later. Every first grade teacher is seeking to make the children at home, and help them in every way possible to get a confident start. But if your child has mastered these things before he enters the first grade, he begins with a certain sense of dominion which will be of great benefit to him.

Another thing that gives a child confidence is going to school alone. This is not always possible. But it is more often possible than many mothers realize. He must be taught care in crossing the street. A child is often more careful when alone than when in a group, but sometimes it is better that an older child walk with him for a time. Or perhaps he could be taken part way if he must cross a very busy street. The safety boys will see that he crosses safely when he nears the school.

Plan his way so that he crosses at lights wherever possible. Take this route with him a number of times. Let him meet you there, or, having taken him to the school, let him try going home alone. Make a game of it. Never force him. Some children are more timid than others, and must be given more time. They probably have had fewer opportunities to develop independence. But how sorry a sight to see a child several months along in school, crying with desolate fear because no one has come for him and he doesn't know the way home.

M. M. V.

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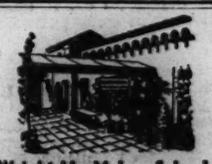
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Composer, Not a Conductor

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Since it was merely confirmatory of a newspaper story from Moscow, sent by telephone via London several weeks ago, the announcement now made by the Philharmonic-Symphony that Dimitri Shostakovitch will be unable to come to this country either as guest conductor or piano soloist with the New York orchestra is scarcely cause for dismay. But one of the reasons the Russian composer advances for declining the invitation of the orchestra may come as a shock to others of his particular walk in the world of music. They may feel that Mr. Shostakovitch has let his fellow composers down. But for the brotherhood of the war, some might even mutter aloud that he was a traitor to the clan. It might even be said of him that he was taking away from the men who write music, even as he writes it, their one real hope of making a living—that is, an occasional living.

For Shostakovitch has said, in effect, that he is no conductor. Moreover, he seems to have said it not only once, but at least twice—the first time in the newspaper story, the second time in his answer to the Philharmonic. This repetition about nullifies the chance that the fateful confession could be overlooked or tossed aside as mere rumor and report. How to live down, and eventually bring about complete forgetfulness of so disturbing an admission, and one that skeptics may be inclined to find applicable to other guest-composer-conductors, may trouble some eminent examples of the species in the months to come.

* * *

Even organists may watch one another warily in fear that some renegade of their ranks will come out with a statement that he knows nothing whatever about the teaching of singing. And some soprano, whose real talent is for the piano but who has found an easier way of reaching the public—that of cackling coloratura—may explode a similar bombshell that will go a long way toward vindicating the man who turned to journalism because he was the only living tenor able to come to the conclusion that he couldn't sing.

Many composers have stood before the Philharmonic-Symphony, or, prior to the merger of 1928, before the old Philharmonic and its one-time rival the New York Symphony, but not one of them has told the public that he could not conduct. Reviewers may have implied as much in what they wrote the next day about some concerts, but no composer, and more particularly no guest-composer-conductor, is required to take reviewers as seriously as they seem to take themselves. So to have one of their own number raise an issue that may spread far and wide—and he a fire warden at that—may have the smack in some quarters of being not quite cricket, or its Russian equivalent.

* * *

Most American composers have conducted works of their own, at one time or another. So have most of the refugee composers now in our midst, irrespective of whether they are now full citizens or citizens-on-the-way. Not many have left any very lasting impression on audiences that have battened on performances led by Toscanini, Koussevitzky, Stokowski, Walter, and the other celebrities whose names could readily be substituted for these. Only a few old-timers have memories of the conducting of Dvořák and Tchaikovsky, who came to New York in the far-away nineties. But it is indisputable that no very loud clamor was raised for the engagement of either as the regular leader of a New York orchestra.

Probably Mahler was the first composer of world repute to be of real importance in New York as a conductor, with both the Philharmonic and the Metropolitan Opera. Richard Strauss had been a successful conductor in Europe before he first led performances of his own music in this country, (presenting the initial performance of the "Sinfonia Domestica" with Wetzler's Orchestra in New York in 1904) but it will be recalled that the critic Henry T. Finck wrote that he conducted with his knees. When Strauss returned in 1922 his genuflections were less pronounced and his technique was that of a master of the baton, whatever the disagreements concerning details of his performances with the Philharmonic. More recently Enesco and, at a solitary concert, Rachmaninoff have proved that one may be a composer, even a virtuoso as well, and still accomplish a conductor's tasks as if these were the chosen, everyday, professional pursuit in which the musician found his artistic being. Stravinsky and some others have been capable and dependable.

But to catalogue all those who neither wilted nor broke down, and who took applause without signs of surprise, humiliation, or despair, might make a lonely figure indeed of the brilliant Soviet composer who says right out that as a conductor he just doesn't know the trade.

Dance in Show Business

1—Robert Alton

By Margaret Lloyd

In the showshop of musical comedy the dancing is very likely to be a little bit of everything reminiscent of something you have seen somewhere before, to music you seem to have heard before, in costumes that may be a little more violent in color contrasts than the last but not so unlike them as to prevent you from feeling at ease with them. For here, with the rare exception of the guest artist, dance is not art but show business.

To be good show business it must be technically skillful. And that is strange, for the singing end of it requires only the ability to put over a song, without vocal training, to be accounted a success. Dancers must work, to dance, wherever they appear, but unfortunately in musical comedy they are allowed, or requested, to sing without working, or even without voices. The audience waits patiently for the song to end, knowing that in due season both the song and the singer will be glorified in a burst of dance.

The dancing is pretty sure to be high spirited, high kicking, fast whirling, and to leave the spectators as well as the dancers slightly breathless. Whatever the effect, it has been made by the background and outlook and former condition of dancitude of the dance director.

* * *

And so we come to Robert Alton, not only because he is especially distinguished in his field, but because when he was working in Boston on the new musical "Count Me In" (in preparation for New York) I had an opportunity to talk with him, and to learn a little something about what makes musical comedy dancing, and what makes a dancer forsake dancing for directing. I was remembering the contrapuntal "Pal Joey" (one of his best) and "Du Barry was a Lady" (with a sequence right out of Weidman), and "Panama Hattie," and "By Jupiter" and "Sons o' Fun," and a vague, nameless list of shows with dances by Alton that were far from ordinary, and always combined a variety of techniques. In the current show he seemed to be swinging modern dance, jazzing ballet, and jiving tap.

Alton has done 22 Broadway shows; and though he has forgotten many of them, he doesn't believe he has repeated himself in any of them. In the first one, "Hold Your Horses," the dancing was so different from all that had gone before, so far removed from the conventional line and pattern, that it formed a queue of producers waiting to snap him up (being a modest man, he didn't quite put it that way). And sure enough, he has studied modern dance (Humphrey-Weidman technique), ballet (with Mordkin), and tap, by the pick-up method of native ability and in the usual course of stage training.

* * *

He began at the age of 3, interpreting the classics as practised day-long by his siter, who was studying to be a concert pianist, seizing upon the climaxes and expressing what he heard in bodily movement, not realizing it was dancing. It was movement that interested him then and has interested him ever since. He was simply exteriorizing the music as he felt it, and it seemed perfectly natural to him if not to his family (his father was a coal dealer in a small town in Vermont).

Alton has in fact a naturally endowed dancer's body, extremely supple, capable of leg extensions way above his head, natural balance, turn-out, and the high-arched feet of the ballet dancer. And of course a keen sense of rhythm. Also endurance. For he says, "a pinwheel doesn't get tired or dizzy spinning—why should I?"

So when he came to New York at the age of 14 and saw his first musical show, he knew at once what he wanted to do. A quick study, it was not many years before he was premier danseur in Mordkin's company, and soon after that a featured dancer in the Greenwich Village Follies. He started young, but he didn't continue long, for he soon found that doing the same routine over and over again didn't interest him. Moreover, though he has the good looks of the born dancer (and if a dancer hasn't got those looks visibly to begin with, dancing soon brings them out in him) he did not enjoy dancing for public display.

What interested him then was movement within himself, for his own pleasure, not as a spectacle to be watched. What interests him now is movement, moving people decoratively about a stage for other people's pleasure. At first, he thought only of making an attractive picture, but as his work progressed he saw the possibilities of going beyond that and stirring people emotionally with this movement, giving out a feeling of youth and gayety, thrilling an audience with the freedom and vitality of good dancing, perhaps provoking them to laughter.

He is not concerned with the portentous utterance. His aim is not to preach or to reform but to amuse. He likes satire, but satire without social significance or political reference, with no attempt at driving in a pertinent point. Just to take a straight situation and make it funny is enough, he thinks, to make an audience relax and have a good time. Dance and the world dances with you, and it's not a lecture or a sermon, but a bright and happy experience all round.

* * *

Now it is customary to see in musical comedy dancing a smattering of all techniques. But when Robert Alton introduced variety into the precision chorus, it was a novelty. He makes a group flow in counter-currents, or sparkle in individual movements within the mass. His native flexibility is extended to the group, using group members as units in a flexible, various whole. Such words as patriotism, strength, humor, vivacity, stand for the things he likes to do with dance. The new and topical, flag-flavored "Count Me In" is not one of his most outstanding achievements (or was not during the Boston tryout). But he is manifestly growing, and not standing still.

His next step is a long-term contract with M. G. M., which will take him from Broadway and on to Hollywood any day now. He will eventually direct and supervise the making of musical pictures. But until he feels more at home there, and understands the technique better, he will confine himself to dance directing alone. He is not completely unfamiliar with the technique, having appeared in at least one motion picture, dancing with Greta Garbo in "The Two-Faced Woman."

There is room in Hollywood for any improvement that Bob Alton the innovator can make. If he can find a better means of projection, presenting a dance in its entirety, not with phrases lopped off by obtrusive story action, and avoid the banalities of the pretentious production number, his impress on the screen musical will be as notable and far-reaching as it has been on the stage.

(This is the first of several articles on this subject.)

Richard Tucker

Robert Alton, with the famous whistle around his neck, at a rehearsal.

War Plays in Wartime

By Harold Hobson

London

The speedy failure of Sir Patrick Hastings naval play, "Escort," writes a convenient footnote on the propriety of producing war plays in wartime, a question that has lately been stirring London dramatic critics to serious thought.

The problem has been raised by the considerable success that has attended several plays with battle for their theme. Emlyn Williams' "The Morning Star" has long since passed its three-hundredth performance. "Lifeline" at the Duchess appears to be well set, and at the Appollo Terence Rattigan's "Flare Path" so deeply moved its early audiences that it seems likely to run a long and prosperous course.

* * *

Many critics have shown themselves irked by the success of these three plays, and even on occasion distressed that the public should find enjoyment in spectacles which are based fundamentally on the misery and torture of millions of people in different parts of the world. To take a mimic bombing raid as the occasion for a night out strikes them uneasily as being rather like butchery to make a Roman holiday.

Yet it should be remembered that a London audience which pays anything from half a crown to twelve and sixpence to hear a bomb whistle down and explode at the Globe Theater cannot be accused of thoughtlessly deriving pleasure from something whose seriousness it does not understand. Most of its members have heard plenty of bombs in real earnest, even if it was so long ago that the memory of them has become vague and dim.

Moreover, this discussion illustrates a familiar difficulty of the theater. It is like the British Government in one respect. Whatever it does, it is sure to be wrong. If Leslie Henson or Jack Hulbert puts on an enormously successful light musical show, the theater is rebuked for avoiding issues in a time of national peril; and if it deals with serious issues it is suspected of being heartless. But from the theater's point of view there is a mitigating circumstance in the fact that the general public does not appear to pay the slightest attention to anything dramatic critics say.

The public, however, does not like war plays for the sake of war plays. The fortunes of "Escort" show that. It ran for 24 performances. In the first act there was a lot of badinage between the officers of one of His Majesty's armed merchant cruisers. Since Sir Patrick is an eminent lawyer I expected the cut and thrust of his dialogue to be pretty smart, but I was mistaken. I have heard wittier conversation come from a perambulator. The second act concerned itself with the unmasking by means of a comic policeman (admirably played by Michael Shepley) of a German spy dressed as an English sailor. The third ended with the merchant cruiser going down with all her guns firing in a tableau that recalled Drury Lane at its pictorial best in the days of Sir Augustus Harris.

* * *

The trouble with "Escort," I think, was that it dealt with a serious theme in a manner which was not serious. By serious I do not mean solemn. I mean something far more nearly approaching the term sincere. "Flare Path," "The Morning Star," and "Lifeline" are three very different plays, but they give the impression that their authors have been genuinely moved by the heroisms they depict. They have sufficient technical skill—the first two have much more than this—to convey that emotion.

But true feeling was absent from "Escort." Sir Patrick obviously invented a not very ingenious anecdote of assumed identity, and set it upon a ship in time of war. The ship, the gunfire, the loss of life, the danger, and the strain were not fundamental to this play; they were apparently stuck on to make it more effective. You cannot write a real war play like that.

Fall Exhibitions in New York

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Some twenty exhibitions have opened here since Labor Day, making the beginning of a new art season. Although a number of one-man displays appear among the current offerings, group shows dominate.

Sculptors have found it increasingly difficult to assume the responsibilities of giving large-scale group exhibitions. The Sculptors' Guild has opened its fourth open-air display in a pleasant setting on the seventh-floor terrace of the International Building, Rockefeller Center, amidst shrubs and flowers, with the novel background of a vista of mid-Fifth Avenue architecture.

The show consists of more than 80 figures and groups in stone, bronze, terra cotta, wood and other mediums. Some good things are shown, and one interesting detail to be noted is the inclination, marked by fresh results in several instances, to deal with themes inspired by wartime sacrifice and heroism. Generally speaking, the trends exposed are much the same as formerly—including the abstract as well as the realistic—but the collective result fails to achieve the quality of the group's best presentations. At the same time the show has a value, more than that implied by the exhibits themselves, as an indication that the artist is doing what he can to carry on in the face of grave and urgent needs, and the effort commands respect.

* * *

Other group shows are similarly varied in composition. Devoted mainly to contemporary painting, they range back into the American past with good results in a display at the Babcock Gallery, for instance, where Sargent, Henri, Inness, Twachtman and others are being presented. There may be seen works of such solid distinction as Henri's brilliantly Halslike portrait of a boy, Inness' large beach scene, which is as firm as a Courbet, Twachtman's sensitively painted "Farm Houses," more romantic in feeling than is usual with this artist, and a sparkling gem of a picture, "The Artist," by Sargent. In general the show commands the respect that the best of our native forebears command as artists and as painters.

In the contemporary field the Downtown Gallery is again presenting a variety of a dozen or so painters and sculptors. While new works are included in the exhibition, main reliance is placed again on such familiar and capable performers as Bernard Karfiol, Charles Sheeler, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, and William Zorach. This gallery, one feels, will warm up to better shows as the season advances, but in spite of some lapses, its new fall exhibition may be regarded as exemplifying the contemporary type now most prevalent.

* * *

The Macbeth Gallery is another which is carrying on in good form with a group presentation by well-chosen artists. Including new pictures by Marsden Hartley, Karl Mattern, and Joseph De Martini, as well as work of Herbert Meyer, Robert Brackman, Moses Soyer, and Ogden Pleissner, this gallery offers renewed evidence of an inclination to keep pace with contemporary individualistic ideas in painting, as well as more established art forms. Landscapes by Meyer, Pleissner, and Peter Hurd figure with much success, along with a powerful coastal scene by Hartley and a charming "Dancers" by Soyer.

The early season has brought forth two artists whose one-man displays have proved interesting. Darrell Austin's 30 drawings, at the Perls Gallery, are among his most recent works, and serve to supplement the successful display of oil paintings he gave at this gallery last year. The work is slight in substance but personal in feeling. It is in decided contrast to the paintings of fishermen and harbors by the late George Pearse Ennis, which are being exhibited at the Sixteenth Street Gallery. Ennis was noted mainly as a water colorist; his solider patterning of form and color, running vigorously through many subjects, is disclosed in the oils chosen for this occasion.

Music and the Masses

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

A remarkable feature of wartime London, a feature by no means confined to the capital, has been the recourse to music as a solace and diversion. No fewer than a quarter of a million persons flocked to the record-breaking Promenade Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall—representing an average attendance of between 6,000 and 7,000 a night. And to these, of course, must be added the hundreds of thousands who listened over the radio.

Perhaps never before in England has there been such mass-listening to music. But more important from the musician's point of view was the advantage taken of the opportunity to produce new works, 17 of which were by living British composers. Some of these "novelties" have already been noticed on this page. Two of the most important, however, have yet to be mentioned: Alan Bush's Symphony in C and Edmund Rubbra's Symphony No. 4. It should be said in passing that many of the new works are now being repeated over the radio by the B. B. C.; an excellent idea, for too often after a single performance—the limelight of a night—they vanish into the silence of a paper-and-ink existence.

* * *

Alan Bush at once confronts his listeners with the thorny problem of the artist's relations to the political life of the society in which he lives. He has openly claimed that "the idea that music and life are better kept apart must be energetically countered." For him music should express the political ideals of the people and for some time the B. B. C. banned his work as a composer and conductor because of his Left-Wing views—that, however, was during the uneasy period when someone might have suspected Karl Marx of being one of the Marx Brothers.

But what is the position of the composer who, like Mr. Bush, adopts a Marxian (Karl) aesthetic and believes that music should be "conscious of its progressive function in society" and is good or bad according as it is "based on the consideration whether and in what degree the work can be said to have a social rather than an anti-social function, whether or not it serves the interests of art and culture in general"? (Address to the Musical Association, 1936.)

The answer seems to be that such a composer is mixing musical and social values. As a literary review has put it, art and politics are as different as oil and water, and generally speaking they mix no better. The artist as a citizen can vote and work for his political party, "but as an artist he must follow his star and not his party program." Judging by most of the Marxian productions one has heard, the composer descends from his ivory tower to the soapbox at his peril.

Lenin said, "Art belongs to the people. It ought to extend with deep roots into the very thick of the broad toiling masses. It ought to be intelligible to these masses and loved by them. And it ought to unify the feeling, thought and will of these masses, elevate them. It ought to arouse and develop artists among them."

* * *

Every artist, Marxist and non-Marxist, will agree with those four "oughts" if the second—"ought to be intelligible"—does not bode an impoverished speech, a musical equivalent to Basic English, the system by which the language of Shakespeare is reduced to 800 words and a few simple grammatical constructions—no wonder one of our most distinguished critics, Desmond MacCarthy, protested: "Little do they know what they have done. They have devised the instrument that can make the Equalitarian State possible." Certainly some of the Marxian works one has heard give the impression of having been composed in a kind of Basic Music. They may be intelligible but they are scarcely distinctive.

Whether the Bush symphony would be intelligible to "the masses" and be loved by them seems extremely doubtful, at any rate to a critic unable to understand politics expressed through the medium of music, or even of politicans. Considered purely as music, this symphony avows an almost stark intellectuality. Those who expect the indulgences of melodic charm, beauty of sound, emotional appeal, and suchlike "weaknesses" of the average listener, might as well turn at once to "Das Kapital" or Ludwig Wittgenstein's "Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus." No concessions are made in this rather fierce, scholarly work.

It is therefore with considerable astonishment that one finds—for all the world like a red flag hanging from a university don's window—the composer's description of the first movement as representing "the reactionary forces of the world, Quislings and Lavals included." The second movement is supposed to picture the frustration of earnest people helplessly trying to put the world right — although without a program one would never have guessed it; while the last is a noisy revolutionary affair, full of cultured clamor.

* * *

As by this time a comrade had borrowed one's program and forgotten the fact, one groped in the noise for a political meaning. It was almost like listening to a political speech, and verisimilitude was heightened by the fact that even those of the Prom audience who did not understand a difficult score applauded enthusiastically just the same.

Little doubt can be felt about the composer's musical and political sincerity, but no amount of stirring will mix oil and water.

A first hearing of Edmund Rubbra's Symphony provided plenty of critical interest. On the whole, one got the impression of a rather flat-footed work which, in spite of fertility of invention and excellent craftsmanship, like the ploughman, homeward plods its weary way. This is due largely to the squareness of its rhythms and a surprising lack of rhythmical variety There is far too much of the "one, two, three and four," "one, two, three and four," sort of thing. Contrapuntal in texture, Rubbra's music, like that of Bush, offers few external attractions and his color is that of line and not of mass. But here is a composer of strong individuality who at once attracts and rebuffs the listener.

This season's Proms have rendered a great service to English music, musicians, and listeners.

Mountain Melody Revived

Armenian Folksongs. by Sirvart Poladian. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press.

The task of compilation and analysis of Armenian folk songs has been accomplished almost single-handed by the late Armenian scholar, Komitas Vartabed, who, in the words of the Boston publication Hairenik Monthly, "went, staff in hand, like the Disciples, to Armenia, from village to village, noting down music as it was sung by minstrels and laborers." The Komitas collection was originally noted down in Armenian musical notation. It was subsequently published in ordinary notation under the auspices of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of the Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic.

Sirvart Poladian, of the University of California, now provides a detailed analysis in English of all aspects of Armenian folk melodies, their tonality and their scales, their rhythm and their meter, and the interpretive significance of the musical intervals in his book entitled, "Armenian Folk Songs." Several tables give the translation of Armenian notational signs into Western notation.

The geographic position of Armenia is such that the country has been for centuries the pathway of conquerors. The Persians invaded it in the earliest times. Alexander the Great marched through Armenia to the gates of India. The Turks and the Mongols went through Armenia on their way to the conquest of the West. And now the twentieth century aggressors threaten Armenia once more.

The nature of the country, situated in the hills and mountains of Transcaucasia, its background of oppression and fight for survival, have largely determined the character of Armenian folk songs. To a Western ear, these songs sound like an eternal lament. The interval of the augmented second, which is common to the musical scales of the Near East, is present in the songs of Armenia. The range of the scale is small, often not exceeding a fifth. But within these resources, that seem limited to a Western musician, the Armenian people are capable of expressing a great variety of emotions from deep sorrow to great joy. The singers of Armenia are sensitive to smaller intervals than our semitone, and these fractional intervals add to the expressive differentiation of moods. Mr. Poladian refutes the established notion that Armenian songs are greatly ornamented. From his observations, it appears that trills and turns are an exception rather than the rule in the Armenian melos. He quotes Vaughan Williams' definition of a song as "speech charged with emotion," and adds: "One is inclined to say that the Armenian peasant could not talk without singing; he said whatever he wished melodically; he expressed in song everything within his environment and every activity within his experience."

Mr. Poladian notes some interesting resemblances or coincidences between Armenian, Arabian and Jewish folk melodies. The Russian-American composer and scholar, Lazare Saminsky, explains some of these resemblances as the result of the "neutralization of melody." The chapter on the music of the Russian Orient in Saminsky's collection of essays, "Music of Our Day" is not included in Mr. Poladian's otherwise exhaustive bibliography.

Mr. Poladian confines himself to the subject of Armenian folk songs, and does not touch upon the extraordinary development of Armenian art music during the last decade, a development that found its culminating point in the Moscow Festival of Armenian music in Moscow in 1939. At least one Armenian composer, Aram Khatchaturian, has acquired a world reputation. His music, orchestral and instrumental, has been performed in the United States.

N. S.

A New Play at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Elizabeth Connor sprang into fame two years ago with her first play, "Mount Prospect," and its appearance on a poster means a full house for the Abbey Theater. A capacity audience waited for the curtain to rise on her new comedy, "An Apple a Day," which has for its theme the conservatism still surviving in provincial Irish small towns, which springs from loyalty to families and individuals who have become local institutions.

When Dr. Burke retires after nearly half a century from the post of local medical officer in Carrigmahon the question of his successor proves a disturbing factor in the life of the community.

Five successive doctors depart after a short stay, unable to overcome the local opposition. The newest appointee, Dr. Gavin Barry, a Corkman, arrives in a storm and spends the entire afternoon in a vain effort to find lodgings. Finally he arrives at the official residence of the local medical officer, where Dr. Burke's family is still in residence, and announces that he is taking possession, but is willing that the family should remain as his guests until they can make other arrangements.

The old doctor's family is taken aback by this unexpected mode of attack and, in the absence of the head of the house, proceed to make things uncomfortable for the new man. For a month he goes through all sorts of experiences including exclusively vegetarian meals, interference with his bicycle tires, and occasional stone throwing from behind hedges. He sticks it out, however, and at last the women of the town come to his rescue and put to rout the engineered male opposition.

Cyril Cusack, back at the Abbey after his long stay in England, has, in the role of Dr. Barry, a part that suits him admirably. It was a delight to watch his natural acting and to see him handle dialogue containing pitfalls that would have upet a less competent artist. Ria Mooney gave another of the "old woman" studies which he does so well.

J. J. H.

Shostakovitch in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

With a superb performance of the Shostakovitch Seventh Symphony in Bellas Artes, the season of the Orquesta Sinfonica de Mexico came to a brilliant close—brilliant because there was something inspiring in Chavez's vital and discerning direction of this much discussed score, and because of the enthusiastic audience response.

The symphony found in Mexico a soil congenial to its full flowering. Mexican ideology today bears a striking resemblance to that of Russia; and Chavez, as the exponent and champion of contemporary life, found in this Seventh Symphony a good vehicle for his undoubted talents as interpreter and director. Mexicans do not subscribe altogether to contemporary music of extreme dissonance, and they found in Shostakovitch something significantly dissonant; also, they found something traditionally melodious and comprehensible.

Chavez this season more than ever has shown himself a person of wide interests. Beside doing something to promote his contemporaries' composition in Mexico, he directed a notable performance of Debussy's "Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian" (in part), with soloists and the chorus of the National Conservatory. At another concert he introduced Manuel M. Ponce as soloist in the Ponce Piano Concerto. Earlier in the season he gave Moncada the direction of a part of Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," with soloist and chorus.

Graff Ballet

The Graff Ballet will begin its 1942-43 season in New York with a performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Oct. 14, to be followed by an extended tour through the south and west.

Starring Grace and Kurt Graff and featuring Dorothy Davies, Anne Devine, Ethel Sarasohn, Edwin Gibson, and Paul Reck, the company will present a new composition for the entire group—"Phoebe's Fall," with music by Joseph Hawes and costumes and scenery by Kurt Graff.

Dates on the Graff itinerary include Auburn, Ala., Oct. 19; Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 20; Milledgeville, Ga., Oct. 21; Athens, Ga., Oct. 22; La Grange, Ga., Oct. 24; Oxford, Miss., Oct. 26; Laramie, Wy., Oct. 29; Greeley, Colo., Oct. 30; Norman, [illegible] Nov. 2.

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'Damask Cheek,' 'Life With Father,' Gilbert & Sullivan Next Week

Two Plays and Savoyards Arriving Over the Week End

This week-end will bring a marked change in the theatrical picture in Boston. "The Eve of St. Mark" will depart from the Wilbur after tonight's performance, and "Count Me In" at the Majestic will wind up a highly profitable month divided between that theater and the Shubert. Both productions are bound for New York where they will open next week. The one show now in town, which will remain here next week, is "Beat the Band" at the Shubert. On Monday it begins its third and final week at that house.

Three productions are in waiting to take the places of the two that are departing. One of them, Dwight Deere Wiman's production of "The Damask Cheek," is brand new, coming in for a try-out on its way to New York. The other two are familiar friends. "Life With Father," it may be recalled, holds the record in Boston for the longest run within recent theatrical memory, with a total of 22 weeks to its credit at the Civic Repertory Theater in the season of 1940-41. The Boston Comic Opera Company, which comes with a series of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, was organized in Boston last season under the auspices of the Messrs. Shubert and the supervision of R. H. Burnside. The comany went from Boston to New York last year, and this autumn is setting forth on a tour of the country.

Only three performances are scheduled for "The Pirates of Penzance," which opens Tuesday night and continues on Wednesday afternoon and evening. But there will be four performances of "Iolanthe," which is on the bill for the second half of the week. In "The Pirates," Florenz Ames will have the part of the Major General; Robert Pitkin, that of the police sergeant; Betram Peacock, Samuel; and Morton Bowe, Frederic. In "Iolanthe," Mr. Ames, will be the Lord Chancellor; Mr. Pitkin, the Earl of Mountararat; Mr. Bowe, Lord Tolloller; Phillip Tully, Strephon; and Katharine Judah, the Queen. In the succeeding weeks of the three-week engagement the operettas will be "Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore" in a double bill, "The Mikado," "The Gondoliers," and "Patience."

Though "Life With Father" is not new to Boston, Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore, who head the cast as "Father" and "Mother" Day, will be making their first Bostonian appearance in those roles. Louis Calhern and Dorothy Gish, who played the parts when the comedy was here before, have most recently been seen in the New York company, where they have been substituting for Howard Lindsay and Dorothy Stickney while the latter have been on vacation. Mr. Waram was one of the two leads in the "Life With Father" company in Chicago, and Miss Gillmore took Lillian Gish's place as "Mother" Day at the conclusion of that run and then toured in the company with Mr. Waram. Supporting parts in the company now coming to Boston will be played by George Le Soir, James Jolley, Violet Holliday, Kathryn Lang, Anne Henderson, Vicki Horne, Nellie Burt, Jean Martin, Edsel Hughes, Bernard Carson, Donald Hastings, and Eden Bitzer.

Flora Robson, who heads the cast in "The Damask Cheek," is no stranger in Boston. She was seen here a couple of seasons ago in "Ladies in Retirement" and only last summer appeared at the Cambridge Summer Theater at Brattle Hall in an English play called "Suspect." Both of these pieces provided her with roles of the tense, highly dramatic variety. Though little information about "The Damask Cheek" is available, her new part promises to be in a different vein.

Signs of the Times

The companies of "Count Me In" and "The Eve of St. Mark," traveling from Boston to New York tomorrow, will have what is said to be the last special theatrical train to leave Boston before the freezing order on transportation goes into effect. They will have no Pullman cars or diner but three day coaches and six baggage cars, for handling scenery, will be at their disposal. Stage settings for "The Eve of St. Mark" have been kept at a minimum with the idea that railroad transportation might be limited this season, and emphasis in the production has been placed on lighting effects.

Massine's 'Don Domingo' Replaces 'Helen of Troy'

Massine's "Don Domingo" will be presented instead of "Helen of Troy" by Ballet Theater on the evenings of Oct. 15 and 17 at the Boston Opera House. "Helen of Troy," it seems, fared none too well in Mexico City. These will be the first performances of "Don Domingo" in Boston.

Massine created this ballet with the co-operation of the Mexican Ministry of Education during the five-months season of Ballet Theater in Mexico. It is adapted from a story by Alfonso Reyes. The music is by the distinguished Mexican composer, Silvestre Revueltas; scenery and costumes by Julio Castillanos, masks by Federigo Canessi. "Don Domingo" had its world premiere in Mexico City on Mexican Independence Day, Sept. 16.

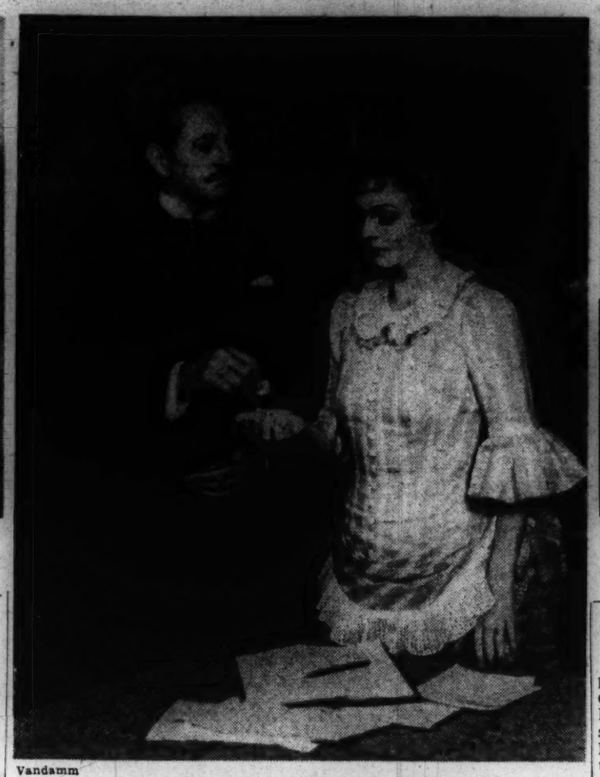
Lecture-Demonstration

Jan Veen, Boston dancer, assisted by his dance group, will give a lecture-demonstration in the concert room of the Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 Fenway, on Tuesday evening, at 8:30. His subject will be "The Need of Dance for the Musician." Mr. Veen has recently become a member of the faculty of the Boston Conservatory. The lecture and demonstration are open to the public without charge.

Vandamm

Flora Robson

In "The Damask Cheek," coming Monday to the Plymouth.



Vandamm

Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore

In "Life With Father," coming to the Wilbur Monday evening

Morton Bowe

In the Gilbert and Sullivan company which comes to the Majestic Tuesday.

On the Stage

New York

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in "The Pirate," S. N. Behrman's newest comedy, will remain on tour for two weeks longer than was originally anticipated. The play, which opened in Madison, Wisc., on Sept. 14, is now scheduled to arrive at the Martin Beck theater on Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, instead of Oct. 26. On Oct. 26, "The Pirate" will begin a two weeks' engagement at the Colonial in Boston. "The Pirate" described as "technically the revue or extravaganza type of entertainment" though announced as a "straight comedy," has four stage settings and is presented in half a dozen scenes.

* * *

Irving Brecher and Manuel Seff, authors of a new comedy, "Sweet Charity," have arrived in New York. The play will be produced by Alfred Bloomingdale in association with Lee Shubert. It goes into rehearsal in 10 days.

Museum Programs

Men in the armed services are especially invited to the Sunday afternoon programs at the Museum of Fine Arts. Next Sunday, Miss Adlow will talk on "Exploring the Museum," and Dr. Hanfmann on Roman Art, both at 3 o'clock. The second Victory Concert will be given at 4:30 by Heinrich Gebhard and Harrison Keller.

On Oct. 11 there will be lectures by Mrs. Sayward on "Saints and Symbols" and by Mrs. Tanner on the Paul Revere Exhibition, both at 3, and a talk on "Adventures in Light and Color" by Mr. Connick at 4:30.

On Oct. 18, Mrs. Buhler will speak on English Silver and Miss Bullard on Spanish Paintings, both at 3, and the third Victory Concert will be given by Gladys de Almeida and Leo Litwin, at 4:30.

On Oct. 25, the 3 o'clock talks will be by Mrs. Tanner, on "Classic Myths," and Mrs. Tomita on Chinese Art, and at 4:30 Miss Adlow will lecture on Indian Art of North and South America.

Ketti Frings From Hollywood

It is not uncommon for Broadway playwrights to go to Hollywood after they've had their first stage hit. But it is unusual for a Hollywood writer to be drawn to Broadway after the movies have made her a topnotch screen writer.

The latter is the experience of Ketti Frings, young playwright of "Mr. Sycamore," the new Theater Guild comedy coming to the Colonial for two weeks beginning Monday evening, Oct. 12, with Lillian Gish, Stuart Erwin, and Claiborne Foster heading a large cast.

Miss Frings began her literary career writing fan stories for movie "pulp" magazines, graduated to doing interviews with stars, and finally broke into screen writing with a scenario called "Hold Back the Dawn." The novel of the same name was not written until after the outline of it was sold to Arthur Hornblow for a film. On the money which the sale brought her, she settled down to write the novel.

After "Hold Back the Dawn" became a movie hit, Miss Frings was besieged with scenario assignments. But she turned away from them to try her hand at playwriting for Broadway.

"Rosalinda," a musical comedy version by George Marion, Jr., of Johann Strauss' operetta, "The Bat, is scheduled to open at the Forty-fourth Street Theater, New York, on Oct. 23. The lyrics for the adaptation are by Paul Kerby. Eric Korngold will conduct under the auspices of the New Opera Company. Dorothy Sarnoff, Virginia McWatters, Ernest McChesney, and Paul Best have been announced for the cast.

Film Assignments

Paramount announces that nine pictures will be sent before the cameras before Dec. 1. The pictures listed in the probable order of their starting dates are "The Miracle of Morgan's Creek," American small-town drama to be directed by Preston Sturges, starring Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff; "Dixie," Technicolor musical, starring Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour, directed by Edward Sutherland; "China," to be produced on a scale comparable to "For Whom the Bell Tolls," starring Loretta Young, Alan Ladd and William Bendix, and directed by John Farrow of "Wake Island"; "Salute for Three"; "Frenchman's Creek"; "So Proudly We Hail"; "Five Graves to Cairo"; "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Cecil B. DeMille's Technicolor production; "Lady in the Dark," Technicolor film version of the Broadway stage hit, starring Ginger Rogers and Ray Milland and directed by Mitchell Leisen.

* * *

Jay Leyda, Russian-born writer who translated Sergei Eisenstein's "The Film Sense" into English, has been signed by Warners to act as technical adviser on the studio's forthcoming production, "Mission to Moscow," based on the book and the private papers of Joseph E. Davies, former U. S. Ambassador to Russia. Mr. Leyda is due at the studio soon.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

The Damask Cheek—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Oct. 5. New play by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris in a production by Dwight Deere Wiman, starring Flora Robson. Mr. van Druten is directing. The play is concerned with a wealthy and well-bred Englishwoman who comes to the United States in search of a husband. New York City in 1909 provides the background.

Life With Father—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Oct. 5. Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore head a traveling company in Oscar Serlin's production of Russel Crouse's and Howard Lindsay's play based on Clarence Day's stories. Three weeks' engagement.

Gilbert and Sullivan—At the Majestic, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 6. Boston Comic Opera Company, directed by R. H. Burnside under the sponsorship of the Messrs. Shubert. "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Iolanthe" will divide the first week of a three-week engagement. Florenz Ames, Bertram Peacock, Robert Pitkin, Morton Bowe, Katherine Judah, June Winters, Marjorie Hayward, and Donald Clark are among the principal players.

Further Ahead

Mr. Sycamore—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Oct. 12. Comedy by Ketti Frings, presented by the Theater Guild as the first play of the subscription series in Boston. Lillian Gish, Stuart Erwin, and Claiborne Foster head the cast. The play is based on a story about a postman, who, wearied of walking, gradually took root and turns into a sycamore tree. Lester Vail is directing. Samuel Leve designed the settings.

Priorities of 1942—At the Shubert beginning Monday afternoon, Oct. 12. The first of last season's vaudeville shows in New York, presented by Clifford C. Fischer in association with the Messrs. Shubert, with Lou Holtz and Willie Howard to head the cast.

The Pirate—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Oct. 26. Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in a play by S. N. Behrman, presented by the Playwrights' Company as the second in the subscription series of the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. For two weeks on its way to New York.

Junior Miss—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Oct. 26. Comedy by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, based on Sally Benson's stories, returning with a new company which will include Cora Sue Collins and Judy Graves, Peggy Romano as Fuffy Adams, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson, Lynne Arlen, and Marion Edwards. Indefinite engagement.

The Firefly—Probably at the Majestic, starting on Monday, Oct. 26. Revised version of Rudolf Friml's operetta, with Emma Otero to head the cast. H. Leopold Spitalny is providing five new songs, and Rowland Leigh, a new book.

Guest in the House—At the Plymouth, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 27. Comedy drama from last season in New York about an extremely unpleasant girl who visits a wholesome and happy household. Nancy Kelly heads a cast in which Louise Campbell is featured. Hagar Wilde and Dale Eunson wrote the play. Reginald Denham directed the production, which is presented by Stephen and Paul Ames.

This Is the Army—At the Boston Opera House, beginning on Monday, Nov. 16. Irving Berlin's soldier show, going on a nation-wide tour after a summer in New York. Mr. Berlin wrote the music. Ezra Stone, who is one of the 300 soldiers in the cast, staged the production. James MacColl, who wrote the dialogue; Robert Sidney and Barclift, who devised the dances, and John Koenig, who designed the settings and costumes, are among the soldiers contributing.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colbert—"Beat the Band," musical comedy presented by George Abbott. Music and lyrics by Johnny Green and George Marion, Jr. Featuring Susan Miller, Jack Whiting, Jerry Lester and Romo Vincent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Count Me In," musical comedy. Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—"The Eve of St. Mark," by Maxwell Anderson. Featuring Aline MacMahon, William Prince, Mary Rolfe, James Monks. Directed by Lem Ward. Settings by Howard Bay. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"Jealousy," by Louis Verneuil. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—Second free Victory concert for servicemen and their guests. Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, Harrison Keller, violinist. 4:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by William Gephart, baritone, Theodore Walstrum, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 5, 7:10, 9:10. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:15, 9:50.

Fine Arts—"What Price Innocence," Betty Grable, Jean Parker. 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55. "Blind Date," Ann Sothern. 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 5:45, 8:50. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda, Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55.

Fenmore—"Joke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 1, 4, 6:40, 9:40. "True to the Army," Jerry Colonna, Judy Canova. 2:30, 5:30, 8:05.

Metropolitan—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:45, 9:25. "A Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:35. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:20.

North Station Newsreel—"Food, Weapon of Conquest." "America Sings with Kate Smith," "Kaltenborn, McCrary," "Dover Boys," latest news. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum — "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount — "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:20, 9:50.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 9:40 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 5:25, 7:55, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:10 a. m., 1:45, 5:25, 7:00.

Scollay—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:15. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

South Station Theater—"Kate Smith." "The Incredible Stranger." "Sports." "Another Film of the Speaking Animals." "Ray Whitley and His Singing Cowboys," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:35, 5:00, 8:25.

Telesix—"Mr. Blabbermouth." "Swan Lake Ballet." "Kitchen Quiz." "Aesop's Races." "The Incredible Stranger," cartoon and 20 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Bowery at Midnight," Bela Lugosi. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:35, 7:55, 10:10. "Phantom Killer," Dick Purcell, Joan Woodbury. 9:40, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:05.

Tremont—"Vigil in the Night." 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10.

Uptown—"Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 2:40, 6:05, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capital: Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. Continuous 1:30-11.
Allston: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Riders of the Timberline," Bill Boyd. 1:43, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:40, 6.
Regent: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 2, Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Donald Reagan. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 1:42, 8. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 3:19, 9:27.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks Jr. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2, 5, 8.
Coolidge Corner: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," J. Preisser. Continuous from 2.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. Continuous from 1.
University: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery. 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. "Stardust on the Sage," Gene Autry. 2, 7.
Strand: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 2:08, 6:34, 9:34. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 1:40, 5:12, 8:10.
Codman Square: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestom: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "It happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 3:29, 5:29, 9:29. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.
Park: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 12, 7:30.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 1:45, 8:
Hyde Park: "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. "Raiders of the Range," Tom Tyler, Bob Steele. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack. 2:30, 6, 9. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 4:10, 7:40, 10:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Marriage Forbidden." "Dangerous Lady." Continuous from duck to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 1:40, 5:04, 8:28. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 2:47, 6:11, 9:35.

Mystic: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. Continuous 1:45-11 p. m.
Maplewood: "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Land of the Open Range," Tim Holt. 2:35, 8:35, 8:35.
Strand: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 3:25, 5:35, 9:35. "Top Sergeant," Don Tery, Leo Carrillo. 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.
Orpheum — "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Morgan, Eddie Albert. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "Gunga Din," Cary Grant, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2:45, 6, 9:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kayser, Ellen Drew. 1, 4:35, 8:05. "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 1:10, 4:45, 8:30. "Smart Alecks," East Side Kids. 3:10, 6:45, 10:05.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Moonlight Masquerade," Dennis O'Keefe, June Frazee. "Drums of the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 2, 8.
Strand: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "A Yank in Libya," W. W. King. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "A Yank in Libya," W. W. King. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine, Cary Grant. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 2, 8.
Strand: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry, Smiley Burnette. 2:18, 7:46. "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 3:33, 9:09.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. "They Raid by Night," Lyle Tabot. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Eagle Squadron," Richard Stack, Diana Barrymore. "On the Sunny Side." 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Charlie's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman, Anna Lee. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 2:47, 8:47. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 2:15, 6:33, 9:47.

AMUSEMENTS

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The Fact of Spiritual Existence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PHOTOGRAPHER taking a picture carefully considers the distance between the camera and the object to be photographed. In other words, he sees to it that the object is in focus; if it is out of focus, the resulting picture is indistinct, distorted, or blurred.

As it is in photography, so it is with our thinking. We must see things in their true perspective. If we do not look at an event, a happening, or a circumstance from the right standpoint, we are bound to get an incorrect impression.

The question therefore arises: "How can we get the right perspective? What do we have to do in order to get a clear, true, mental picture? When do we know if we are looking at life from the right standpoint?" There must be, and indeed there are, definite rules which we must follow in metaphysics, just as in photography, if we would get a true understanding of a situation.

* * *

The standpoint from which we can see everything in the right light was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy, and the rules thereto are set forth in her writings. This point of view from which to get the true perspective is the allness of God. If we view our experiences from the standpoint of God's allness, that is, if we shut out from our consciousness anything that is not Godlike, we are applying the fundamental rule for harmonious living. We can then think clearly, and reason correctly from cause to effect; we evaluate rightly what is sound, good, important, and worthwhile, as against that which is unsound, erroneous, unimportant, spurious.

The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, furnishes the rules whereby we can utilize this teaching in our daily experience. One such rule is found on page 492 of this work, where we read: **"For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence. In reality there is no other existence, since Life cannot be united to its unlikeness, mortality."** If, then, we would think rightly about anything, spiritual existence must be our major premise. Is health in accordance with spiritual existence? Most assuredly! Then let us put the emphasis on health, and not on its opposite, sickness, which is not, cannot be, a real condition, because it does not reflect God, good. It is a spurious condition, subject to elimination on the basis of God's allness in accordance with the further statement given by Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 151), **"All that really exists is the divine Mind and its idea, and in this Mind the entire being is found harmonious and eternal."**

* * *

Thinking on the basis of the completeness of spiritual existence not only helps us to eliminate phases of sickness, but benefits us in countless other ways. Are our home or office relations discordant? Then let us apply the rule of "right reasoning," and "judge righteous judgment," as the Bible enjoins us. Let us give up the material, the false picture of our neighbor and see him as he is in his real selfhood, as God's image and likeness, perfect, harmonious, complete, loving, and lovable, despite what the material senses try to make us accept as true of him. This is bringing thought in line with the truth about a situation; this is keeping the "one fact before the thought." If we do this conscientiously and with understanding, the beneficial results will not fail to appear. The writer remembers once working in an office where there was a coworker who thoroughly disliked him. One day the writer decided to apply the rule of "right reasoning" to the situation. He glimpsed the real selfhood of his fellow worker as an idea of God, as explained in Christian Science, with the result that the attitude of the individual immediately changed from one of antagonism to one of helpful co-operation.

* * *

If we observe the rule of "right reasoning," if we eliminate from our thinking that which is not spiritual, what then becomes of the belief that man is material, instead of wholly spiritual? It disappears, and man's spiritual perfection and completeness come to light. To such thinking there is but one man, God's man. Paul clearly saw the value of holding to the fact of spiritual existence. From his own rich spiritual experience he wrote (Ephesians 2:14,15), **"He is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us; . . . for to make in himself of twain one new man, so making peace."**

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MAN IN A GOLDEN HELMET": *A Painting by Rembrandt van Rijn*

REMBRANDT VAN RIJN (1606–1669) often used the members of his family as models. His parents, brother, sister, wife, housekeeper, and son were all portrayed in the penetrating characterization of the great master. Here we see his brother, Adriaen Harmensz, who was willing to pose for Rembrandt wearing a shiny helmet. Adriaen was an older brother, who seems not to have enjoyed good fortune. At first he was a shoemaker. Later he and Rembrandt inherited their father's mill at Leyden. This portrait, which was painted in 1650, now belongs to the State Museum in Berlin.

Adriaen wears a dark doublet with purple-red sleeves and a lavishly chased, sparkling helmet, adorned with a plume of short white and red feathers. This headpiece is painted with the splendor that often pleased Rembrandt, in a luxuriant manner, with dense pigment. Rembrandt possessed a genius for qualifying the glow and warmth of light. Sometimes he was fascinated by the things light did to textures like metals, feathers, and fabrics. But, in painting them, he gave more than a literal transcript of surface appearance; he endowed them with depth and plenitude, so that they seemed to be quick with life. Light fulfills another function in modeling the face and expressing the character of Adriaen.

D. A.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Die Tatsache des geistigen Daseins

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENN EIN Fotograf eine Aufnahme macht, beachtet er genau die Entfernung zwischen dem Apparat und dem aufzunehmenden Gegenstand. Mit andern Worten, er achtet darauf, daß der Apparat scharf auf den Gegenstand eingestellt ist, sonst wird das Bild unklar, verzerrt oder verschwommen.

Wie in der Fotografie ist es auch mit unserem Denken. Wir müssen die Dinge in ihrer wahren Perspektive sehen. Wenn wir eine Begebenheit, ein Ereignis oder einen Umstand nicht vom rechten Standpunkt aus betrachten, bekommen wir unvermeidlich einen falschen Eindruck.

Es erhebt sich daher die Frage: „Wie können wir die rechte Perspektive bekommen? Was müssen wir tun, damit wir ein klares, wahres mentales Bild bekommen? Wann wissen wir, ob wir das Leben vom rechten Standpunkte aus betrachten?" Es muß doch bestimmte Regeln geben, und in der Tat gibt es welche, die wir in der Metaphysik genau so anwenden müssen wie in der Fotografie, wenn wir eine Lage recht verstehen wollen.

Der Standpunkt, von dem aus wir alles im rechten Lichte sehen können, wurde von Mary Baker Eddy entdeckt, und die Regeln dazu sind in ihren Schriften enthalten. Dieser Gesichtspunkt, von dem aus wir die wahre Perspective erlangen, ist die Allheit Gottes. Wenn wir unsere Erfahrungen vom Standpunkt der Allheit Gottes aus betrachten, d. h. wenn wir aus unserem Bewußtsein alles ausschließen, was nicht göttlich ist, wenden wir die Grundregel harmonischen Lebens an. Dann können wir klar denken und richtig von Ursache auf Wirkung schließen, und wir schätzen recht, was gesund, gut, wichtig und der Mühe wert ist, gegenüber dem, was ungesund, irrig, unwichtig und unecht ist.

Das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mrs. Eddy enthält die Regeln, wodurch wir diese Lehre in unserer täglichen Erfahrung anwenden können. Eine solche Regel finden wir auf Seite 492 dieses Buchs, wo wir lesen: „Um richtig folgern zu können, sollten wir nur eine Tatsache vor Augen haben, nämlich das geistige Dasein. In Wirklichkeit gibt es kein anderes Dasein; denn das Leben kann nicht mit seinem Ungleichnis, der Sterblichkeit, vereinigt werden". Wenn wir also über etwas recht denken wollen, muß das geistige Dasein unsere Hauptvoraussetzung sein. Stimmt Gesundheit mit dem geistigen Dasein überein? Ganz gewiß! Dann laßt uns den Nachdruck auf Gesundheit und nicht auf ihr Gegenteil, Krankheit, legen, die kein wirklicher Zustand ist oder sein kann, weil sie nicht Gott, das Gute, widerspiegelt. Sie ist ein falscher Zustand, der auf der Grundlage der Allheit Gottes beseitigt werden kann in Übereinstimmung mit der weiteren Erklärung Mrs. Eddys in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 151): „Alles wirklich Bestehende ist das göttliche Gemüt und seine Idee, und in diesem Gemüt wird das ganze Dasein als harmonisch und ewig erfunden".

Auf der Grundlage der Vollständigkeit des geistigen Daseins denken, hilft uns nicht nur Erscheinungsformen der Krankheit entfernen, sondern nützt uns auch auf zahllose andere Arten. Sind unsere Familien- oder Geschäftsbeziehungen unharmonisch? Dann laßt uns die Regel „rechten Folgerns" anwenden und „ein rechtes Gericht richten", wie die Bibel uns einschärft. Laßt uns das materielle, das falsche Bild von unserem Nächsten aufgeben und ihn so sehen, wie er in seinem wirklichen Selbst als Gottes Bild und Gleichnis ist: vollkommen, harmonisch, vollständig, liebevoll und liebenswürdig, trotz allem, was die materiellen Sinne versuchen, uns als wahr von ihm glauben zu lassen! Dies heißt das Denken mit der Wahrheit über eine Lage in Übereinstimmung bringen oder die „eine Tatsache vor Augen haben". Wenn wir dies gewissenhaft und verständnisvoll tun, werden die nützlichen Ergebnisse nicht ausbleiben. Der Verfasser erinnert sich, wie er einmal in einem Büro arbeitete, wo ein Mitarbeiter war, der ihn gar nicht leiden konnte. Eines Tages beschloß der Verfasser, die „Regel rechten Folgerns" auf die Lage anzuwenden. Er sah das wirkliche Selbst seines Mitarbeiters als eine Idee Gottes, wie es in der Christlichen Wissenschaft erklärt wird, und die Folge war, daß der Mitarbeiter sofort seine Haltung änderte und hilfreiche Zusammenarbeit an Stelle von Widerstand trat.

Wenn wir die Regel „rechten Folgerns" beachten, wenn wir aus unserem Denken entfernen, was nicht geistig ist, was wird dann aus dem Glauben, daß der Mensch materiell sei anstatt völlig geistig? Er verschwindet, und des Menschen geistige Vollkommenheit und Vollständigkeit kommen ans Licht. Für ein solches Denken gibt es nur einen Menschen, den Menschen Gottes. Paulus sah klar den Wert des Festhaltens an der Tatsache des geistigen Daseins. Aus seiner eigenen reichen geistigen Erfahrung schrieb er (Eph. 2, 14. 15): „Er ist unser Friede, der aus beiden eines hat gemacht und hat abgebrochen den Zaun, der dazwischen war, . . . auf daß er aus zweien einen neuen Menschen in ihm selber schüfe und Frieden machte".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

One Who Loved America

A GREAT POET once loved America with such passion that the whole of it was constantly before his eyes. And what he could not see of it he heard; and what he could not hear of it he touched. Walt Whitman's delight in his country was so enormous and so simple that he could not bear the thought of its absence from him. This is why his poems are so full of the names of things: of rivers, of states, of cities and tools and occupations. He is always itemizing his love, calling it by its myriad titles, bringing it home to his senses so that it shall not escape him and grow cool. No man ever loved his land at closer range, or ever said so more eloquently. . . .

Leaves of Grass enriches our landscape and deepens its tone. In a sense it has created the world in which Americans are aware of being alive. . . . This is America. It is, however, an extraordinary America, a land of super-dimensions, a place *Leaves of Grass* brings us back to after an ideal journey elsewhere. It is the same, but better. It is our own, and more. It is perfectly itself. . . .

And since he was rigorously ideal he could be unhesitatingly critical. His *Democratic Vistas* (1871) contains some of the most penetrating strictures ever passed upon American morals and manners. He could speak thus because he had no doubt of his basic principle, and because he was that most valuable kind of democrat, the kind who insists at all times upon speaking the truth. Democracy is never served by those who flatter it. Its best lovers know its faults and ask in a firm voice that they be corrected. So with Whitman, whose later poems are far different from his first ones. They are mellower and wiser, and put less stress upon the uniqueness of America, not to say its isolation. The future of the country includes for him now an intellectual and spiritual free trade with the rest of the world, both past and present: with the ripest ancient cultures, which once he had repudiated, and with the best that was being thought and said in contemporary Europe. Walt Whitman's love of America had become mature.

Early or late, however, his poems have a wonderful power to brighten as with dew the features of our land. Whether he is cataloguing facts or revealing their import, whether he is shouting loudly or singing well, he is seldom without this power, which no one has had in like degree. "Night of south winds! night of the large few stars!" "I am he that walks with the tender and growing night." "I loaf and invite my soul." "I am large—I contain multitudes." "Give me the splendid silent sun." "Affection shall solve the problems of Freedom yet; those who love each other shall become invincible." He could make such phrases as those, and they signify another power, another genius. Nor does the word "America" appear anywhere among them. For the final truth about Whitman is that he loved mankind even more than he loved America, the world even more than his continent. This is why his feeling for home can be so sure and strong. The world begins at home and comes around to it again. So with Walt Whitman, whose muse returned to her first love, America, without illusion and without loss.—From "Walt Whitman," by MARK VAN DOREN, in "There Were Giants in the Land—Twenty-eight Historic Americans as seen by Twenty-eight Contemporary Americans." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Leaf Patterns

The delicate tracery has turned
From green to gold,
And we more clearly have discerned
How surely hold
The patterns, though the leaf must fall.
In dancing light upon the tree
We could not trace them all—
But when the leaf is blown
And pressed down by the rain, we see,
Though delicate and brief,
The pattern of the leaf
Upon the stone.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

From My Library Walls

PROUDLY DOMINATING the group of portraits which form the Printers' Corner in my library hangs the most human picture of John Gutenberg I have ever seen. Until I discovered it, this great figure in the history of printing had seemed to me more traditional than real. In the mental portrait I had formed of him, he was austere in bearing and sad in expression. The austerity, I imagine, was suggested by his association with the famous Gutenberg Bible, and his sadness by the most unhappy experience history records as his lot at the hands of Fust and Schoeffer, his creditors, who took his business away from him, and became his successors.

But this portrait gives me quite a different impression. Here old Father Gutenberg is shown as a handsome old gentleman, with a contented, benevolent expression that brings him close. So far as I know, this is the only copy in existence of the original portrait which, when I last saw it, was hanging in the Reading Room of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris—and thereby also hangs a tale. It was done by an artist named Descaves, according to the story told me, during the Franco-Prussian War, the likeness being based on material supplied him by a German prisoner, who was a descendant of old Johann.

* * *

I can't say that the story made too great an impression on me at the time I heard it, but it did remain in my mind long enough to cause me to repeat it to Leopold Delisle, the Director, the next time I talked with him at the Bibliothèque Nationale. The fact that the story told me ended with the statement that Descaves had presented his work to that institution, seemed to suggest an opportunity at least to check up on some of the details.

M. Delisle listened indulgently to my rather sketchy narrative. Then he remarked, "I have never heard of this portrait, but, if it is here, it can be located"—and so we left it to pass on to an examination of the magnificent "Très Riches Heures" by that famous fourteenth-century illuminator, Jean Foucquet.

Three days later a very excited librarian telephoned me at my hotel. "The Descaves portrait of Gutenberg has been located," he announced. "It is of the Flemish School, and is the most interesting portrait I have ever seen. You must come here to be present when we hang it in the Reading Room, where it should have been placed long ago."

Thus at least a part of the story told me proved to be true, and, as the words "Bibliothèque Impériale" appeared on the back of the portrait, the period was confirmed.

* * *

The mention of my examination of the Foucquet illuminated manuscript that afternoon recalls an amusing aftermath. The rules of the Library require a visitor to secure a pass when entering, which has to be relinquished when the holder leaves the building. I had entered the Library that day in company with M. Delisle, and as we were chatting neither one of us thought of going through the routine ceremony of securing my pass. As I was accompanying the Director, no attendant saw fit to challenge me. But the catch came at the end of the day!

M. Delisle had to leave the Library early that afternoon, and I was perfectly satisfied to be left alone with those magnificent illuminated pages. I reveled in a study of Foucquet's beautiful miniatures and gorgeous decorations until I was warned that the closing-hour was at hand. Turning over the precious manuscript to the attendant, I walked through the long hall to the exit with no thought of impending disaster. But at the gate stood my Nemesis!

* * *

Where was my pass? How did I get in without a pass? Was there someone who could substantiate my statements? My answers were entirely unsatisfactory to the guard, and his excited discussion of the situation made me begin to wonder myself if I had not been guilty of some desperately flagrant crime.

"You cannot leave the building without a pass," the guard concluded.

"Very well," I replied, sitting down on a bench; "then I will remain here until M. Delisle comes tomorrow morning."

"But you can't do that," the guard declared with increased vehemence. "The rules forbid anyone remaining in the building for the night."

"Very well," I repeated, realizing that I had him at a disadvantage. "Make up your mind. You won't let me go; you won't let me stay. You tell *me* what to do."

Seldom have I seen such an expression of utter despair on any man's face. It was definitely an impasse. He stared at me, and I patiently waited. When the tension reached its climax, we heard the clatter of footsteps. An attendant arrived who said something I could not hear to the belligerent guard, whose features immediately cleared. He pushed away the barrier and bowed low as he motioned me out. The change was so abrupt that I hesitated for an explanation. The now smiling guard gratified my curiosity.

"*Le directeur* has telephoned that you are an honest man," he announced—and the incident was closed.

* * *

If the genial portrait of John Gutenberg had at that time been hanging where it could have observed the incident, I am certain that his half-smile would have developed into a broad grin.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

The Gatherers

There were the leaning orchards and we found
The apples scattered, bright beneath the trees,
Fallen in piles of crimson on the ground
And we, the gatherers, upon our knees
Lifted the fallen largess, tasting sun
Upon our lips, the attar of the spring,
The honey of a summer that was done—
And this the full and mellow winnowing.

The leaves fell round us even as we tasted
The feast of fire and a hint of frost
Ran down the air, but summer was not wasted,
Nothing of all its sweetness could be lost:
But was distilled again in flower and fruit,
And the undying patience of the root.

HAROLD VINAL

An Itinerant Calling, By Tradition

ONE REASON that the books of the earliest Mainz printers had such an immediate success was that they were such good imitations of the manuscripts with which they had to compete. If German scribes and illuminators had been as clever as those of France or Italy, the divergence between books and manuscripts would have offered an obstacle to their sale. But this was not so; and by a happy accident the German manuscripts of that day lent themselves very well to typographic rendering.

The sack of Mainz in 1462 influenced the spread of typography, for it wiped out commerce there, and the consequent lack of money led printers, who were established in a kind of industrial group, to scatter widely. This accounts for the German names we find among the earliest printers in other countries throughout Europe. Where these men continued to work in Germany, their difficulties were slight, and this was true where they were invited to set up their presses in some foreign place, and financial support was assured them. But in many cases the wandering printer had to take his chances as to where he might find employment, and to travel into a far country whose language was unfamiliar to him, before he reached an apparently favorable spot for his enterprise. . . . So a great deal of courage, ingenuity, and financial ability to see the undertaking through was needed, if he was to succeed. . . . For these men were obliged to be not merely printers, but publishers; they had not alone to make their books, but to sell them. . . .

In closing, it may be noted that most Mainz printers went to Italy; none of them, apparently, to Holland. Perhaps this was because they knew that the art of printing, in rudimentary form, was already practised there.—From "Printing Types," by D. B. Updike. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

Fireplace

Fall is the furnace time,
The warm.
You walk in ember-shine;
Flames form
In yellow luster that
Will keep
The spirit comforted.
No sweep
That beats through twig-fire to
The skin
Will cool. Implicit heat
Within
These days leaves summer cold.

MARK LANE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Intimate Message: Washington

Is Picture as Black as It's Painted? ..... *By J. G. H.*

It's fashionable in Washington today for public officials to assert that the Allies are "still losing the war" and that the American people are complacently smug about their ability to win. These statements are met with so frequently that some persons are beginning to wonder at their origin. Do they actually express the conviction of the Government or does the Administration feel that the country needs "jacking up" and is painting an unnecessarily black picture in the hope of achieving this?

There is, naturally, a great deal of hesitation in questioning a man in Assistant Secretary of War Ralph A. Bard's position when he says that the tide of war is still running disastrously against the United Nations. The same is true when a man of such proved ability and judgment as Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Army's Services of Supply, accuses the American people of overconfidence.

Yet there is a strong feeling, based upon not unimportant evidence, that the situation today is not as black as these two gentlemen depict it. Without falling into loose optimism, one could still question the assertion that the Allies are still losing the war. It is even more legitimate to question the charge that most Americans are deceiving themselves either about the gravity of the situation or the size of the job ahead.

In fact, following his return from a comprehensive tour of the nation's war plants, President Roosevelt publicly and pointedly repudiated the Bard-Somervell line of statement when he told newspapermen that he would not make such assertions about the war or the American people today.

It is possible, of course, to start an endless debate about the exact point where a nation or a coalition of nations stops losing and begins winning a war. The time may come when one person will assert that Germany lost the war when it was beaten by the RAF in the Battle of Britain. Another person may say that it was terrible losses in Russia that did it, and yet another may claim that the forthcoming second front marked the turn of the tide.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is responsible for one of the best descriptions about a war's progress. He once told a press conference that when a democracy fights a war it goes through three stages. In the first stage the democracy, because of its lack of preparedness, is driven back and badly mauled. In the second, it manages to hold its ground while it gathers its strength. In the third, it launches its own offensive and drives to victory.

Except in Russia—and even there the Axis advance is being counted in feet rather than in miles—the Allies seem to have entered the second phase of Secretary Stimson's outline. In the southwestern Pacific, in North Africa, in China and even in submarine warfare, the balance of power is pretty evenly divided between the two sides. In none of these sectors is either side making definite progress. It is a period of uneasy stalemate in which the Allies are amassing their strength.

Secretary Bard may have inside information which gives special validity to his charge that the war is still running against us. But if not, it is hard to find the basis for his assertion. Six months ago few persons would have quibbled with that interpretation of events. Last spring the situation was ominous, indeed. Japan was advancing; the Germans were emerging from a Russian winter which had hampered but not critically damaged them, and the United States had only unbroken defeats to show.

Today the Japanese have made no major gain since June and have actually been ousted from one strategic area, and the day may not be far off when the Allies are in a position to dispute Japan's possession of northern New Guinea. In Russia the Germans have advanced, but only at a terrific price and their conquests cannot compare with those of last year.

Meanwhile, the United States has managed to send more than 500,000 troops abroad; it has decisively defeated the Japanese Navy in two crucial and major battles and is winning aerial superiority over a steadily widening area in the Southwest Pacific.

In North Africa the British have shown remarkable recuperative powers and have slammed back an attempted German advance with such finality as to send Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to Berlin for consultation. This happened after the British Army had all but been destroyed in Libya.

It would seem, judging by these facts, that the Axis itself has occasion to wonder just who is winning this war. Of course, the Allied position is grave. The enemy is immensely strong, wily and determined. Japan and Germany both sit on hundreds of thousands of square miles of valuable conquered territory and have every intention of continuing to sit there.

Nevertheless, for the first time in three years the Axis is no longer able to advance almost at will. Slowly the dike is being erected around its military power. Gradually the Allies are overcoming the terrible military deficiency with which they began the war. Today Adolf Hitler is telling the German people, not that Germany will conquer more territory, but that "we must hold whatever must be held. We must hold everything and must wait and see who tires sooner." That's hardly the talk of a man who believes that his enemy is "still losing the war."

As for the accusation of smug complacency in the United States, it may be recalled that even after Dunkirk observers spoke of the refusal of the British people to become excited, yet underneath they were fired with a steel-backed determination. Today American pilots, Marines, soldiers, sailors and merchant seamen have shown that they know what war means. What are these men after all, if not a cross section of the United States. All of us can do more than we're doing today, but it would be hard to make that charge of smug complacency stick.

Arthur Sweetser: American and World Citizen

'The World We Want' Series — *Third of 30 Articles*

"Whether we favor it or not," declares Arthur Sweetser in his provocative article for this page tomorrow, "the world will have to have infinitely more international organization and cooperation than it has ever yet dreamed of having." Mr. Sweetser knows intimately whereof he speaks, as the word-portrait of him on this page will attest. In describing his long and detailed connection with the Geneva experiment, Mrs. Ruth Cranston, organizer of this series, herewith sets the stage for the Sweetser article on World Machinery, and invests it both with the color and authority of the man and his experience.

By Ruth Cranston

"If you had dropped in on a baseball game at the old Boston Latin School all of 35 years ago," writes De Vere Allen, "you would have noticed a lively shortstop who whisked the ball over to first base where it was caught (sometimes) by a boy named Joe Kennedy." The first baseman became Ambassador from the United States to the Court of St. James's; the shortstop, chief American representative at the world center of Geneva. His name is Arthur Sweetser. For 22 years he acted as Laison Officer between the United States and the League of Nations—of which it was officially not a member.

Mr. Sweetser came naturally by his interest in international affairs. His father was a writer of travel books—always flying off with his mother to some far-off end of the earth, and bringing back fascinating yarns and souvenirs to stimulate the imagination of a lively boy.

His schooling helped, too. The Boston Latin School is one of the oldest schools in the country—it was founded before Harvard University. But when Sweetser went there it was an immigrants' school. His classmates were Irish, Polish, Italian, Hungarian. One Abraham Wyzanski, a Pole, and Samuel Issac Shore, an Irish Jew of brilliant mind and quality, became his special pals. But he liked them all. He went to their homes, learned their customs, the habits and thoughts of the countries their people came from, and formed friendships that lasted all his days.

Four years at Harvard did not alter those friendships. His major interest at college was athletics—tennis, baseball, football, track team. But he also worked on the staff of the Crimson, the undergraduate publication, and began—thus innocently—laying the foundations for his newspaper career. After college he had a year's trip around the world—China, India, Japan, Java, the Philippines. Not all that he saw was beautiful, but all was vivid, thrilling, full of adventure—and some of it majestic and grand. "The great lesson of the trip," said Mr. Sweetser, "was that every nation has its own contribution to make, and a great one, to the general life and well-being of mankind."

When he got back he worked for a while as a reporter on the Springfield Republican. Then came the war of 1914. He lost one of his college roommates. Another became a Lieutenant Colonel and later a Commander of the American Legion. Arthur Sweetser's internationalism began to take definite shape: he was fired with the intention of doing something in the effort "which would eventually substitute world order for constantly recurring warfare."

In the early part of the war he was a correspondent in Western Europe. Later as a correspondent of the Associated Press he was assigned to the State Department at Washington. He entered the United States Signal Corps as a Captain in the aviation section. But soon he was made assistant director of the Press Section of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. And when the League of Nations was created, to his great joy he was made a member of its Information Service.

His job at Geneva was a double one. First he was No. 2 man and for one year No. 1 man in the Information Section—handling all information matters for the League in connection with all countries. Second, he was Liaison Officer on relations between the League and the United States — which were both complicated and numerous. He also did a great deal of informal voluntary shepherding of Americans in Geneva, helping to make their stay both more agreeable and informative. His home—presided over by a most charming American wife—was the scene of many a hospitable party for visiting compatriots and distinguished guests of many nations.

To mention a few of the complex tasks that fell to Mr. Sweetser: he had to prepare for the press the official summary of the various peace treaties and the sending of the longest stories ever filed by cable and wireless—the Peace summary having required four Atlantic cables to carry 12,000 words. He also prepared the radio script for world distribution of an almost equally long League of Nation Report on Manchuria.

He was present at the Peace Conference when the Covenant of the League was drafted, in London when the League Secretariat was organized, in Washington when the International Labor Organization was created, at The Hague when the World Court was organized, in Geneva for all the many meetings and conferences that took place—including those on the Manchurian and Abyssinian questions, the World Disarmament Conference, and at all the regular Assembly and Council meetings.

If ever a man had first hand intimate knowledge of his subject—"World Machinery" — that man is Arthur Sweetser. In 1940 when the work of the League became for the time being impracticable in Geneva, he returned to his native country and had the somber satisfaction of installing the members of the League Secretariat at Princeton—Woodrow Wilson's old home.

Five hundred ninety-nine officials of the League have been let go since the present war, but Mr. Sweetser's contract has been renewed for another period—making him the officer with the longest record on the staff.

"But what can you do now—with the League seemingly defeated and the war situation growing worse every minute?" is the question constantly asked him.

"Start all over again—and do a better job," he answers. "The world can't get along without international organization. People will find that out. Then we must be ready for our opportunity—and this time we won't fail!"

There is no defeatism about Mr. Sweetser. More of a convinced world citizen than ever, he is continuing his task of educating and inspiring his fellow-countrymen—to take a full responsible part in the creating of a really sturdy international instrument when the time comes. In forums, meetings, and writings he gives his seasoned experience and contagious optimism concerning the sort of world machinery that will work. He still believes in that happy fraternity of nations he knew in his old school with the boys. And who can say he may not live to realize it?

"Start All Over Again—And Do a Better Job"

Mr. Sweetser's answer to the cynicism of today over the foundering of the Geneva system, is scarcely the answer of a defeatist.

Notebook Form

These articles are presented in notebook form for easy preservation. Cut the page from top to bottom along the line at the left of the two notebook pages. Then fold—do not cut—the two notebook pages, back to back, along the horizontal line which separates them halfway down the page. Holes for notebook rings can then be punched at the indicated points and cardboards or other materials used for covers.

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The Country Speaks: New York

The Lights Go Out ..... *By Alexander Williams*

Like the world today, New York has become a strange town for old timers, for folks don't do as they used to do.

For the first time in his life, the writer walked up Fifth Avenue from Thirty-fourth Street to Forty-second Street a few nights ago without meeting a single pedestrian, a single taxicab, a single motorbus—without seeing a single light in this skyscraper mid-town. It was a blackout as complete as any blackout could be enforced by the Army.

The only sound came from the sky above—a roar of airplane motors.

It was a sight and a stillness save for those airplane motors that was worth remembering by one who for more years than he is ashamed to tell has been part and parcel of the hurry that is synonymous with Manhattan, the Enchanted Isle.

It can be blamed on the war—if blame is attached to it—if for a few minutes or an hour the rush is stopped, lights go out—just as they appear to have gone out all over the world.

If one looks closely enough, however, something good can, as Carlyle remarked, be found in everything.

With the change that has come over New York many things that belong to the "horse-and-buggy age" and the hansom cab have gone, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia is out today to send other things that always have made New York their habitat into the limbo of used-to-be. Among them is gambling.

It is the oldest of Manhattan "institutions," started when Peter Minuet, keen Dutch trader, got the island from the Indians in return for a little wampum, a few beads, and some hard liquor. Old Peter made the first gamble here, and as he looked over his purchase he must have figured himself a loser and wished for such a law as Mayor La Guardia now proposes to ask the Legislature to enact—power to recover money lost at a game of chance.

The next form of gambling on the record pictured two men, each with a horse and a difference of opinion, and thereon hangs the tale of horse racing and bookmakers. They have spread from coast to coast and continue to prosper in the face of laws, courts, and police.

Cards and dice came concurrently or immediately afterwards and continue, too, to thrive, somewhere publicly, everywhere secretly.

It is well within the remembrance of persons not long out of the teen age when all these ofrms of gaming were done behind the thinnest kind of screens in this city where many persons will take a chance who never would invest a penny in a sure thing. Remembrance will have to go no further back than "Honest" John Kelly's ornate place on the downtown side of Forty-fourth Street between Broadway and Sixth Avenue; the old Metropole in Forty-third Street, on the sidewalk in front of which Herman Rosenthal paid his final debt while "Lefty Louie" and "Gyp the Blood" played the gunman's symphony and Charlie Becker, head of the "strong-arm squad," later sat in "the chair" at Sing Sing Prison after being convicted by Charles Whitman as having inspired the murder.

These are just a few of the highlights in the story of crime, vice, and degradation best left unsaid—a record that the best heads and the best hearts in New York have devoted infinite time, energy, education and patience to improve; and one has but to go anywhere in the five boroughs today to find indisputable proof that the record has been bettered.

Mayor La Guardia is out to better it still further and, when the Legislature convenes in Albany next January, he is going there with everything he's got to put through an amendment of the Penal Code that will make gambling still more difficult in this biggest gambling community in the United States.

To Change the Subject:

Line Storm Afterthoughts ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

The two big autumn events for real "outdoor" people are, no, not the World Series and the horse show—the line storm and Indian Summer.

Most of the time, we order our days without any particular thought of the pageant that the celestial world is staging above us with a grandeur, restraint and inevitability that gave the ancient Greeks a model for their great classic drama. But, in late September, there comes a day when the wind begins to blow in gusts and gales, and the rain descends so prodigally that roads and walks shimmer through inches of crystal flood, and lawns and meadows are deep in sodden leaves that the torrent has torn from their branches.

Then we remember. This is not the usual nor'easter; it is the autumn line storm. It is the official announcement that nature serves upon us that the sun is about to put a period to our summer preoccupations, by moving south of the equator. That very evening, we verify the line storm's message by noticing that the sunset is no longer visible from the northern windows of the sitting-room. Rising in five o'clock darkness next morning, we see Orion, brilliantly jeweled, chasing the bull outside the southern window of the bedroom. A sure sign of fall!

That day the sun makes front page news in one of our favorite newspapers. Amid stories of local air raid alarms, inflation prospects, the epic of Stalingrad, United States' offensive in the Solomon Islands, rescue of torpedoed survivors, etc., etc., there is a box announcing that, at precisely 17 minutes after noon, the sun will begin moving south of the equator. At about that hour, we gaze rather awesomely toward that mighty orb, which, as though shy of the notoriety, is veiled in silvery clouds, and say to ourselves, "Now, autumn is here."

For a moment, we think sadly of vanished summer; then we remember Shelley's tribute to the season,

"there is a harmony
In autumn, and a lustre in its sky,
Which through the summer is not heard or seen,
As if it could not be, as if it had not been!"

And Thomas Hood gave us a picture of autumn fulfillment:

"I saw old Autumn in the misty morn
Stand shadowless like Silence, listening
To silence, for no lonely bird would sing
Into his hollow ear from woods forlorn,
Nor lowly hedge nor solitary thorn;

"The squirrel gloats on his accomplished hoard,
The ants have brimm'd their garners with
ripe grain;
And honey bees have stored
The sweets of Summer in their luscious cells;
The swallows all have wing'd across the main."

Yes, autumn is here. But before the snow wraps its white cape around us, Indian Summer will shower us with golden days.

Portrayals by Brush and Word of Collective Co-operation

This series of articles on "The World We Want" does not sponsor any particular type of world organization. Much of its material and many of its illustrations will come from the League of Nations. But this is not League propaganda in the narrow sense of the term. The object of this series is to draw on the most practical experience in collective organization wherever it may be found, between nations or within them, and then to construct, without prejudice, patterns for the future. Therefore League experience is constructively discussed in no desire for slavish imitation of the past but as grist for the conferences of tomorrow. In this vein, the following evaluation of the League is reproduced from an international broadcast over Station WRUL, Boston, by Mrs. Cranston.

The real worth of the Geneva experiment will be better appraised 50 years from now—in the light of historical perspective. Even now, two outstanding contributions already appear. First: Development of a new type of political leader. Second: Development of a new and expert type of political machinery.

Whatever the statesmen who came to Geneva did or did not accomplish, one thing is certain: while they were there, they were obliged to give their concentrated attention to world affairs from a world viewpoint. This inevitably, as we say, "does something to them."

Men who meet together day after day and week after week, to study the problems of the world on a world scale, cannot themselves remain unaffected by that study, and by the contacts with men and women of many nations involved. In spite of himself, a person no longer can look at a problem simply as a Frenchman or an Englishman, a Spaniard, or a Pole. After a certain time he finds that involuntarily, almost unconsciously, he has begun to think as a world citizen from the standpoint of how a special problem is going to affect all sorts of different nations, groups, and interests—the repercussions it will have in this area or that business group. He cannot help himself.

Not that these men have become less devoted to the country where they were born, or less patriotic—rather have they become more patriotic in the true sense of the word. For they now see what actually does serve the best interests of their country, and also many things that work against it, of which they formerly had no idea. They are equipped to serve their own country and the world far more intelligently and effectively.

Thus you have the development of a new human type—the type of the real world citizen. I have never seen a finer type of statesman than the best developed at Geneva. Naturally, not every man who goes there is turned into a broad-minded, world-minded leader and thinker. Plenty of destructive politics and maneuvering went on—as we have ample proof today. But the fact that there are some of high calibre, and a goodly lot of them of the very first rank—that is the important fact.

The second outstanding contribution of Geneva is the remarkably efficient international machinery that has been developed within the Secretariat of the League and of the International Labor Office during these years.

Anyone who has attended one of the international conferences organized under their auspices will bear witness to the expertness of that complicated and smooth-running machinery. It may often have been put to an improper purpose—but so also could it be put to a higher purpose. An international civil service has been established, a system of standardized international research and education set in motion on which a sound international life can be based.

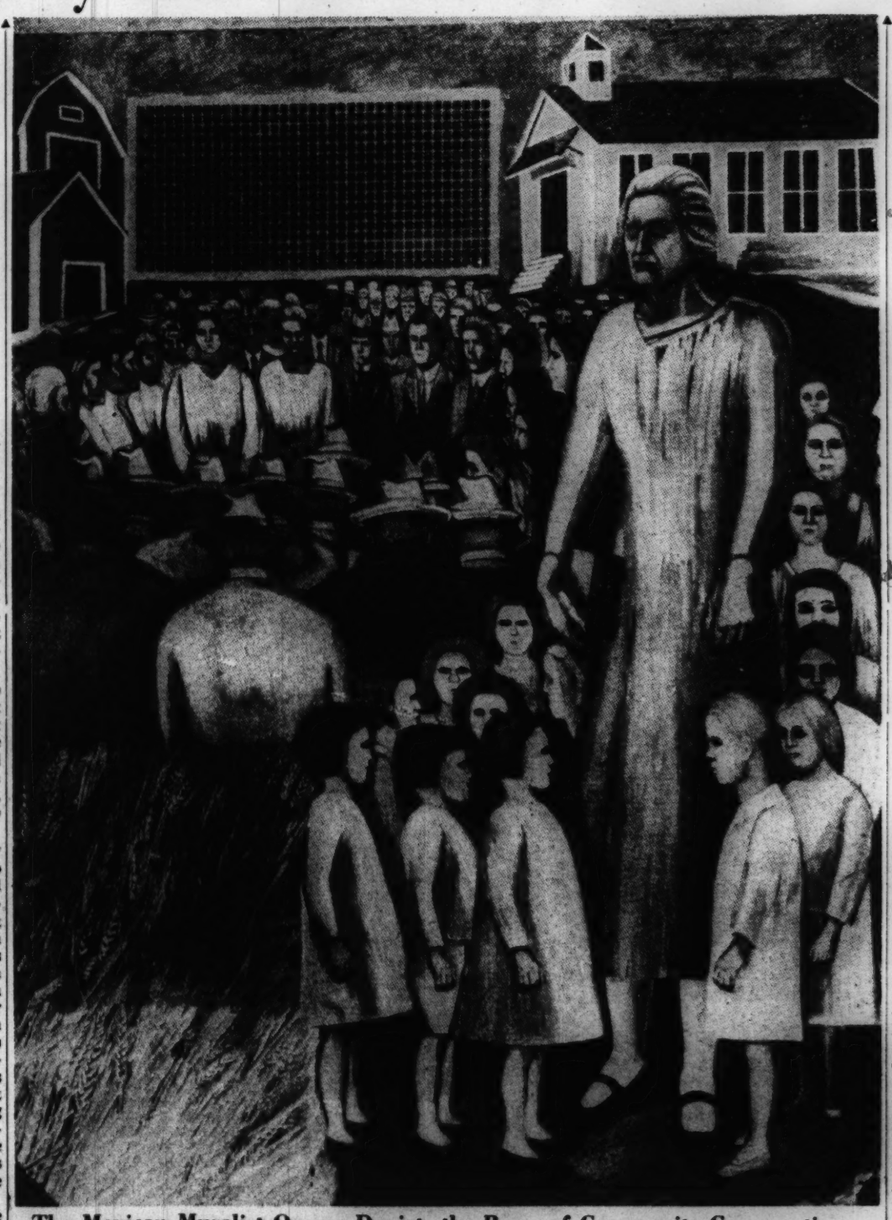
The Economic Section issues monthly reports which are used by businessmen, governments, and private individuals all over the world. These give economic information from every country.

Similar reports are issued by the expert staff of the International Labor Office and are used by industrialists and workers everywhere. All too few of us are acquainted with the remarkable achievement of this great organization—which in 19 years has brought 67 international agreements for the improvement of laboring people in all countries. Both workmen and employers all over the world have brought to this Office problems which proved impossible of solution except on a world scale.

During these same 19 years, the World Court has handed down 67 decisions, all of which have been accepted by the countries concerned. The Social Section of the League has done an amazing job in guarding and limiting the production of harmful drugs.

The section on Intellectual cooperation has brought about laws for the protection of the writers and artists of the world. The sections on Mandates and Minorities have protected underprivileged and persecuted peoples. And this is the institution contemptuously declared to have failed!

It has failed in many of its main objectives—conspicuously in the prevention of war. But the experiment at Geneva was a first feeble feeler toward the real world government that must come. It is now for us, with the wisdom and experience painfully gained during these years, to evolve a real world government.



The Mexican Muralist Orozco Depicts the Bases of Community Co operation

The meeting of citizens, the combination schoolhouse and meeting house, the reasonableness and discipline which are the gifts of teachers to pupils, all these inspired this panel from Orozoco's murals at Dartmouth College. Though painting here of the Anglo-American contribution to society, Orozco did a companion panel on the Latin contribution, and together they suggest the foundations of international progress.

Transportation Problem Bothers Players and Writers More Than Game Results

Clubs May Not Return to St. Louis

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—At Yankee Stadium today for a continuation of this 1942 World Series between the confident Cardinals and bewildered Yankees who came East all even at one victory each, baseball critics seemed more concerned over the transportation problem than the classic itself. How to get back to St. Louis, if the series goes beyond five games and later how to get home from the Mound City, suddenly have become puzzles of major proportions and involve the players and officials as well as the writers.

As a matter of fact, now that Director Joseph B. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation has stopped all special trains for sports use, there was a fading hope in press row early today that the magnates would call a special meeting and decide to close this Yankee-Cardinal struggle right here on the banks of the Harlem River. So bad are traveling conditions that many eastern writers will not attempt to go West again no matter what happens.

Doubtful Future

In this latest freezing of transportation move, newspapermen also visioned a very doubtful future beyond the series. It is apparent by now that if baseball is to continue in 1943, it will be under a drastically curtailed schedule. Whether the slow-moving magnates care to admit it or not, it is a fact that no normal big league card—from spring training through a World Series—is possible under the existing conditions.

However, the chief concern of the fans, naturally, is the current series.

On this score we can report that the Yankees, once the most popular club in the country with its unmatched power and all-around brilliance, no longer is the people's choice. The Cardinals have taken over. The public probably feels that McCarthy has had it long enough. That because of the gallant struggle they have put up for the last two months, the Red Birds deserve the large end of the purse.

Has Grand Chance

So long as Southworth's pitchers can muffle the Yankee batting attack he has a grand chance to be the first to beat these New Yorkers in an October series since another Cardinal club did it back in 1926. Billy's boys in the first two games proved that they can out-run the McCarthy men, at least hold them even on the mound, and seemed to have that all important bounce to come back in the late innings.

On the Yankee side you have to admit that there probably is nothing wrong with them that a few solid, extra base drives won't correct.

If this most powerful of all big league offenses breaks out today, tomorrow or Monday at the Stadium, Cardinal optimism will fade quickly.

Top thrills for St. Louis in the series so far have been Enos Slaughter's all-round contributions, Johnny Beazley's pitching, Stan Musial's timely single that won No. 2, and the speed the entire club has shown. For New York, the hitting of Di Maggio, Dickey, Keller and Hassett has stood out and, of course, there was Ruffing's seventh classic victory.

Eighth Victory

Having already left teammate Lefty Gomez, Chief Bender and Waite Hoyt behind on the World Series victory list, Ruffing still has time to annex his eighth win. His chance probably will come in the fifth game here on Monday or the sixth, if the clubs are still playing by that time.

Going into this afternoon's contest, Bill Dickey's .500 batting average reminded the boys that he is still one of the top money players of all time. Di Maggio, at .444, was not far behind the catcher. By getting four out of nine in the first two games, Joe boosted his combined World Series figure to a good .308.

The boy who really has excelled at bat in these classics, however, is Charley Keller. For 11 World Series games, up to this morning, the left fielder had compiled a sensational .381 pace. And it may yet develop that his homer at Sportsman's Park on Thursday was the spark which set off the Yankee attack in this series.

* * *

Perhaps most disappointing of all in the Yankee picture has been the hitting of Joe Gordon, who stepped into this series with a .349 Lewis average. Joe not only is in a slump, but he is hitting at bad balls.

* * *

After his second game victory Beazley said: "Sure I think I can beat any ball club in the world. And any pitcher who doesn't think so don't belong in the middle of the diamond."

* * *

A year ago the Yankees dropped the second game of the series to Whit Wyatt and the Dodgers, but eventually triumphed in five. Yet, it is interesting to note that second-game winners have dropped the series only twice in 20 years, which should be good news to Cardinal fans.

* * *

The Cardinals lost the opener, captured No. 2, when they took the 1926 series from the Yankees.

* * *

Some critics are inclined to give credit to this surprising Cardinal showing in the series to Sam Breadon's well-timed reappointment of Billy Southworth as manager.

* * *

This is the last series these Yanks will ever play together, as most of them are heading for the service. But more of that later.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Third game of World Series between Brooklyn and New York Yankees postponed because of rain.

Three Years Ago

New York Giants drafted Paul Dean from St. Louis Cardinal chain.

Five Years Ago

Johnny Allen of Cleveland stopped, 1-0, in bid for 16-straight victory. Tigers, with Jake Wade hurling one-hitter, triumphed.

Series Facts And Figures

By the Associated Press

The Standings

	W	L	Pct.
New York	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500

First Game

	R	H	E
New York	7	11	0
St. Louis	4	7	4

Ruffig, Chandler (9) and Dickey; M. Cooper, Gumbert (8), Lanier (0) and W. Cooper.
Lanier (9) and W. Cooper.

Second Game

	R	H	E
New York	3	10	2
St. Louis	4	6	0

Bonham and Dickey; Beazley and W. Cooper.

Remaining schedule:
Third, fourth and fifth games Oct. 3, 4 and 5 at Yankee Stadium; sixth game Oct. 7 at Sportsman's Park; seventh game Oct. 9 at Sportsman's Park.

Financial figures:

Second Game

Attendance (paid) 34,255.
Total receipts, $150,009.00.
Commissioner's share $22,501.35.
Players' share $76,504.59.
Leagues' and Club's share, $51,-003.06.

Figures For Two Games

Attendance (paid) 68,640.
Total receipts $301,806.00.
Commissioner's share $45,270.90.
Players' share $153,921.06.
Leagues' and Club's share $102,-614.04.

Landis to Urge Elimination Of Ticket Scalping

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The next time the 16 major league club owners get together to discuss World Series arrangements, Kenesaw M. Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, will urge them to adopt some plan to eliminate ticket scalping.

Landis made that statement after he had been informed of complaints that large numbers of tickets for the games here had reached the hands of speculators. The Cardinals' office said every precaution was taken against such an occurrence.

In a letter to Landis, H. W. Riehl, General Manager of the Better Business Bureau of St. Louis, asked for an investigation of the situation "to allay suspicion" of irregularity in distribution of the tickets. He said the good reputation of baseball had been threatened by the activity of the scalpers.

World Series Pitching

One-Hit Game

1906—Oct. 10: E. M. Reulbach, Chicago Cubs.

Two-Hit Games

1906—Oct. 11: Walsh, Chicago White Sox.
Oct. 12: Brown, Chicago Cubs.
1913—Oct. 11: Plank, Philadelphia Athletics.
1914—Oct. 10: James, Boston Braves.
1921—Oct. 6: Hoyt, New York Yankees.
1931—Oct. 5: Grimes, St. Louis Cardinals.
Oct. 6: Earnshaw, Athletics.
1939—Oct. 5: Pearson, Yankees.

Three-Hit Games

1908—Oct. 14: Overall, Chicago Cubs.
1910—Oct. 17: Bender, Phila. Athletics.
1911—Oct. 17: Coombs, Athletics.
1912—Oct. 12: Bedient, Boston Red Sox.
1915—Oct. 9: Foster, Red Sox.
Oct. 11: Leonard, Red Sox.
1916—Oct. 12: Shore, Red Sox.
1918—Sept. 12: Mays, Red Sox.
1919—Oct. 3: Kerr, Chicago White Sox.
Oct. 4: Ring, Cincinnati Reds.
Oct. 6: Eller, Reds.
1926—Oct. 7: S. Smith, Br'klyn Dodgers,
Oct. 12: Mails, Cleveland Indians.
1921—Oct. 6: Nehf, New York Giants.
1923—Oct. 14: Bush, New York Yankees.
1926—Oct. 2: Pennock, Yankees.
1927—Oct. 7: Pennock, Yankees.
1928—Oct. 4: Hoyt, Yankees.
1930—Oct. 6: Earnshaw and Grove, Ath's.
1931—Oct. 6: Hallahan, St. Louis Cards.
1940—Oct. 3: Walters, Reds.
Oct. 6: Newsom, Detroit Tigers.

Sports Windup

SALINA, Kas., Oct. 3 (AP)—The windup of this school year probably also will mark the windup of intercollegiate sports in the Kansas College Athletic Conference.

New New Yorker —By Pap'

NOW I CAN SETTLE DOWN
ROY CULLENBINE
WAS PURCHASED BY THE YANKEES TO FILL IN FOR TOMMY HENRICH, WHO WAS CALLED INTO THE COAST GUARD
ROY HAD BEEN WITH DETROIT, BROOKLYN, ST. LOUIS and WASHINGTON BEFORE HE REACHED THE YANKEES
JUST FOR MY AUTOGRAPH
THE DODGERS PAID HIM A BONUS OF $25,000 FOR SIGNING IN 1940 AFTER JUDGE LANDIS SET HIM FREE FROM DETROIT
HE HIT .317 FOR THE BROWNS LAST SEASON
PAP'

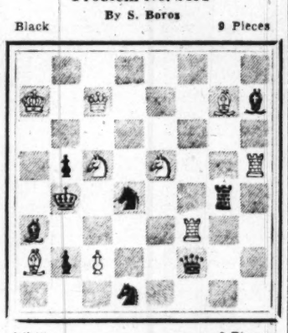
Wide World Features

Chess —by F. R. Chevalier

October 3, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2491
By S. Boros

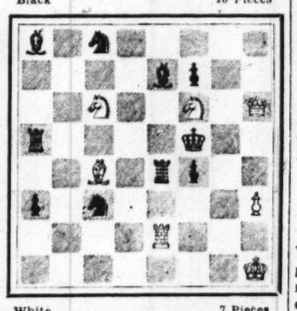
Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
5/K1Q3Bb/8/1pKt1Kt2R/1k1kt2r1/b4R2/-BpP2q2/3kt4
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Tijds v d N.S. or Netherlands Problem Society, 1938.)

Problem No. 2492
By J. Hartong

Black 10 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
blkt5/4bp2/2Kt2Kt1Q/r4k2/2B1rp2/-p1Kt4P/4R3/7K
White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, Skakbladet, 1938.)

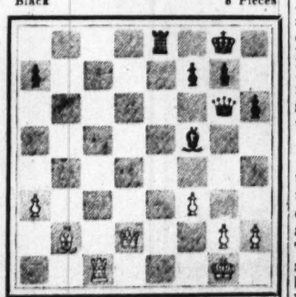
Solutions to Problems

No 2489. B-K5
No. 2490. 1. R-QR2 and the Black Q must move, allowing either R-R8ch or R-R2ch, with mate to follow. If 1 R-B6, Q-KB, and no mate in two. If 1 B-B6, Q-B5! and the same.

End-Game No. 633. White wins: 1 Kt-K5, PxB; 2 KtxKtPch, K-B2; 3 RxBch, KxKt; 4 Q-Q3ch, K-K3; 5 P-KR4, P-Kt5; 6 P-R5, KtxP; 7 Q-B5, Resigns.

End-Game No. 634

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
Black to play and win
(Nimzowitsch-Marshall, London, 1927. This game won Marshall the "best-played game" prize.)

United States Chess Federation

At the Dallas meeting, George Sturgis of Boston was re-elected president. The other officers are George E. Roosevelt, first vice-president and treasurer; Donald B. Dyer of Milwaukee, second vice-president; L. Walter Stephens of New York, third vice-president; and Ernest Olfe, 422 North Ninety-eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., secretary.

All of these men have been active in chess circles. Mr. Sturgis has been president of the Massachusetts Chess Association, and since his interest in national chess affairs was one of the leaders in bringing about the amalgamation of the American Chess Federation and the National Chess Federation. He is also one of the strongest players of the Boston City Club. Mr. Roosevelt is president of the Marshall Chess Club in New York and has long been a generous patron of the game. Mr. Dyer has been an important figure in Milwaukee municipal chess activities. Milwaukee leads the country in appreciation and sponsorship of chess as a playground activity. Mr. Stephens was for many years secretary of the Manhattan Chess Club, in New York, and has directed numerous important chess tournaments, among them the national championships. Mr. Olfe has worked indefatigably first to further the interests of the American Chess Federation and, since its formation, those of the United States Chess Federation.

Adams Game

In winning the New England Championship tournament, held over the Labor Day week end in Boston, Weaver Adams swept aside all opposition. The game below shows how he defeated the young Harvard expert, who gradually lost his way in a French Defense.

French Defense

Adams White	Hewlett Black	Adams White	Hewlett Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	14 Q-K3	PxQP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 QKtxP	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	16 B-Q3	PxP
4 B-KKt5	B-K2	17 PxP	R-K
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	18 Castles	Kt-B
6 BxB	QxB	19 Kt-Kt5	P-R3
7 Q-Q2	P-KB3	20 Kt-B7	KtxKt
8 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q	21 PxKt	R-R2
9 P-KB4	P-QR3	22 Kt-Q6	R-Q
10 Kt-QR3	Castles	23 Q-B4	R-K2
11 Kt-B3	P-QB4	24 R-B3	B-Q2
12 P-B3	Kt-B3	25 QR-KB	Q-Kt
13 Kt-B2	P-QKt4	26 Q-R4	Resigns

Adams Game

Here is another game from the New England Championship. Adams disposes of last year's winner of this event handily.

Sicilian Defense

Adams White	Kagan Black	Adams White	Kagan Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 PxP	KtxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	17 QxKt	BxKt
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 QxP	Q-Kt4
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	19 R-QKt	Q-B5
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	20 Kt-Q2	QxQBP
6 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	21 RxB	QxBch
7 B-Kt2	Q-Kt3	22 K-K2	Q-B4
8 Kt-Kt3	B-KKt5	23 RxP	QxQ
9 P-B3	B-K3	24 RxQ	P-K3
10 Q-K2	P-Q4	25 Kt-K4	B-K2
11 P-K5	Kt-Q2	26 R-QKt	R-Q
12 P-B4	P-QB	27 KR-Kt7	P-B4
13 Kt-K4	Kt-Kt5	28 PxPep	BxP
14 Q-Q2	R-B	29 KtxBch	Resigns
15 P-B3	PxR		

Boston Championship

The annual city championship begins at 7:30 p. m., Friday, Oct. 9, at the Boston City Club. Entries should be sent to George Sturgis, at the city club. Gerhard Katz won this event last year.

It was strange that the Yankees should pick up Roy Cullenbine to take the place of Tommy Henrich, who joined the Coast Guard. Perhaps it was more than a coincidence that Cullenbine should don the uniform No. 7 which Henrich doffed.

There is one outstanding feature of their careers which Cullenbine and Henrich have in common—each picked up a neat bonus of $25,000 for signing after Judge Landis had declared them free agents—Cullenbine from Brooklyn, Henrich from the Yankees.

Cullenbine was a big disappointment with the Dodgers a couple of seasons ago. He came to life in a big way with the Browns last season and batted .317 while driving in close to 100 runs. With Washington this season, he was only fair, although he did manage to get his share of extra-base hits. The Yankees were desperately in need of a right-handed hitter for their outfield, and Cullenbine has the speed and power to fill the bill. As it is, the Yankees are not too well fixed for outfielders. Cullenbine brings the total up to five—Di Maggio, Keller, Selkirk and Stainback.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 2

Pacific Coast League (final playoffs)
Los Angeles 7, Seattle 4 (Seattle leads, 3-1).

Jottings From Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—If the World Series goes more than five games, the trip back to St. Louis may be pretty tough for the players and reporteds under the new ruling against special cars ,etc., for teams . . . It took a 16 car "section" to bring them all East. . . . However, it's a cinch that they'll get back to St. Louis, if necessary, and the worst that could happen would be a postponement because the teams didn't arrive on time . . . Reserved seats here are just as scarce as they were in St. Louis and one ticket agency took space in the papers to announce that it didn't have any . . . Freddie Hutchinson, up from the Norfolk Naval Training Station to see the series, may have a lot of the players for shipmates in another year. Folks down that way figure Phil Rizzuto is a cinch to join up and maybe Joe Di Maggio will get himself measured for bell-bottom trousers.

* * *

This is the sixth World Series for the Cardinals. They won three of the others, but the only time they ever took the opening game was against the Tigers in 1934 . . . Terry Moore is hollering because someone swiped the bat he used to break up Red Ruffing's no-hitter Wednesday . . . Rogers Hornsby, who bossed the Fort Worth club this year, and Manager Tommy Thomas of the Baltimore Orioles were spotted in a St. Louis hotel lobby the other day talking about coming back as big-league players if the war takes all the young fellows next year. Rog says he already has gone into training.

* * *

Red-hot tips from various sources say these footballers are worth watching: Tommy Mont, Clark Shaughnessy's All-America candidate at Maryland—even being a candidate is quite a rise for a Maryland player; Alvin Dark, Louisiana State sophomore back, who is said to be a whale of a passer; Johnny Strzykalski, soph halfback at Marquette; Milton Routt of Texas A. and M.—he's a brother of Joe and Chip and their father, "Big Chip," says he's the best lineman of the lot.

* * *

Sailors at the San Diego Naval Training Station apparently figure on outdoing that Italian officer who swam so fast he was mistaken for a torpedo. In the course of taking a meet from the Naval Air Station and the Camp Elliott and Camp Pendleton Marines the other day, they hung up a 1:28.8 time for the 160-meter relay, which they claimed was a new American record. . . . The Camp Roberts (Calif.) dispatch reports that 3,630 soldiers used the Sports Arena there in one week and that the most popular games are basketball and badminton.

Relief Game Nets Army $46,093.05

BALTIMORE (AP)—A profit of $46,093.05 in the Army Emergency Relief benefit football game between the Eastern Army All-Stars and Brooklyn Dodgers Sept. 16 has been announced.

Wallace J. Smith, chairman of the game committee, said cash receipts totaled $62,493.63. Federal and State taxes were $6,058.13, the Dodgers received $5,643.55, and other expenses were $3,763.98.

The Army team won 13-7.

Detroit Hockey

DETROIT, Oct. 3 (AP)—Manager Jack Adams of the Detroit Red Wings announced yesterday that 55 hockey players had been invited to start practice Monday for the National League season that opens in a month. The squad includes 12 members of last year's team that reached the Stanley Cup finals.

White Sox Again

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP)—Although he and his mates made four fielding errors, Johnny Humphries, the White Sox "Night Watchman" shaded Claude Passeau, 3 to 2, before 20,819 fans at Comiskey Park last night, the American Leaguers making it three wins in as many games in their annual City Series with the Cubs.

Nile Kinnick, Iowa grid immortal, now is a Navy pilot, and despite the rigors of Navy training he is now within one pound of his best football weight, 170. He weighs 169.

Many Winter Resorts Have Scheduled Golf Events Now

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Miami's decision to stage its customary big open golf tournament this season, first week in December, has done exactly what the writer thought it might, viz., stimulated other winter resorts into following suit. Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager of the Professional Golfers' Association, who has just been in Boston on one of his here-today-gone-tomorrow visits, says that he has heard from Richard Tufts of Pinehurst that the North and South will be played as usual, March 23 to 25; San Antonio, Texas, Nashville, Tenn., and Greensboro, North Carolina, have all fallen in line; while on the West Coast there will be opens in Los Angeles, and San Francisco. In addition, Bing Crosby, one of the deepest-dyed golfing enthusiasts in this or any other land, will put on his annual sort of personally conducted party at Del Mar, Calif. There will be a war-fund tinge to most, if not all, of these events.

How many of "the boys" will be in position to take the "winter tour" is problematical, for several of the recognized leaders already are in the service and others are headed that way, among them the great Ben Hogan, leading money winner of the year, holder of the Vardon Trophy. Some of the men in Uncle Sam's regimentals probably will be able to compete, however, in tournaments staged near enough to their training districts to make it on a few days' furlough, so that between that angle and the number of good ones who do not expect to be called immediately, there will be plenty of talent in these various events.

Given Plenty

Speaking of Bing Crosby, it is only fair to state that he and Bob Hope (another golf zealot) of screen and radio fame have been giving plenty of time and effort to war-bonds and war-welfare drives. Bing recently completed a golfing tour of 11 cities in his latest war-drive effort, and in eight of these he merely talked war bonds in preparation for the descent upon those places of Hollywood girl stars who were to complete the job of pulling the strings from the money bags on bond subscriptions.

Bing did gather in a few dollars for Uncle Sam, here and there, to the extent of half a million dollars, $350,000 of which were shaken loose when he and Bob Hope put on an exhibition at Tulsa, Okla. Fred Corcoran accompanied the crooner on this tour and got an eyeful of how a real artist works when his heart and soul are in it. At every place they visited and played an exhibition match, Crosby sang for the gallery on the 18th green. At one place he had a record made of his song and then auctioned it off to the highest war-bond bidder. The auctioning was not of long duration: one bid; $50,-000.

Songs Requested

This singing stunt, incidentally, gave Crosby a good line on what his hearers like in the way of songs. At each place he asked the crowd what it would like to have him sing. The demands were overwhelming for three songs, namely, "Jingle Jangle," "Sleepy Lagoon" and "Johnny Doughboy Found a Rose in Ireland." Another of Crosby's stunts was to stage a war-charity dinner in Girard, Ohio, at one thousand dollars a plate. Fifty attended.

Bing enjoyed that dinner immensely, for two reasons, one because of its success as a welfare venture, the other because he was still all aglow with his golf of the afternoon, for he had a 71 on his own ball and he helped his partner, Gene Sazaren, three strokes in their better-ball of 63, by which they defeated John Thompson and Al Alcroft, two Youngstown professionals, one up, for the two opposing pros were hot themselves, each 67.

Likes to Score

When Crosby plays golf he likes to score well and he likes to win. Before that winning match on the Mahoning Valley course at Girard, he had taken the dust from Chick Harbert and another pro, in another match, so at Girard he said to Corcoran, "Get me a partner I can win with, will you?" "Don't worry," rejoined Fred, "I've got just the man for you, Gene Sarazen."

The Connecticut squire was just the man, but with Bing's help, for it was the crooner who came across with a birdie in the first three holes to start them on their way, and then the squire got hot, 34 out and 32 back on his own ball, which, with Crosby's help on three holes, brought victory. Gene himself was tickled. When the last putt was holed he threw his arms around Crosby and said, "How d'you like that, Bang?" (Bing's cronies call him "Bang.") As for Bing, when he holed the putt for a 71, he called to Corcoran, "Have Gene sign that card, I want to send it to Bob Hope." There is plenty of rivalry in their golfing relations.

Masters' Golf Tourney Halted

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 3

Clifford Roberts, Executive Chairman of the Augusta National Golf Club, announced yesterday cancellation of the 1943 Augusta Masters' Golf tournament.

Roberts said the club would not open for the winter season, and would remain closed for the duration of the war.

Major League Attendances Dropped Below 1941 Figure

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Major League baseball lost approximately 840,000 cash customers during the past season, a drop of about eight per cent from the 1941 attendance total, but the figures fail to show evidence of a first class losing trend.

The National League drew 4,724,961 fans as compared with 5,029,689 a year ago; the American League, falling behind the older circuit for the first time in many seasons, had totals of 4,685,614 this year and 5,220,519 in 1941. These figures, in most cases, are taken either from official announcements by the clubs or from the attendances given out daily at the games. They do not include the free admissions given to members of the armed forces by every club.

More Than Half

The American League absorbed more than half the total loss but produced the two clubs which gained the most at the gate as well as the biggest losers. Four clubs, Cleveland, Cincinnati, the Chicago White Sox and the Brooklyn Dodgers, took a total drop in attendance of more than 672,000, but six others recorded gains.

The biggest loser was Cleveland, whose attendance dropped, according to sports writers' estimates, from 850,000 to about 550,000. The reason there is obvious. They didn't have Bob Feller to bring in the fans and they didn't have a pennant contender. Failure to figure in the pennant race also can explain big losses at Cincinnati and at Chicago's American League park.

Exciting Race Failed

It's another problem trying to figure out why the exciting National League pennant race failed to draw the fans. Brooklyn passed the million mark in home attendance for the second year but fell 127,912 short of last year's total. The Pennant-winning St. Louis Cardinals lost 74,893, drawing their largest crowds in the last half of the season when interest in other cities was beginning to slacken.

The Washington Senators, whose performances on the field were tabbed "capital punishment," recorded an attendance gain of 105,-530. They had the benefit of more night games than the other clubs and of Washington's wartime crowds. The St. Louis Browns, who surprised everybody by climbing to third place, gained 86,987.

Dodgers and Yanks

The Dodgers and Yankees were the biggest drawing cards on the road as well at at home. Nearly every other National League city had its largest crowds when the "Bums" were in town while the Yanks, whose home attendance was 991,314, also produced the top turnouts for their American League rivals.

The 1942 attendance figures, as compared with 1941:

	1942	1941
National League		
Club		
Brooklyn	1,087,860	1,215,772
New York	867,614	827,648
Chicago	591,000	550,000
St. Louis	571,297	646,196
Pittsburgh	513,285	505,845
Cincinnati	470,582	654,458
Boston	346,249	350,000
Philadelphia	277,074	280,380
Totals	4,724,961	5,029,689
American League		
New York	991,314	964,772
Boston	741,026	760,000
Detroit	630,845	712,257
Cleveland	850,000	550,000
Philadelphia	540,038	641,520
Washington	525,530	420,000
Chicago	436,874	678,911
St. Louis	279,987	193,000
Totals	4,685,614	5,220,519

Football Results

Friday, Oct. 2

By the Associated Press

South

Georgia Pre-flight 14, North Carolina Pre-flight 14.
Georgetown 14, Mississippi 6.
Catawba Ouachita 32, Memphis State Teachers 7.
Catawba 26, High Point 14.

East

Temple 7, Virginia Military 6.
Morris Harvey 7, Eastern Kentucky 6.
Lebanon Valley 0, Moravian 0.
Albright 22, Ithaca College 7.
St. Vincent 19, Youngstown 7.

Midwest

Washington (St. Louis) 13, Creighton 12.
Drake 7, Grinnell 6.
St. Louis University 14, Missouri Mines 7.
Buena Vista 0, Western Union 0.
Parsons 0, Penn (Iowa) College 0.
Missouri Valley 31, Central (Mo.) 14.
Michigan Normal 13, Hope 9.
Detroit 27, Wayne 0.
Alma 27, Hillsdale 7.
River Falls 15, Eau Claire 7.
North Dakota 7, Morningside 6.
Rockhurst 13, Maryville (Mo.) 0.
Iowa State Tchrs. 27, N Dakota State 19.
Wayne 6, Nebraska Wesleyan 6.
Denison 19, Mount Union 7.
Otterbein 27, Muskingum 6.
Capital 32, Defiance 0.
St. Thomas 20, St. Mary's (Minn.) 6.
Mankato Teachers 7, Bemidji Teachers 0.
Carroll 14, Whitewater Teachers 0.
Duluth Teachers 6, Moorhead 0.
Grosse Ile, Naval Base 29, Grand Rapids 0.
Peru, Neb., Tchrs. 34, Midland 6.
Graceland 18, Kemper Military 0.
William Jewell 18, Wentworth Military 0.
Baker 20, Bethany 0.
Ottawa 13, McPherson 0.
Pittsburgh, Kan., Tchrs. 19, Springfield Tchrs. 13.
Doane 18, York 13.

Southwest

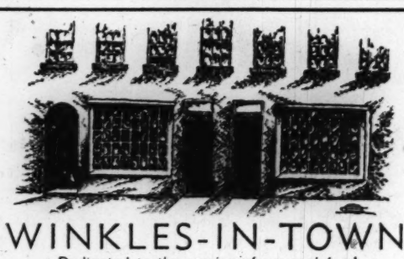
Baylor 18, Oklahoma A. & M. 12.
Southeastern, Okla., State 20, Stephen F. Austin 6.
Texas Mines 7, New Mexico University 6.
McMurry 12, New Mexicon Aggies 0.

Rocky Mountains

Wyoming 13, Brigham Young 6.
Greeley, Colo., State 33, Colorado Springs Air Base 0.
Denver 17, Kansas 0.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON



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Swiss Practice Old-Time Frugality for Conservation of Supplies in War Era

Swiss Again Glean Grain Fields To Add to Store of Foodstuffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—In times past when frugalities were the general rule in Switzerland, there used to be a search each summer in the grain fields for wheat, barley, rye and oat gleanings. This once prevalent custom is now being revived as thrifty Switzerland casts about for methods to meet the heavy demand for foodstuffs.

In those early days enough grain was gleaned and sold to the baker to pay for the gleaner's bread until Christmas. With this success in view, the Swiss Federal Council last summer put into practice the plan of sending gleaners through the fields again. This year farmers were asked to permit needy persons to go through the fields after harvest.

Careful Bread Regulating

But withal these economies, no attempt is made by authorities to conceal the fact that bread supplies require very careful regulation. Regulations demand closing of bakeries one day in the week. However, everything that careful planning can accomplish is being done by a Government determined to keep this vital food staple free as regards rationing and reasonably priced. Yet the announcement given in the press that bread cards have already been printed in anticipation of deteriorating flour symptoms, tends to cast a dark shadow on future eventualities. There is room for present satisfaction, nevertheless, in the report that a good 1942 harvest has assured Switzerland enough bread at least until next spring.

Extension of the Axis blockade to include the eastern coast of North America has compelled the Swiss to go in search of grain to Argentina. Their ships must now travel distances twice as far and consequently the small fleet is unable to help with other essential transport problems. This gives rise to the belief that a further slight rise in the price of bread is unavoidable and may even work out advantageously in the light of certain practices now critically commented upon by some of the country's newspapers.

Animal Feed Coupons

New decrees covering the rationing of all animal feeds indicate the seriousness of food shortages. Formerly the matter was left to the discretion of retail produce men, an arrangement conducive of much laxity in the doling out of grain quotas. Hence the system now comes under direct Government control with owners of stock required to obtain their animal feed coupons from municipal bureaus entrusted with the distribution of ration cards.

Generaly speaking, one month's feed must last three months, according to the new schedule. The sale of dairy, meat or poultry products without the correct number of coupons is punishable by a heavy fine. Likewise is it illegal either to give or exchange any of the above mentioned commodities.

Aware that summer reductions on ration cards are apt to provide deficient nourishment for young persons, the Bern authorities took cognizance of the condition by issuing the first "zusatz" card for children from 13 to 19 in July when meat quotas were lowered. These special cards provided about 3.5 ounces each of meat, oil or fat, "hülsen früchte" (dried beans and other items) and cheese, or the whole amount could be taken in about 14 ounces of cheese. August cards in view of school vacations and the likelihood of eating meals away from home, contained an exchange offer whereby 100 points of the "zusatz" card were valid for 15 "mahlzeiten" (meal) coupons which would permit one person to buy meals for three days.

As summer merges into fall the meat situation gradually becomes more acute. Ration cards for May contained 2,000 points, June 1,000 and July 1,250, an increase never realized as the 500-point coupon on each card was declared invalid on the day of issuance which left but 750 points. A change from the point system in August to weights listed 2 lbs. as a person's allowance, of which only one pound could be purchased in that month and the other pound in September because cards for the latter month had no provision made for meat.

Three Meatless Days

Three meatless days a week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) were not enough to relieve the tension so, in an effort to adapt production to consumption, the Government prohibited all commerce in meat from July 8 to 24. Because of this 16-day "fleischlosen" period, the validity of June meat coupons was extended until Aug. 5, and July coupons until Sept. 15. Few persons will benefit from this added time as small rations force their use long before expiration dates.

Closing all markets from 12 noon to 3 p. m. marks a further endeavor to reduce sales in the hope that these places of business will not again soon be ordered to close their doors for another two weeks' holiday — as is often rumored.

However, as long as Swiss hausfraus have the means to concoct nourishing, tasty soups with bones, bread, potatoes and meals; and as long as their decided flair lasts for evolving satisfying dishes from simple provender, their families will prosper and the country as a whole will be able to endure its present severely regimented economy.

Willy Haller, Zurich

Swiss Children Play Vital Roles

Upper: Interior of Guscha Home in the tiny hamlet of Guscha above Ragaz-Spa and Maienfeld in Eastern Switzerland, where Heidi spent her childhood. This photograph shows a grandfather and granddaughter as depicted in the popular book "Heidi" by Johanna Spyri. Lower: Swiss youths assisting in hay harvest.

Nation Guarding Against Price Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN—The critical period of inflation observed in a large part of Europe has not reached Switzerland. Results of this Government's policy of monetary defense have been aided by the nation's solid stability, economic prosperity and re-establishment of order in the postwar years.

The Swiss Government is doing everything possible to hold prices down. Measures taken by the Bundesrat toward this effect place obstacles which act as constraints to price advances while at the same time assuring equal distribution among consumers of principal goods. This rationing of commodities prevents the public from utilizing its buying power freely and thus more or less limits any price increases.

Many 'Worlds' in Valais Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—Canton Valais is honeycombed with a variety of tiny "Worlds." Some are hidden in isolated valleys, others are perched close to the snow mountains.

The Turtmann Valley between Leuk and Visp is a typical example. It has remained off the beaten path, for mules only negotiate the steep ascent from the village of Turtmann—2,047 feet above sea level—to the principal locality, the summer resort of Gruben, 5,961 feet up.

Lötschen Valley Is Beauty Spot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN—Stretching between the tempestuous Lonza and the village of Gampel, on the right bank of the River Rhône, lies a patch of land rich in all that is quaint and beautiful—the Lötschen Valley.

It is slightly more than 16 miles long, but in this comparatively short distance it falls rapidly from an altitude of 10,510 feet above sea level at Lötschenlücke to 2,103 feet at Gampel. Different geological characteristics resulting from this swift descent are responsible for the division of the valley into three separate sections.

The lower part between Gampel and Ferden is a wild and uninhabited gorge where the waters of the Lonza gather their final energy for the power station at Gampel. The middle portion from Ferden to the so-called "Gletscheralp" is a picturesque Alpine valley interspersed with tiny hamlets and villages.

Carol Singing at Yuletide Remains a Popular Custom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN—The once-familiar sight of Christmas carolers singing before farmhouses, accompanied by a violinist and clarinetist, has not disappeared entirely from Switzerland.

In a few regions, such as the Grisons and the canton of Argovie, this custom still prevails today. In Grisons villages, which have remained true to their ancient traditions, singing, especially at Christmas time, is the people's most natural form of expression. Men's and women's choral societies, also mixed choirs and schools sing from a repertory including Romansch and German songs of the eighteenth century and earlier periods.

In the Upper and Lower Engadine, as well as in the Albula Valley, the melodies most frequently heard around Christmas and New Year's Eve are Johann Baptist Frizzoni's "Chanzuns Spirituala's." His collection of old Romansch songs, generally known as "Fritschun," contains 148 melodies among which are many Christmas and New Year tune.

Quite popular, too, especially with school children of Bergün and near-by villages, is an old volume of songs entitled "Musikalische Halleluja schöner and geistreicher Gesänge" by Johann Caspar Bachofen of Zurich. This latter collection of songs had its fourth printing in 1743.

Even today, the boys of Bergün ceremoniously carry the old "Fritschun" and "Bachofen" books with them on their "Star" singing rounds. Singing according to "Fritschun" is also customary at Celerina near St. Moritz on Christmas Eve, and in the Remüs district of the Lower Engadine from Christmas Eve to New Year. Here grown-ups join the children in the rendering of these melodies.

"Star" singing is a custom connected with the Feast of the Three Kings due on Jan. 6. This custom can be viewed in the Grisons valley of Albula where in every village singing school children parade on New Year's Eve with the "Three Kings" and a "Star" bearer. Beautifully decorated old stars which rotate under the clever manipulations of the bearers are a feature of these processions.

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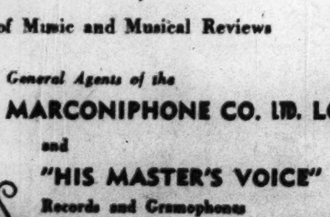
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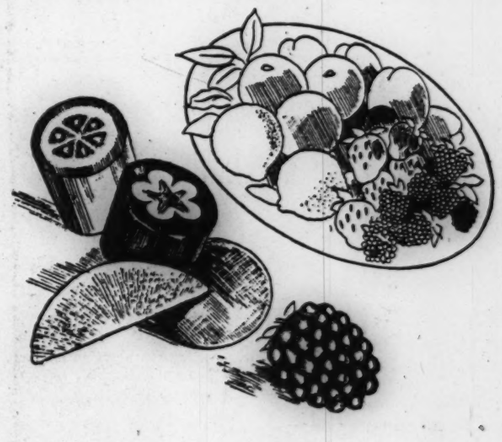
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Compact Switzerland Holds Firm to Its Standards Amid Warring Neighbors

Swiss People Lead in Fight Against By-Products of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN—The Swiss are far from innocent bystanders. They are fighting, too, fighting to maintain a precariously balanced economy.

They are fighting also, through diplomatic channels and the International Red Cross, to render charitable services to disenfranchised persons throughout the world. Both tasks become increasingly difficult as the war continues.

Switzerland's home front, feeling both the United Nations and Axis blockades, has prompted the Government to assume full control over all phases of national economy. There are necessarily stringent regulations for everything from cutting timber to running a chemical factory or opening a poultry farm.

Virtually every business operates under price controls. And since the Swiss Army must maintain constant watch along the nation's frontier, draining a large percentage of manpower from civilian enterprise, even labor is controlled. Every man up to 65, every woman up to 60, is subject to labor service.

Stocks Well Guarded

Switzerland has suffered no acute food shortage, largely because of the Government's foresight in building up large reserves many months before the war. All citizens were urged, early in 1939, to stock up on a two-months supply of food, and instructions were given regarding the type of food to be stored and the best way to preserve it. The Government continues to make every effort to increase present reserves.

Even so, the Swiss have had to tighten their belts considerably. Coffee, tea, and cocoa are hard to get. Sugar rations are 1½ pounds a month. Current meat rations are 4.4 pounds a month for adults, a pound a month for children. Butter and cheese consumption is also limited, primarily because Switzerland is concentrating more and more upon farm produce, with dairy production falling steadily.

The gradual transition Switzerland is undergoing from a dairy to a farm nation is a direct result of the Government's self-sufficiency program, directed by Dr. Fritz Wahlen, head of the Federal Agricultural Experimental Institute. Dr. Wahlen points out that 7.4 acres of pasture land are required to produce enough food for one person. But when this same area is planted with a staple product, it will feed 18 persons. Consequently, more and more land is being converted to agricultural use.

The Government's goal is 1,235,000 acres of cultivated land, certainly small in comparison to the tremendous areas farmed in America, but large indeed for Switzerland, whose tiny 15,737 square miles are 23 per cent wasteland, 22 per cent thickly forested and the remainder densely populated.

Swiss ingenuity has been working overtime in many fields. The tobacco plant, for instance, promises to offer relief for the shortage in cooking oil and fats.

Experiments have shown that tobacco seeds contain about 40 per cent of a good-quality oil which can be used for cooking without any refining. Under favorable conditions, almost 1,000 pounds of tobacco seeds can be obtained per acre.

So Swiss tobacco planters have been ordered to permit part of their crops to mature for seeds. If results this summer prove satisfactory, tobacco-seed oil may soon be a kitchen favorite with Swiss housewives.

Little Gasoline

Gasoline and motor oil are low. Automobile traffic is strictly regulated. No pleasure driving is permitted, and even bus service is limited. Wood gas is being used by about 2,000 autos in Switzerland, but the fuel is poor in quality, and does not supply the power a car needs on tortuous Alpine roads. Swiss chemists hope to develop a more efficient substitute fuel in the near future.

Another big problem is the coal shortage—for both industrial and private needs. Fortunately, the country's vast resources of water power supply, as always, an abundance of electricity for the railroads, which are 85 per cent electrified. But lack of coal is felt acutely in factories and "at home." Last winter, the Swiss were allotted only 50 per cent of their normal fuel requirements.

Heat was allowed only in the living rooms of houses and apartments—except in special cases. Consequently, "paper bullets," which appeared during the World War, are being used. They consist of soaked paper compressed into balls, then dried in the sun.

The fact remains, though, that "paper bullets" and firewood can supply only a fraction of the fuel needed. In addition to coal, other vital raw materials are necessary if the nation's highly developed industries are to remain in operation. It was for this reason—and the Atlantic blockade—that the Swiss were forced to conclude a treaty last year with Germany. The treaty was unfavorable from the Swiss standpoint, yet justified because it supplies them with desperately needed coal, iron ore, as well as seed potatoes.

Difficult though the battle along the home front is, the Swiss still find time to contribute heavily to the maintenance of what remains of international relations. They represent American, British and other Allied interests in Axis countries and vice versa.

International Relations

A Swiss consulate or legation man has to be a combination agent-lawyer-postman. His duties may include anything from attempting to restore confiscated property or locating missing persons in war zones or relaying a message between belligerents.

The Swiss are also doing notable work to relieve suffering through the International Red Cross and national welfare organizations. The Central Information Bureau for Prisoners of War, maintained by the Swiss-founded International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, is doubtless one of the world's busiest spots.

Rows and rows of typists and operators of business machines are at work, indexing the names of war prisoners, setting up data which serve as precious connecting links between separated families and loved ones.

The amount of mail handled is staggering. An average day sees up to 60,000 letters delivered to the Bureau. As many as 114,000 have arrived in a single 24-hour period. At present, more than 12,000,000 index cards are on file, and the number grows with each successive campaign. After the fall of Bataan, for example, the names of 25,000 American prisoners were cabled to the Bureau—probably the longest cable ever sent.

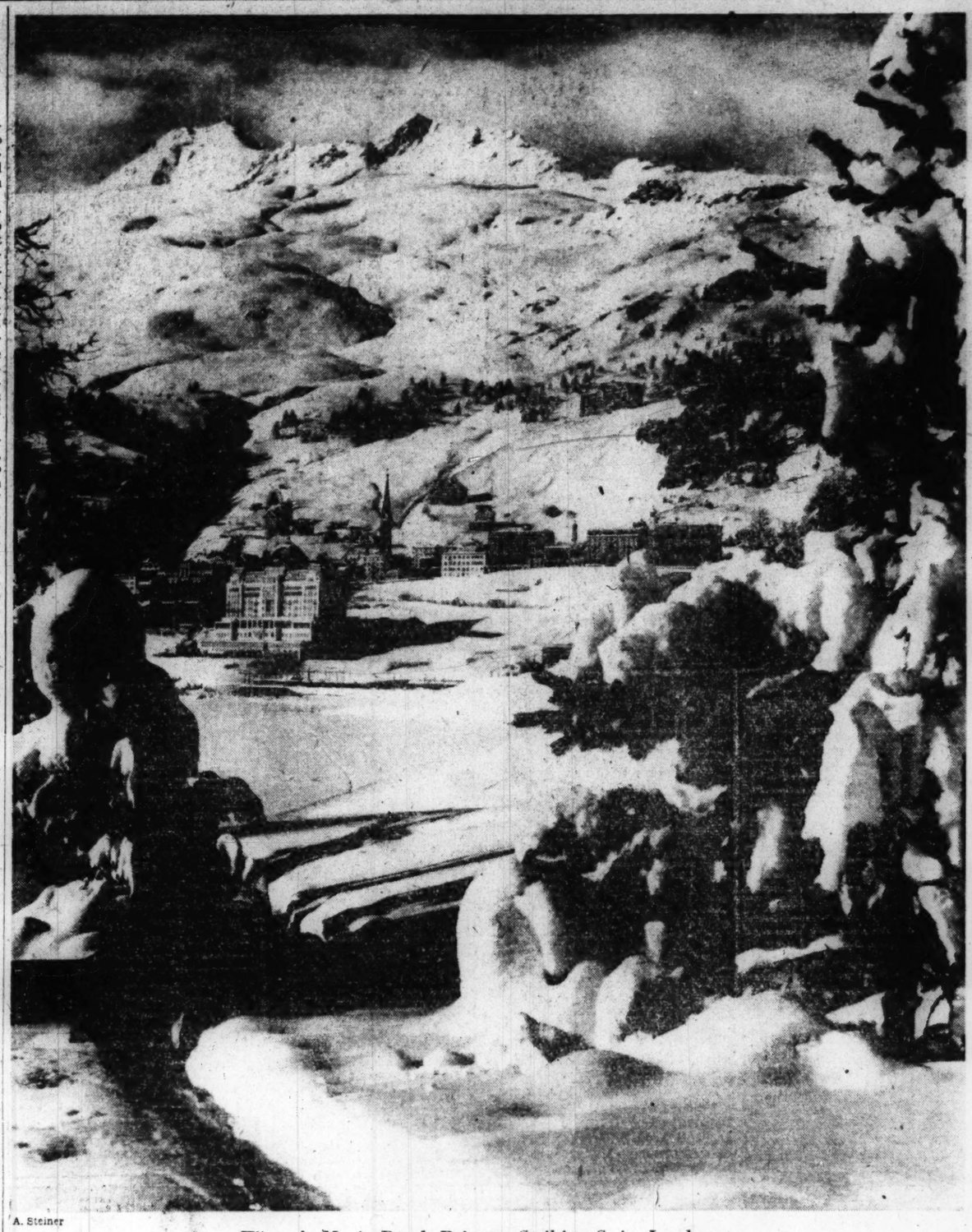
Central Bureau

The Central Information Bureau has a staff of 3,500 in Geneva headquarters alone, with almost 2,000 more in auxiliary offices in other sections of the country. The majority of these workers are volunteers. Only 700 of the entire Geneva staff receive modest salaries.

Since most volunteers are regularly employed, they must give up their evening leisure hours. Always the work becomes more involved, more complex, as the war spreads over wider areas. Especially difficult, even for the polyglot Swiss, is the problem of corresponding in so many different languages.

Particularly appreciated is the aid the Swiss are giving child victims through their own welfare organizations. Ever since the fall of France, the Swiss have taken care of relays of 2,500 children at a time, each group enjoying nourishing food, proper medical attention, and adequate clothing for 90-day "vacations" in private homes or special centers. At first, only French and Belgian children were accepted. But last spring the program was tremendously expanded. The new plan includes all children anywhere, and the Swiss increased the number that can be taken care of at one time to 10,000.

From Paris they come, as well as from Flanders, Serbia, and Belgrade. Shy at first, then gradually more cheerful and talkative as they become acclimated to their bright new surroundings. Forty thousand youngsters a year. Yes, for this work above all, which includes the maintenance of milk kitchens and baby welfare stations in most Axis-dominated countries, Switzerland will be remembered as the neutral who waged a magnificent fight—for all.



A. Steiner

Winter's Magic Brush Paints a Striking Swiss Landscape

Swiss Army Mobilization Adds Activity for St. Bernard Dogs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—As their name intimates the home of Switzerland's famous St. Bernard dogs is the Great St. Bernard Hospice, founded as a shelter for wayfarers more than 1,000 years ago.

Winter lasts from eight to nine months in that isolated mountain region, and the snow is often piled up as high as 12 to 15 feet. Blizzards are sudden and descend with such fury that the vigilance and devotion of the local inhabitants and the trained dogs are able to render valuable service.

In prewar times summer travel to the Great St. Bernard Hospice showed a steady increase. However, no busses and no private cars could reach those snow-bound heights in winter. Yet, the Great St. Bernard Pass has always had its wayfarers during the snow season. Formerly those travelers were mostly workmen, also shepherds inhabiting this solitary realm. Later, when skiing attained all-round popularity, the Hospice became more and more the goal of skiers. And now, since the mobilization of the Swiss Army in September, 1939, the Great St. Bernard Hospice is a rendezvous of soldiers stationed on the border.

Electricity, steam heat, telephone and radio have in recent decades improved living conditions in the Hospice. The residents are now informed beforehand of impending arrivals from Martigny, in the Swiss Rhone Valley, or from Aosta in Italy. If travelers are expected and a storm or avalanches should suddenly descend upon the region of this historic refuge, the carefully trained dogs are sent out to meet them, or to search for them. The animals are instructed to bark when they have discovered someone and to wake up those whom they find asleep. If the person thus secured is disabled, the dog will drag him for a certain distance and by barking he will summon help.

Dogs Kept Since 1670

Historic records show that the Hospice was without any dogs up to 1670 A. D. From then on a few watch dogs were kept, but it is not clearly established of what breed they were. These animals soon took delight in accompanying their masters on their many errands and were quickly appreciated for their unerring sense of location. The dogs which have for the last 250 years been described as St. Bernards have been gradually developed through careful breeding and training in rescue work. The short-haired variety is the original kind.

In 1830 it was decided in a few cases to cross the dogs with Newfoundlands, in order to raise animals which would be protected against the inclement climate with longer hair. However, this crossing did not affect the physical characteristics of the St. Bernards, and only their hair became longer. But experience showed that long hair was not desirable in that high altitude, as the melting and subsequent freezing of the snow produced icicles on the shaggy coats. The result was that the long haired specimens were sold or given away, and this explains why St. Bernard dogs in the mountains have short hair and those in the lowlands long hair. The long-haired St. Bernards are, however, accepted as thoroughbreds.

The Record of Barry

It is said that if the atmosphere is calm a dog gets the scent of a person in need at a distance of 600 to 900 feet. If a wind blows toward him he gets it at a distance of several miles. Should a traveler have been caught by an avalanche a dog will locate him although the snow covering may be several feet deep. The dogs sense the approach of storms and avalanches, and numerous incidents have occurred where these animals went out on their own accord to meet travelers, then, after standing still and surveying the situation, gently conducted them by a detour out of the path of some impending disaster.

It usually takes two years to teach a dog all he must know before he can be trusted out alone as a seeker and guide, but even after this period training is not stopped.

Barry was one of the most notable of the dogs, and an inscription on a memorial erected to him at the Hospice says that he saved 40 persons.

Barry's monument, showing the dog with a little child seated on his back, recalls his rescue of a young girl. He had found her half-buried in the deep snow, asleep. Gently Barry licked her face until she awakened. Then the animal crouched down and succeeded in getting the little girl to cling on his strong back. In this position he finally carried her through snow drifts and crevices to the Hospice.

Poor Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN—Well-to-do farmers have to pay for the use of property which is managed by the town council. Poorer farmers can use the wood or the pastureage in return for labor on community projects such as roads or sometimes it is granted to them free. This is an especially dignified method of "poor aid," for it is giving to the poor something which already belongs to them. This school of mutual aid was where the Swiss peasants learned the lesson of cooperation which they taught the Austrian knights who tried to break into their peaceful valleys in the Battle of Morgarten in 1315, Sempach in 1386 and Näfels in 1388.

Swiss Thrift Aids Factory Wheels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH—An exhibition recently held in the Cantonal Industrial Museum at Zurich entitled "Used materials of yesterday—Raw materials of today," impressed upon visitors how landlocked Switzerland, the poorest country in raw materials, must not let the most insignificant scraps go to waste.

Long before the outbreak of the war the Swiss Government and Swiss industrialists anticipated the outbreak of a world conflict. They bought considerable reserve stocks which, as new imports become scarcer, kept factories going. By now many of these reserves are used up or getting very low and for this reason the already thrifty Swiss are urged to become thriftier still. They are asked to hand out all used materials for reuse and to take still greater care of all their possessions.

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Switzerland Clings to Its Rich Heritage of Democratic Institutions

Swiss Peasant Holds Fast To Free Heritage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—The Swiss peasant today thinks he is a little bit different from other peasants of Europe. It is not because he is living in a relatively free country, while others are yoked in Nazi bondage. It is not that he considers himself on a socially higher strata.

It is just that Switzerland's farmers have been perhaps more closely associated with the advancement of democracy within their own state. If other states have gained democratic institutions, it has been largely due to the efforts of a different group within the country. In Switzerland, the freedom, individual independence, and representative government is the result, primarily, of a peasant movement—of the peasants, by the peasants, and for the peasants.

The shepherd on the slopes of the Jungfrau, and the smith in the village of Alpnachstad—each has been taught that his is the oldest tradition of national and social independence of any peasantry in Europe. It has been passed down through generations that Switzerland started as a peasant movement toward freedom from the aristocratic system of domination set up by the Hapsburgs. And almost any Swiss farmer can relate stories of how in many fierce battles, faced by overwhelming odds of armored knights, peasants of Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden and Bern gradually fought their way to freedom.

Throughout the Middle Ages, the Swiss peasantry was the only peasantry in Europe which had the right to bear arms, because they had fought for and won this right for themselves. The Swiss phalanx became famous far and wide and after the united forces of Bern and the forest cantons destroyed the mighty realm of Charles the Bold in 1476, kings and princes from all over Europe came to woo their favor.

The reason they had advanced so far is found in their democratic principle. At the same time, in the rest of Europe the peasants were serfs, unable to leave the soil to which they were bound and forced to give a high percentage of their products to the nobility. The feudal system had developed somewhat in Switzerland, but by no means to the same extent as in the rest of Europe.

Hand in hand with their national independence goes the Swiss peasants' love of self-government. Each small farm community is a political unit, almost a state in itself. Town meeting attended by all voting citizens settles the affairs of the community. It votes taxes, repairs roads, elects teachers and ministers, aids the poor, and does all those things which are important to a farm community.

The next largest unit of government is the canton. There are still some cantons—Obwalden, Unterwalden, Innerrhodes, Ausserrhodes, and Glarus—which still settle their cantonal affairs by a meeting of all voting men of the canton. These meetings or "landsgemeinde" have become quite large with the increase of population. At some of them there are from 1,000 to 5,000 present. This has made them somewhat impractical so that most of their powers are delegated to elected representatives of the people. However, in those "landsgemeinde" which still exist, lively debates are held about important laws and elections.

All laws affecting the country as a whole, such as postal and military affairs, are settled by the Federal Government in Bern. The peasants are well represented in the Federal Government. The Peasant Party, "Bauern, Bürger, und Gewerbe Partei," is very strong. It was formed in 1918 after the general strike of the workers. At that time both the Workers' Party and the industrialists were trying to lower the price of agricultural products and subject the peasant to Balkan living conditions in order to be better able to compete with foreign products. The Peasant Party was formed by a young peasant who had up to then had had no experience in politics outside the village meetings. The Party immediately won success and put 32 representatives into the House of Representatives, "Nationairat," in Bern, making it one of the largest parties.

In all Swiss social units freedom of speech is permitted. In many communities the farm lads have organized speaking clubs at which each member holds a talk on some subject which interests him. Rudolph Minger, leader and founder of the Peasant Party, got his first training in speaking and arranging his thoughts at such a club. His present clear style of speaking is due to this early training, though he still speaks slowly and with the heaviness of a man accustomed to physical hard labor.

It is this love of free thought and expression which particularly distinguishes the Swiss peasant from the German peasantry. The German peasant today, as in the past, is ruled by decree which he dare not oppose in thought and action. Though the German peasant may be efficiently organized to get the most possible food out of the soil, the Swiss peasant gets just as much from his soil and does it as a free man. It often has been said that the Swiss peasant makes too much of his right of opposition and that he opposes the Federal Government on principle.

The Swiss peasant like every other class in Switzerland is firmly convinced of the rightness and justice of their federalistic principle of government. Where else in Europe can four different language groups and countless different "folk characters" and traditions live in peace together? Today more than ever when suppression and enslavement is the order of the day in Europe does the achievement of the Swiss stand out. In other parts of Europe peoples of different cultures bomb and destroy each others houses and carry each other off to slavery. In Switzerland, a regiment of German-speaking Bern peasants guards the Italian-speaking Tessin in the South, while a regiment of French-speaking Vaudois guard Bern and a regiment of Italian-speaking Tessiner guard Vaud.

Not only politically but also economically the Swiss peasants are organized in a democratic manner. Each peasant belongs to several co-operatives corresponding to the products he raises, such as the grain co-operative and the milk co-operative. In this co-operative he has the right to vote for economic measures and to elect officers. Co-operatives deal with problems of marketing and production.

Officers of the co-operatives elect officers of the "Union of Co-operatives," the next unit of economic organization. The Union deals with the broader problems of marketing and production in co-operation with the Federal Government. When mass purchasing in foreign countries is necessary, the Union does this, as it can get better terms than the individual farmer. The Union likewise directs planting and feeding to correspond to the available feed and needs of the population.

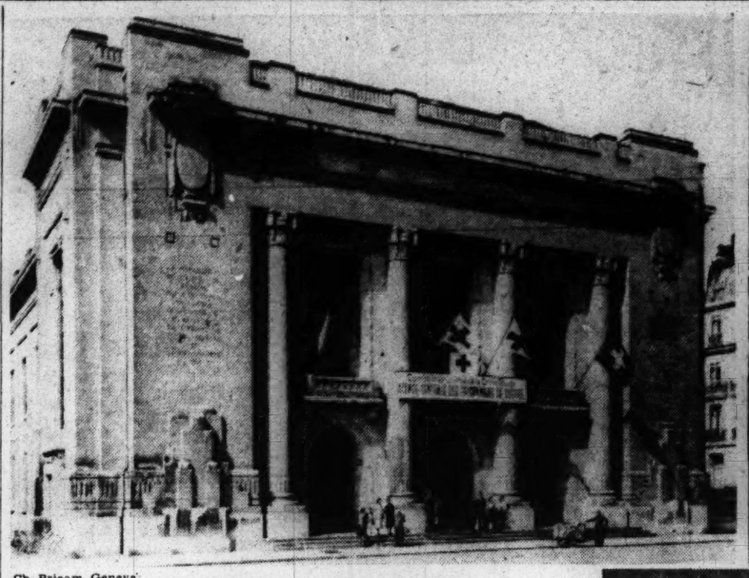
This system of governing through a body which is in direct contact with the peasant and elected by him saves the Federal Council many a decree. Instead of making a law and getting the machinery of bureaucracy, the Federal Government suggests the measure to the Union and the Union puts it through with the least possible compulsion and friction. For such projects as clearing forest land for grain production and reclaiming swamp land government subsidies are given to peasants through the Union.

The highest economic organization is the "Swiss Peasants' Union." Its officers are elected by officers of the "Union of Co-operatives." The Peasant Union concerns itself with a thorough investigation of production and economic problems to supply a basis for governmental measures. Workers of this Union foresaw Switzerland's present food shortage and made an increase production plan long before the war.

Switzerland is a country of small freeholders. Eighty-five per cent of all Swiss farms are freely held, 15 per cent are rented. There are no large plantations where hundreds of farmhands work the land as in a big industry. Most of the work is done by the farmer and his family. Richer farmers have one or two farmhands. The job of being a farmhand is usually only a temporary one for a young man until he has acquired his own farm by marriage, inheritance, or purchase or until he has learned another trade.

Just as strong as the impulse to freedom of the individual Swiss peasant is the instinct of mutual aid and community feeling, both essential for the maintenance of a truly free and independent national state. This impulse for mutual aid is furthered by the hard living conditions in the high Alps, where a peasant has to be ready to help his neighbor out of a snowdrift or his neighbor's family out of an avalanche.

Co-operation was in evidence among the first Swiss in their method of land holding. Besides their individual farms in the valleys, they possessed alpine meadows and forests in common.



Ch. Pricam, Geneva

Headquarters for Work of Mercy

Ever since the outbreak of the present war, the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva has maintained a Central Information Bureau for Prisoners of War, as it did in World War I. This is its headquarters in the Salle du Conseil Général, formerly known as the Palais Electoral.

Prisoners' Link With Homeland

Corner in the Mail Room of the Central Information Bureau for Prisoners of War, sponsored by the International Red Cross. Workers have been increased from 1,200 in World War I to 5,200 in the present war. The tremendous overflow of work has necessitated the setting up of units of helpers in other parts of Switzerland than the main office at Geneva.

Inquiries Received Here

Reception Room for visitors seeking information about prisoners of war at the Central Information Bureau of the International Red Cross.

Switzerland Still Sleighs In 'Winter Wonderland'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—In the Swiss alpine regions sleighs have since the earliest days been as necessary a means of transportation as handcarts and wagons.

A sturdy type of sleigh is used by lumbermen in winter to carry newly cut wood from the mountain forests down into the valleys. A lighter type vehicle serves alpine peasants in summer to take the fragrant hay over steep slopes into their barns. In Swiss winter resorts the hotel porters make extensive use of typical farmers' sleds to carry the luggage of guests to and from the station.

Aside from its display of old-time sleighs and carriages, the Heimat Museum at Davos contains a heavy and extra long bobsleigh made of iron, such as used to be customary for big international bobsleigh races. Due to the remarkable development of skiing in recent decades, sleighing events, which formerly were the main feature of the Swiss winter season, have lost some of their importance. Today the imposing ski-jumping platforms arouse the admiration of spectators as much as the daring curves of a bobsleigh or toboggan run did 30 years ago.

Although the triumphs of the sleigh have nowadays been somewhat obscured by the far-sweeping popularity of the ski, the youth of Switzerland still enjoys its sleigh rides. In olden times festive excursions by sleigh were the chief distraction in winter, both of well-to-do city dwellers and farmers.

It was once common for a whole caravan of horse-drawn sleighs, with merrily tinkling bells, to glide through the wintry landscape from one village to another. Rare specimens of the artistic sleighs used on those occasions are still to be seen in old Engadine homes, in the Grisons, and above all in historical museums of Swiss cities.

In the eighteenth century an artistically adorned sleigh was an essential possession of every better class Swiss home. Today some of these masterpieces are contained in the Swiss National Museum at Zurich, in the Historical Museums of Basel and Bern, and in other historical collections.

One type of these sleighs features a high and narrow bench, built lengthwise with adequate foot-rests, and accommodating from 2-4 persons. An ornamental figure, carved in wood, and richly gilded and painted usually adorned the front end of the sleigh bench, while another striking figure was enthroned high up on the bow.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	880,000
Previous day's sales	904,290
1942 volume to date	78,736,351
1941 volume to date	106,791,743

Rising Trend Continues In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Bullish trends persisted in today's brief stock market, although profit-cashing on the recent rally restricted advances to fractions in most cases.

Dealings slowed after a lively opening in which steels again were favored and assorted rails edged into new high ground for the year or longer. Prices were under the best here and there near the final hour.

Further buying inspiration was attributed partly to expectations the Senate would pass the tax bill next week and business would know what it must meet in the way of federal imposts. Enactment of the anti-inflation law was undisturbing and the war news seemed a bit more hopeful market-wise.

Stocks in the new high class included Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, General Motors, Goodyear and Ex-Cell-O Corp. Modest support was given U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible Steel, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Western Union and U. S Gypsum.

American Telephone slipped, along with U. S. Rubber, Consolidated Edison and International Nickel.

Bond Market Firm

Prices approached the week-end holiday on a firm note in today's bond market.

As the noon closing neared, rails, especially the low and medium-priced groups, furnished the leadership for quiet buying.

U. S. governments were ignored in the listed market, and were about steady in over-counter trade. A dip of a major fraction in New South Wales 5s of '58 on negligible turnover stood out in a quiet foreign section.

Missouri Pacific general 4s, low-priced issue, paced the rails with big turnover and an advance of nearly a point. Cuba Northern 5½s of '42 gained nearly 3 in small trade. Other carrier issues up on good volume included Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, St. Paul 5s, North Western convertibles, International Great Northern adjustment 6s, Soo Line consolidated 4s, and several issues of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis San Francisco. Beech Creek 3½s advanced 3 in a small-sized deal.

Laclede Gas 5½s were higher along with Third Avenue adjustment 5s, both on fair turnover.

OPA Says Steel Firms Violated Price Ceilings

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has accused 25 steel concerns of violating federal price ceilings, and obtained a temporary injunction against them.

The petition said the defendants "participated in a steel market completely outside the pricing regulations of the OPA—did each other's washing—buying and selling through various companies, largely by paper transactions, and stacking on a layer of profits and commissions with each resale transaction." James C. Gruener, OPA regional attorney, asserted "the whole scheme resolved about" the Sterling Steel Products Co., of Cleveland.

Defendants in addition to Sterling are:

The Kulka Co., Youngstown, Ohio, Briggs & Turavas, Blue Island, Ill.; N. R. Cerri and the Wroughtiz Washer Manufacturing Co.; Hanwacker; Columbian Steel Tank Co., Kansas City; Eastern Steel and Metal Company, New Haven, Conn.; Empire State Novelty Co., Fisher Brothers Steel Corp., Northeastern Steel Corp., Standard Sales Steel Co., Inc., and Steel Rolling Co., Inc., all of New York;

Also the Parkside Sheet Metal Works, Inc., Chicago; Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., North Chicago; Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Corp., Pittsburgh; Riverside Steel Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; Whiting & Davis Co., Plainville, Mass.; L. E. Zurbach Steel Co., East Somerville, Mass.; Armor-Bronze, Inc., Taunton, Mass.; Evans Case Co., North Attleboro, Mass.; Gate City Iron Works, Omaha, Neb.; Peerless Steel Products, Inc., Detroit; Lorenson-Matthews Manufacturing Co., Dickson City, Pa.; D. Loveman & Son Iron and Steel Co., and the Republic Structural Iron Works, Cleveland.

Also named was an individual, "L. Louis" of Detroit, whose identity has not been fully established, an affidavit said. It charged Mr. Louis made over-ceiling commissions of $17,490.

Judge Emerich B. Freed made the temporary injunction returnable Oct. 10

Furniture Industry Now Doing Better

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—After experiencing three months of confusing influences, the furniture manufacturing industry was reported by Seidman and Seidman, commercial accountants, as in a fair way toward regaining its equilibrium.

New orders placed with manufacturers during August, the review said, showed "a contra-seasonal rise." August bookings were up 13 per cent as compared with July and 5 per cent above those of August, 1941. A noteworthy factor in the rise was brought on by the War Production Board edict shutting off use of steel springs, which had a direct stimulus in bookings for upholstered furniture, the review said.

That the industry as a whole is faced with serious competition for its labor supply, the report stated, is amply shown in current employment figures. There were 5 per cent fewer workers on pay rolls between the beginning and end of August, and a decrease of 15 per cent for the past 12 months.

Real Estate, Stocks Seen Inflation Hedge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The investor with carefully selected common stocks and moderate real estate holdings (home ownership) is in the strongest position to combat the current inflationary rise, according to findings of a survey of the possible kinds of inflation-hedge investments by Standard & Poor's Corporation.

Pointing out that inflation forces have been in the ascendency in this country since the arbitrary devaluation of the dollar in 1933 and that the outbreak of the war has merely served to increase the ultimate dangers which may appear before this inflation has run its course, the organization says there is little question about whether there will be further inflation: the question is more one of the type and amount.

Real estate, the survey showed, possesses certain unique advantages, particularly because of its available income tax status. Although the final form of the tax bill is not definitely known, it is expected that real estate tax and interest on home mortgages will continue to be fully deductible from income before computation of the personal federal taxes liability. Also, there is some possibility that any payments on the principal of such mortgages may be deductible. The home owner, it was pointed out, will at least have a tax position preferable to the tenant, who certainly will not be given any allowance for rent paid.

Properly Timed Purchases

Standard & Poor's is convinced that discriminate and properly timed purchases of equities will provide the most effective method of protecting principal and income under prevailing and prospective conditions.

In drawing up an investment list to establish a hedge against inflation and peace, the service recommended that funds be lodged in equities which would be relatively small burden of labor and raw materials (major cost variables) would facilitate the ability to carry out such a policy.

"The lack of crude reserves, or of relatively low variable costs, does not necessarily prevent a rise of earnings in inflationary periods, if reasonably good control over prices is exercised. The automobile industry is a typical example of how this might develop.

"It is logical to assume that wages, material and a good part of tax rate increases would be passed along in the form of higher selling prices, and that, with such maintenance of percentage margins, the level of dollar net profits would rise in close parallel to the product of unit cost and volume."

In Standard & Poor's opinion, the end of the war will signal an active market for motor cars, regardless of the inflation factor, and shares of the most efficient producers should be included in a hedge portfolio.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings next week according to Fitch Investors Service include:

Monday, October 5

Melville Shoe Corp. (Com. & Pfd.) (12:30 p. m.).

Tuesday, October 6

Century Ribbon Mills, Inc., (Pfd.) (9 a. m.).

Cerro De Pasco Copper Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Homestake Mining Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).

Maytag Co. (Pfd.) (2 p. m.).

Wednesday, October 7

American Viscose Corp. (Com. & Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.).

Atlas Powder Co. (Pfd) (3 p. m.).

Pacific Lighting Corp. (Com.) (1:45 p. m.).

White Sewing Machine Corp. (Pfd.).

Thursday, October 8

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. (Com. & Pfd.) (10 a. m.).

Columbia Gas & Elec. Corp. (Com & 5% Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.).

Pacific Power & Light Co. (Pfd.).

Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco Co. (Com. & Class "B").

Friday, October 9

Atlas Plywood Corp. (Pfd & Com.) (12 p. m.).

(*) ex-dividend; (r) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (vw) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the net price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

Tax Bill of Around $8 Billion Approved by Senate Committee

Business and Industry

Babson Urges Everyone Get Into the War

By Roger Babson

WASHINGTON—After an impartial survey of the war situation, I am convinced that "business-as-usual" is over for the duration. Whether we are businessmen, or farmers, or wage workers, or investors, the sooner we quit thinking about ourselves and our wages or profits the shorter will be the war and the better off we all will be in the end.

Those in non-essential businesses should immediately figure out ways to get along with much fewer employees. All who owe money should make every effort to get out of debt. War II is ten times more difficult than World War I. To win it, I am told that all of us must change our personal habits, reduce our household expenditures, give up travel by train and automobile, and really act as if we were a part of the army.

Hitler Is Losing

This does not mean that the war is going badly. In fact, as the world breathlessly watches the epic drama of Stalingrad, it is apparent that Hitler's star is setting. He has failed to gain his all-important objective—the destruction of the Soviet armies before the winter of 1942. Even if he should reach the Baku oil fields, he cannot make use of them this year or next year. The Russians would destroy the drillings, and it would take Hitler months to get them back into operation. Also, remember that this oil would need to be carried 1,500 miles on a rickety single track railway.

The real danger to the United Nations is not that Hitler will get oil but that Russia will lose it. Furthermore, there will be a vast amount of starvation and suffering throughout Russia this winter. If Hitler is able to anchor his southern lines to Stalingrad, he should be in a position to withstand Russian counterattacks during the winter. He has the bulk of his manpower in this area which he will be obliged to keep there all winter.

The Nazis have also some fifty divisions strategically located in Western Europe where they can be flexibly manipulated against the expected Second Front. These divisions include some of Hitler's picked troops; they explain why the Second Front has not been opened already. Such a Nazi army probably totals close to one million men.

What About Second Front?

Roosevelt and Churchill are only using rudimentary commonsense in making sure they can do the job before they move onto the Continent. Stalin understands this now, following his conference with Churchill. You can discount stories of any serious disaffection between him and the Anglo-American leadership. Let us, therefore, forget war gossip, quit listening to radio commentators, and save instead of waste.

The Russians are fighting their own war. Stalin has played his cards close to his chest from the beginning. His concern is solely for Russia and for Communism, but he knows it is a fight to the death between him and Hitler. Hence, Washington does not now look for any separate peace between the Nazis and the Russians, even though this possibility has had some plausible grounds.

Readers write me asking if our Army, Navy, and Air Forces are in safe hands. I am convinced that the management of the war is being capably handled. Blunders are being made as they are always made in every war, since our leaders are only human. I came away from Washington, however, imbued with a fresh sense of confidence.

Naturally, no authoritative Washington official told me when or where the Second Front would be established. At the same time, I can assure readers that it will be set up and in full operation at the earliest possible moment. It probably will not be at one place, but launched in several major areas at once. When it comes, we shall have unquestioned air superiority. I also look for a steady step-up in the bombing of German industrial and communication centers by United States flying fortresses.

The British were even more culpable at Singapore than were we at Pearl Harbor. Complacent leadership and years of stupid colonial policy left England without native support in the Far East when her crisis came. Hence, we entered our Pacific warfare under a great handicap. However, we have already recovered from those first Japanese victories. Our Navy, our Marines, and our Army detachments have done a splendid job. Today, Japan no longer has control of the sea, thanks to Midway. Japan's air power has also been crippled during these recent months.

Our Air Supremacy

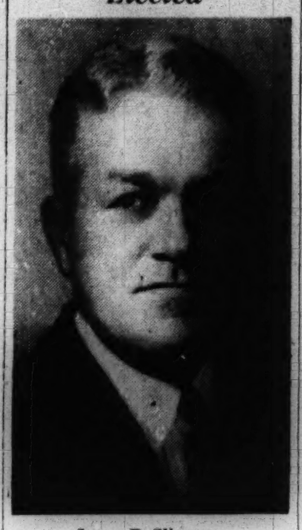
Nothing that now happens in the Pacific is comparable in importance to the European battlefronts. We must conquer Hitler's armies if we are to win this war. Everything else is collateral to that essential fact. Japan has not jumped on Siberia for one very good reason. She is waiting until Hitler has reduced the striking power of the Russian armies. Until that has been accomplished, Washington does not believe Japan will take on any more headaches in the shape of new enemies or terrain.

To sum up weighted Washington opinion on war strategy: The main drive is Europe, not Asia; it is against Hitler, not Hirohito. Russia will hold and the Second Front is coming. United Nations air supremacy is now at hand in every theater of the global war. In the Near East, Allied air control should prove the deciding factor in stopping Rommel's further advance against the Suez Canal.

On the domestic front, our war production is moving steadily ahead. Our shipbuilding program is now beginning to overtake submarine losses. Our Flying Fortresses are reaching England in highly encouraging numbers. We are even getting supplies into China by air in increasing volume. Our industrialists are doing a splendid job and can do even a better one if they are not hamstrung by Washington red tape and petty officials.

Whether this is Hitler's last winter of war depends on events now in the making. It equally depends upon the determination and sacrifice which all of us show in the immediate months ahead. Most Washington officials think the war will last from three to five years more, even though they feel that Hitler has shot his bolt. I make no forecast at this time. Speculating on the length of the war is not hastening final victory.

Elected



James B. Slimmon

Named President of the Life Office Management Association, succeeding Ralph W. Beeson, secretary of the Liberty National Life Insurance Co., who becomes a member of the board. Mr. Slimmon is vice-president and secretary of the Aetna Life Insurance Co.

Tax Bill Now Awaits Senate Consideration

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—An $8,000,000,000 wartime tax bill containing a novel "Victory tax" on individual incomes was ready today for Senate consideration, scheduled Tuesday.

Chairman Walter George (D-Ga) of the Senate Finance Committee which finally approved the Bill late yesterday estimated that the new revenue, added to that already provided for under present laws, would bring federal income up to nearly $26,000,000,000 a year.

Treasury officials estimated two weeks ago that the Senate bill would add only $6,851,700,000 to current revenue.

The conflict between the two estimates of what the new revenue measure would produce represented a difference of opinion between the Senate Finance Committee and the Treasury. When passed by the House after four months deliberation, the bill was designed to add $6,271,000,000 to the annual tax bill.

Differs from House Bill

Although Senator George is eager to get the measure on the statute books before November elections, he agreed not to call it up for Senate action Monday, but to let the members have sufficient time to study the committee report, which has not yet been issued.

Differing in many particulars from the bill which passed the House July 20, the finance committee version calls in general for sharply increased income tax rates on individuals and corporations, broadened bases for each class of taxpayers, and higher excise levies.

The "victory tax,"—a 5 per cent levy on gross incomes over $624 a year, coupled with a system of postwar refunds—is the principal innovation. Some members of the committee said they thought the "Victory levy might be replaced by a sales tax during consideration in the Senate. Others, however, pointed out that the House had rejected the sales tax and that Secretary Morgenthau and other Treasury officials had condemned the principle of a sales levy.

Joint Conference Next Week

Whether the Senate debates the bill for one week or three, its final form will be determined in a joint conference committee.

Senator George observed that the actual yield from the bill might vary considerably from the present estimate, because of war conditions. Corporations making and selling consumer goods may find their profits limited through inability to get raw materials. Renegotiation of war contracts may reduce the profits of armament plants to such a degree as to cut sharply into the estimated yield from the excess profits levy, he said.

A subcommittee appointed to study possible changes in the contract renegotiation law is expected to report to the finance committee after Monday, Senator George said. The Treasury, War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission have opposed suggestions for a flat percentage limitation on war profits and members of the sub-committee indicated that only perfecting amendments to the existing law would be recommended.

Rail Rate Inquiry Before Grand Jury

CHICAGO (AP) — Forty-seven railroad companies have been ordered to produce their records before a grand jury investigating railway passenger and freight rates for possible anti-trust law violation.

Fifty other subpoenas were expected to go out to companies operating motor buses and trucks. The federal grand jury already has heard representatives from eight railways operating in Illinois.

The inquiry is expected to consume two months and will include study of all forms of freight and passenger transportation.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Thursday passed a House-approved bill to re-enact an old law which enabled financially-distressed railroads to reorganize under bankruptcy acts without curtailing their operations.

The measure went back to the House for approval of an amendment limiting its re-enactment to a three-year period, instead of making it a permanent part of the bankruptcy laws.

Ceiling Prices On Spices Reduced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration cut the prices of 33 spices and spice seeds from one cent to 50 cents a pound under their present levels on sales to grinders and packers, leaving only 12 spices at their former quotations. The order takes effect October 7.

In a simultaneous price action, OPA reduced by about 27 per cent the ceiling price on all vanilla beans, whose price formerly was pledged to the highest March quotations. The price on Mexican whole vanilla beans was set at $11 a pound for the prime quality product, f. o. b. New York or Philadelphia, and the ceiling for "bourbons"—as beans from Madagascar are known—was fixed at $10.

The ceiling was made uniform throughout the industry, instead of permitting each seller to apply his own ceiling price on the basis of March sales.

The action on spice and spice seeds will not affect retail ceilings which remain at levels of March.

The 12 spices and seeds on which ceilings remain at generally established previous levels are: Argentine canary seed; bold bleached cardamom; medium bleached cardamom; decorticated cardamom; green cardamoms mombasa chilies; Indian cumin seed; Indian dill seed; Indian fenugreek; Portugese laurel leaves; Argentine rape seed; and Spanish thyme.

Renegotiation of Contracts Vs. Taxation Still Moot Point

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The controversial problem of renegotiation of war contracts, should receive clarification next week. Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of a Senate finance subcommittee studying war profits legislation, this week said that the Army and Navy Departments and Maritime Commission will offer joint recommendations which if acceptable to the committee, would be offered as amendments to the pending tax measure. The Senate group, appointed by Chairman Walter F. George of the Senate Finance Committee, apparently convinced by Administration officials' arguments, declared itself opposed to abrogation of the renegotiation law. Such an outcome could hardly have come as a pleasant surprise to Senator George, since he has been one of the loudest objectors to the law for the recapture of excessive profits known as Section 403 of Public Act 428.

The Senator appears to be taking up the cudgels for the business men and industrialists who have been sending a stream of objections to Washington on the injury done them by this legislation which permits the repeated reopening of war contracts, up until three years after the close of the war, for the purpose of scaling down profits. Senator George would impose an over-all profit limit of 6 per cent after taxes to be applied on all of a contractor's war business computed by the same formula now used in ascertaining tax liabilities.

Why Industry Is Alarmed

Briefly let us recount the reasons for industry's antagonism and alarm. Its spokesmen say that the law slows war output because business executives have to spend so much time discussing the factors affecting profits with adjustment boards; that its profits are held down without reference to the reduction of profits later absorbed by the income and excess profits taxes, in other words, profits are mowed down twice; that it discourages invention, improvement of design and labor saving by not allowing adequate sums to be set aside for research or experimental work; that the three new bureaus have been dispensing uncontrolled discretionary judgments on vital matters, each with its own arbitrary rules (only recently have the War, and Navy Departments and Maritime Commission brought out a joint statement of policies); that it fosters or permits a continuous liability for refunds within three years after the war which is upsetting to business management and will deter investors from putting their money into such enterprises; that it boosts bureaucracy by necessitating the hiring of many thousands of clerks and accountants when the Bureau of Internal Revenue could do the work; that it lessens incentive by restoring the ill-starred method of cost plus a profit percentage.

Now what is the opposing viewpoint as enunciated by the Administration? The public and business should have every right to believe that the principles set out should show a sympathetic understanding of contractors' difficult position, because the heads of the adjustment boards are business men who were drafted into the procurement program. They came from the United Wallpaper Company, Jewel Tea Company, Rio Blanco Copper Company and Bankers' Trust Company.

Solution Not Any Easy One

They say that large profits are not justifiable during war; that renegotiation works out more fairly than a fixed limitation on profits; that profits on individual contracts are not the primary basis for renegotiation but the over-all profits, before taxes, on a company's entire war business; that where increased profits have followed extra efforts to cut costs or raise output, consideration would be given to these factors; that a fixed percentage profit might be too high in some instances, too low in others; that it is better to agree to cut down excessive profits before they enter the earnings statement than to let taxes siphon them off (the reasoning being that an ill-informed public generally raises a hue-and-cry after the war about unconscionable profits which may result in witch hunts, a search for scapegoats who in the last postwar era were labeled "merchants of death"); that taxing excessive earnings up to 90 per cent induces laxity in spending by corporations who can argue that the bulk of such spending—under the name of costs—is borne by the Government; that the efficient producers are rewarded under renegotiation in proportion to the initiative, skill and improved techniques displayed, by allowing a greater margin of profit to the low-cost producer; that the cost-plus-fixed fee differs from the First World War practice of cost-plus-percentage-of-cost in that today each case is adjudged individually, with all factors bearing on costs taken into consideration, even including unforeseen setbacks or difficulties; and finally, that while there were undeniable differences of opinion as to methods, the adjustment boards were approaching a uniformity of policy and procedure which makes for quick disposition of controversial matters and a straightforward attempt to administer a difficult job so as to promote low-cost production and keep industry from entering the postwar period in a weakened position.

The enumeration of the points raised by each side in this controversy should reveal to the reader that to resolve this problem, no facile formula presents itself. Producers have a case; Congress and Federal officials recognize it. The former are concerned over the means of keeping their resources as nearly intact as the emergency permits, so that when peace comes they will fare equitably with others in competition for the nation's markets; they must have enough profits to amortize war equipment, to replace outmoded or outworn machinery, to bear the cost of converting back to a peace basis.

The foregoing allows for a very considerable difference of opinion, especially as the adjustment boards have a right to weigh all costs with the view of excluding excessive salaries or commissions; unreasonable allowances for research or development work or for advertising; in fact, the methods of operation and entire accounting procedure are subject to check, so that the adjusters must become or try to become as conversant with a company's business as the management itself.

Government of Men

The administration boards, it may be submitted, have developed a set of guiding rules that bear the imprint of a fair viewpoint and high class accounting practice. The trouble is that the whole setup tends to become a government of men, not laws. Each case is taken on its merits, as the adjusters say, and the guideposts are moved forward or back as the situation seems to call for a change in the contract. The chief criterion of whether, in the light of facts as analyzed by the Federal men, the profits are or are not excessive, is a set of variables that offer no precedent, nor are they likely to educe the same answer from a different set of men. There is no standard as to what is excessive profits. It would seem as if these boards are allowed to preempt the role of Congress by, in effect, taking away (taxing) profits but neglecting to set up a formula applicable to all contractors.

Criticism of the renegotiation law does not imply criticism of the boards that try to administer it. The good points of the legislation, however, appear to be swallowed up in the valid objections that it slows up the war production effort. The law is based on a fear that some men or groups are going to make too much out of the war, and the swarming bureaucracy needed to play Sherlock Holmes to the suspects, certainly could not but throw monkey wrenches into the delicately adjusted industrial machinery. The fact that a number of concerns made many millions more than they expected and voluntarily returned them to the government, is not proof that renegotiation is the right answer.

There are a great many people who still feel that taxation is the proper axe to lop off excessive profits. Producers are reconciled to have these profits go back to the government, and where corporate taxes do not do the trick, income taxes certainly can clean up. Taking all excess profits after a certain small percentage of profit on sales might do the trick, or a fixed return on invested capital, or a limitation of profits to a figure based on previously demonstrated average earning power. At any rate, the nation as a whole, producers as well as consumers, are agreed that the principle of taking the profits out of war cannot be gainsaid. The proposals of the Federal agencies to resolve this dispute are due next week, but their formula is hardly likely to be the final word on the question.

Elected Director

Burkart

T. C. Baer

Elected a director of the Keystone Steel & Wire Co., succeeding A. G. Heidrich. Mr. Baer is counsel for the company.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Sept. 26 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.1 per cent during the week ended September 26 to 99.4 per cent of the 1926 level due to continued advances in primary market prices for domestic farm products, largely grains, livestock and dairy products, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

In the past month the general level of wholesale prices has risen 0.5 per cent and is 9 per cent higher than at this time last year.

(1926=100)	Sept. 26 1942	Sept. 19 1942	P.C Changes Sept. 19	Sept. 26, '42 from Sept. 27 1941
All commodities	*99.4	*99.3	+ 0.1	+ 9.0
Farm products	107.3	107.1	+ 0.2	+19.4
Foods	102.0	102.0		+16.4
Hides & leather	118.4	118.6	— 0.2	+ 5.4
Textile products	96.7	96.6	+ 0.1	+ 7.9
Fuel & light mtls	79.6	79.6		0.6
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 5.3
Bldg materials	110.5	110.4	+ 0.1	+ 3.7
Chem & allied	96.2	96.2		+ 9.2
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+ 5.9
Misc commod	88.6	88.6		+ 4.1
Raw materials	101.5	101.5	—	+14.0
Semimnfd atcls	92.8	92.8		+ 2.8
Manufact prods	*99.5	*99.4	+ 0.1	+ 7.3
Com other than farm products	*97.7	*97.6	+ 0.1	+ 6.8
Com other than farm and foods	*95.7	*95.7		+ 4.0

*Preliminary

Bank Statements Show High Holdings of Federal Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Chase National Bank, in its condition statement as of Sept. 30, reported new record highs in deposits and resources. Total deposits at the end of September were $3,628,465,592 compared with $3,595,451,031 on June 30 and with $3,587,562,419 on Sept. 30, 1941. Total resources on Sept. 30 last were $3,899,955,952 compared with $3,869,463,740 as of June 30, and $3,856,798,580 on Sept. 30, last year.

Holdings of United States Government securities at $1,796,736,208 compare with $1,573,405,157 and $1,339,079,397; and loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances, aggregating $808,539,600, with $822,753,458 and $773,035,985.

The bank states that earnings for the third quarter of 1942, after increased allowances for taxes, amounted to 45 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with 44 cents a share for the third quarter of 1941.

Statements of other banks follow:

The National City Bank of New York reported total deposits on Sept. 30 of $2,959,692,000, compared with $2,917,143,000 on June 30 and $2,987,061,000 on Sept. 30, 1941. Holdings of government securities rose to $1,475,685,000 from $1,277,330,000 three months earlier and $1,153,794,000 last year. Indicated earnings were 47 cents a share against 57 cents last year.

The Manufacturers Trust Company reported as of Sept. 30, total deposits of $1,112,353,210 and total assets of $1,207,153,258, compared, respectively, with $1,041,290,929 and $1,136,818,521 on June 30. Holdings of United States Government securities to $449,103,424, against $373,772,504; and loans, bills purchased and bankers' acceptance to $305,236225, against $287,446,670.

Chemical Bank

The Chemical Bank and Trust Company reported as of Sept. 30 total deposits, including official and certified checks outstanding, of $929,879,923 and total assets of $1,020,722,009, compared, respectively, with $958,507,086 and $1,048,729,889 on June 30. Holdings of United States Government securities were $357,040,968, against $348,582,958, and loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances $170,522,303, against $171,952,055.

The Bank of Manhattan Company reported as of Sept. 30 total deposits, including certified and cashiers' checks, of $851,309,191 and total assets of $907,773,106, compared, respectively, with $748,716,222 and $804,318,276 on June 30. Holdings of United States Government securities were $355,653,003, against $226,974,488; and loans and discounts $226,777,361, against $257,402,614.

The Irving Trust Company reported as of Sept. 30, total deposits including official checks of $834,923,570 and total assets of $946,513,060, compared, respectively, with $780,348,990 and $892,225,004 on June 30. Holdings of United States Government securities were $469,356,178, against $365,776,256, and loans and discounts $195,761,930, against $201,873,957.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., reported as of Sept. 30, total deposits of $669,293,504 and total assets of $712,834,594, compared, respectively, with $633,335,602 and $681,825,785, on June 30. Holdings of United States Government securities were $403,675,164, against $365,217,254, and loans and bills purchased $62,605,218, against $66,749,554.

First National Bank

The First National Bank of the City of New York reported as of Sept. 30 total deposits of $656,302,443 and total assets of $781,558,590, compared, respectively, with $712,680,670 and $838,749,645 on June 30. Holdings of United States Government securities, to $428,741,515, against $427,082,718, and loans and discounts to $51,961,670, against $50,956,804.

The New York Trust Company reported as of Sept. 30 total deposits, including outstanding certified checks, of $598,738,663 and total assets of $643,042,783, compared, respectively, with $568,609,035 and $612,719,718 on June 30. Holdings of United States Government securities to $294,100,480, against $265,284,302, and loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances to $146,399,507, against $115,320,558.

The Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, reported as of Sept. 30 total deposits of $442,435,437 and total assets of $479,081,326, compared, respectively, with $419,993,855 and $456,895,341 on June 30. Holdings of United States Government securities less reserve to $241,546,029, against $214,745,115; and loans and discounts less reserve to $37,175,853, against $28,714,618.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 2

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street, Boston, Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway, New York, Barclay 7-5540

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Square
Cambridge, Mass.
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS OCTOBER 10

IN BOSTON SPECIFY
BOWKER STORAGE
Bowker Storage & Distributing Co.
34 Commercial Wharf, Boston
CAPitol 9535

How Does Your WILL Stand the Test of WAR?

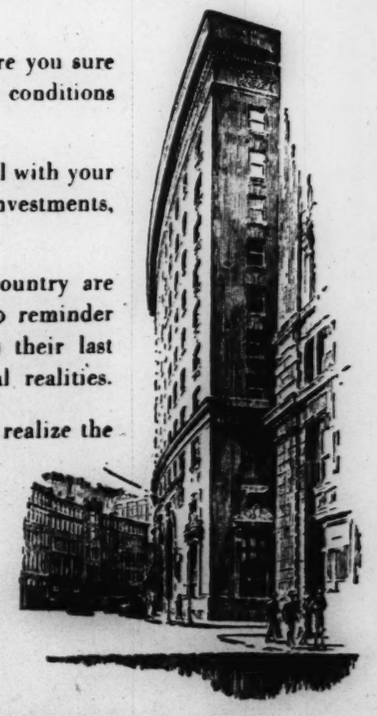
If you made your Will before Pearl Harbor, are you sure all of its provisions are practicable under the conditions of war?

We suggest that you review your peacetime Will with your attorney, in the light of the war's effects on investments, living costs, taxation and family plans.

Many men awaiting the call to serve their country are making Wills for the first time. They need no reminder of war conditions; the terms they write into their last testaments are being dictated by grim personal realities.

All Will makers, peacetime or wartime, should realize the importance of careful legal guidance in drafting provisions, and of good judgment in naming an Executor and Trustee.

You are urged to consider the qualifications of this Company to administer under your Will.



BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At Arch and Devonshire Streets

Safe Deposit protection for wartime: Our Safe Deposit Vault, which is air-conditioned, is one of the largest and best equipped in New England. Ample coupon rooms afford our customers complete privacy. Safe Deposit Boxes are for rent at moderate prices.

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Tempo Scrap Collections Increasing

By the Associated Press

LAKELAND, Fla. — Harvey Parrish wanted to donate the bumpers of his automobile to the scrap campaign but was afraid he couldn't do without some protection fore and aft.

So Parrish constructed nifty wooden substitutes from "two by four" lumber at a cost of 40 cents and plans to paint them red, white and blue. The originals added 42 pounds to the scrap pile.

SHREVEPORT, La—Dr. D. M. Dodd, pastor of the First Baptist Church, has asked each member of his congregation to bring some scrap metal to church services Sunday.

Everyone Helping

CHICAGO—Albert Warmann—too old for the Army and too poor to buy war bonds—has found a way to do his bit.

He informed President Roosevelt in a letter that he had gathered a lot of scrap material and asked him to have someone pick it up. The White House sent the message to the Chicago Civilian Defense Office.

A check at his home showed the 53-year-old part-time painter had collected 300 pounds of metal, seven large boxes of tin cans and a quantity of rubber.

He collected much of it by walking through alleys to and from work.

PONCA CITY, Okla.—For the first time in 15 years the big metal scoreboard of the Ponca City News is not illustrating the world series. It is headed for the scrap metal collection.

PAMPA, Texas—Gray County since Jan. 1 has snapped a per capita average of 773 pounds of scrap metal, or a total of 18,500,000 pounds.

AURORA, Mo.—The Rotary and Lion Clubs were running bedstead-for-bedstead in their scrap collecting contest until . . .

The Lions heard about an old steam engine at Miller, 28 miles away. They bought the thing, hauled over a ton of coal and a tank of water, fired up and trundled her right into Aurora.

That left the Rotarians 20,000 pounds behind for the day.

AMARILLO, Texas (AP)—Way back in 1926 when the St. Louis Cardinals were playing the New York Yankees in the World Series a big scoreboard atop a steel balcony on the Globe-News building brought the game play by play to fans.

Today, while the Cards and Yankees were playing again, that same balcony was torn down and dumped in the scrap metal collection. .

Next Monday 30,000,000 school children, trained by their teachers and posters hung in classrooms on how to look for metal junk, will join the hunt on a nationwide, organized scale.

Here were some of the things that happened or were going to happen as householders, farmers, factory hands and bosses came up with scrap that can be translated by a mill into tanks, guns, planes, ships, bombs, helmets:

Scrap Holiday

A scrap holiday will be declared in Martinsville, Va., next Wednesday at 1 p. m. So every business firm—except those engaged in the war effort—can close its doors.

Employers and employees will comb their shops for scrap and then go home and search their own houses from roof to cellar.

In Arkansas a lot of ice cream has been consumed for, through his outlet stores in that State, a Memphis ice cream manufacturer offered a pint of ice cream for each set of 1941 automobile license plates donated to the scrap drive.

He got about 10,000 sets, sold them as scrap for $55.10 and gave the money to the Navy Relief Fund.

Six miles of abandoned street-car tracks, weighing 800 tons, will be removed from the streets of Baton Rouge, La. The Federal Government will pay for removal of the rails which contain the kind of steel good for tanks.

SEC Proposal to Control Municipal Issues Attacked

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative Boren (D) of Oklahoma, said a proposal by the Securities and Exchange Commission to assume authority over municipal bond dealers constituted an effort "to usurp authority specifically denied the SEC by Congress."

The Oklahoman said he had written Commissioner Chairman Ganson Purcell that such authority was not authorized by the Securities Act.

According to a published notice, Mr. Boren told newspapermen, the commission proposed to classify the securities now exempt from SEC regulation, "so as to put municipal securities in a separate class, which amounts to bringing these securities under SEC authority."

He emphasized that issuance of all public securities, including federal, state and municipal, were exempt from SEC control, and that an effort had been made two years ago to amend the SEC act so as to put municipal bond issues among those regulated, but this was denied by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

North American Rayon Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Rayon Corp. reported for 26 weeks ended Sept. 5 net income of $878,628 equal to $1.99 a share on the combined "A" and "B" shares compared with $1,172,248 or $2.16 a combined share, in the like period a year earlier.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York City Bond

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3s 80	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	103½	103½	103½
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	72	72
8 Alleghany Inc 5s 60	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
26 Am & For P 5s 2030	75¾	75½	75½
2 Am Tint 3½s 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Am T&T 3s 56	107	107	107
7 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	94	94	94
1 Arm Del 4s 57	102½	102½	102½
4 Arm Del 4s 58	102½	102½	102½
2 AT&SF 4s 95	111¾	111¾	111¾
10 A C Line 1ts 4s 52	85	84⅞	85
34 A C Line cit 4s 52	72⅞	72¾	72¾
11 A C Line 4½s 64	63¾	63¾	63¾
9 A C Line 5s 45	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Atl Refg 3s 53	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60¼	60⅛	60⅛
14 B&O 95 st A	30⅛	30	30⅛
13 B&O 95 st C	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
16 B&O 2000 st D	29¾	29⅝	29¾
2 B&O 96 st F	29⅜	29⅜	29¾
37 B&O cv 60 st	58⅜	58	⅛58¾
5 B&O 4s 48	58⅜	58½	58¾
10 B&OPLEW&WV 4s 51st	49⅜	49	49
15 B&O S W 50 st	39⅜	93½	39½
2 Bang A Ar cv 4s 51 st	59	59	59
5 Beech Creek 3½s 51	80	80	80
2 Beth Stl 3⅛s 65	102⅝	102¼	102¼
17 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39	39	39
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	102½	102½	102½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
15 Bur C R&No 5s 34	12¼	12	12
1 Bush Term 4s 52	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
4 Can Sou 5s 62	79½	79½	79½
12 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	112⅛	112	112⅛
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Can Pac 5s 54	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
4 Can Pac 4s perp	71	71	71
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	101	101	101
1 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100¼	110¼
19 Cen & Pac 4s 49	33¾	33¼	33½
16 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7½	7½	7½
29 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	70¾	70¾	70¾
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	57¾	57¼	57¾
13 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82½	82⅛	82½
1 Certain-teed 5½s 48	91	91	91
26 Chi & Alton 3s 49	23	22¾	23
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75¾	75¾	75¾
6 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¼	93¼	93¼
6 Chi & Ill inc 97	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3 Chi & Erie 5s 82	118	118	118
100 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
177 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
1 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	44¼	44	44¼
16 CM&SP gen 4s 89	43¼	43¼	43½
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	42	42	42
25 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	25	25	25
6 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
6 Chi&NW 4½s 87	35½	35½	35½
363 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	4	3¾	4
22 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	24½	24⅜	24⅜
39 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	24½	24⅜	24⅜
24 Chi & NW 4s 87	35	34⅜	35
2 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	34¾	34¾	34¾
15 Chi & NW 3½s 87	34	34	34
35 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	20	19¾	20
62 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	5	5	5
35 CRI & P 4s 88	32¼	32	32
3 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	29	29	29
185 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18¾	18⅝	18¾
14 C StL&NO Mem 4s 51	54	54	54
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
16 CCC & StL 4½s 77	47⅞	47½	47¾
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	69	69	69
4 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
5 Clev Un Term 5s 73	68	68	68
4 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Col & So 4½s 80 A	26	26	26
2 Columbia G 5s 52 An	92	92	92
8 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92	92	92
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	87	87	87
23 Coml Mack inc 69 ww	34¾	33⅞	34¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	111½	111½	112
3 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	105	105	105
4 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107½
5 Cuba RR 5s 52	37⅝	37⅛	37¼
20 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
36 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58	57⅞	58
1 Del P&L 4¼s 69	106	106	106
10 D&RG 4½s 36	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
92 D&RG 4s 36	22¼	21⅞	22¼
3 D&RG West 5s 55	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	3¼	3¼	3¼
16 D&RG West 5s 78	19¾	19¼	19¾
2 Des PlainesV 4½s 47	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1 DulMissabeRI 3½s 62	108½	108½	108½
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 El Paso & SW 5s 65	67½	67⅜	67⅜
36 Erie 4½s 2015	54⅜	54	54⅜
3 Erie 4s 95	91¾	91½	91½
11 Fla E Cst 5s 74	19½	19⅜	19½
3 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	72⅞	72¾	72¾
2 Ga Car&Nor 6s 34	31½	31½	31½
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	82½	82½	82½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83½	83½	83½
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96½	96½	96½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95¾	95¾	95¾
10 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	54	54	54
1 Gulf&St Stl 4½s 61	101½	101½	101½
18 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
2 Hudc&Man rfg 5s 57	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
14 Hudc&Manine 5s 57	18	17¾	17¾
12 Ill Cen 4s 52	53	53	53
33 Ill Cen rfs 4s 55	47¾	47½	47¾
14 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46	45½	45¾
21 Ill Cen 5s 55	55¾	55½	55¾
8 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	58	57⅞	58
5 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	64	64	64
58 Ind&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50¾	50¾	50¾
9 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45⅞	45½	45½
7 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	23⅞	24	24
131 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
61 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜
16 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	26¾	26½	26¾
27 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	26¾	26⅜	26¾
6 Int Hydo El cv 6s 44	34¼	34¼	34¼
5 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	96	96	96
16 Int T&T 5s 55	61	60¾	61
2 James F&Clea 4s 50	50⅜	50¼	50¾
29 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	66⅝	65⅞	66⅝
11 Lac Gas 5½s 52	90	90	90
90 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	90	89¾	90
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46½	46¼	46½
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38¾	38⅜	38¾
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¼	32¼	32¼
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	58½	58½	58½
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	98	98	98
1 Louisiana & Ark 5s 69	80	80	80
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	85	85	85
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48½	48½	48½
5 McKess & Rob 5½s 56	107	107	107
5 Mich Cen 4½s 79	59	59	59
2 MichCon Gas 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
5 MA-S L cn 5s 34 ct	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	2	2	2
16 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	16	16	16
169 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
21 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38	37⅞	38
12 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	21⅝	21½	21⅝
13 M-K-T 4½s 78	33	33	33
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
14 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	32	31½	32
91 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3⅜	3½	3¾
25 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	38	37¾	37¾
123 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	38	37½	37½
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
34 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	38	37⅜	37⅜
61 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	38	37½	37⅝
100 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	38	37½	37½
724 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9	8¼	8¾
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35	34¾	34¾
17 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37½	37½	37⅝
9 NashCha&StL 4s 78	67	67	67
11 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105⅜	105½
2 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	100½	100½	100½
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 NO Pu Sv 5s 52A	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 N Orl Term 4s 53	82	81½	81½
12 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	56	55	56
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	53	53	53
5 NO Tex&M 3s 54B	51½	51½	51½
10 NO Tex&M5sB54 ct	49	48½	49
11 NO Tex&Mex 5s 58C	52	51½	51⅞
13 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	49½	49½	49½
14 NY & Putnam 4s93	43½	43½	43½
40 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¼	53	53
30 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48½	48¼	48⅜
42 NYC cn 4s 98	54¼	53⅞	53⅞
10 NYC 3½s 48	98¼	98¼	98¼
73 NYC cv 3½s 52	68¼	67⅞	68¼
5 NY CHI&StL 5½s 74A	76½	76½	76½
14 NYC Chi &StL 4½s 78	63	63	63
3 NY Dock cv 5s 47	81	81	81
6 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
9 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	48¼	48	48¼
12 NYNH&H 4½s 67	43⅞	43½	43⅞
17 NYNH&H 4s 55	38⅞	38¾	38⅝
5 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8	8¼	8¼
5 Niagara Falls P3½s66	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
39 Norf&Sou cv5s2014	34½	34¼	34½
6 Norf Sou 4½s 98	72⅝	72⅛	72⅛
73 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65⅞	65⅜	65¾
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55	54⅞	55
27 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50½	50½	50½
5 Nor Pac 4s 97	74¾	74¼	74¼
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42	42½
1 Ontario Tran 5s 45	105	105	105
1 Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	107	107	107
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¼	106⅜	106⅜
2 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 Pac G & E 5s 64	112¾	111¾	112¾
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
2 Para Pict 4s 56	100	100	100
3 Pen Co 4s 63	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 Pen P&Lt 4¼s 74	96½	96	96
4 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101½	101½	101½
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96⅜	96½	96½
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	96¼	96¼	96¼
16 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90¼	90	90¼
19 Peoria&E inc 4s 90	7½	7½	7½
17 Pere Marq 5s 56	72	71¾	72
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	64	64	64
1 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
27 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	32½	32	32
10 Philip Morris 3s 62	105	105	105
2 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 PSS&SL 5s 75B	105¾	105¾	105⅞
4 PCC&StLLLL 4½s 77	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	95	95	95
8 Readg 4½s 97A	78	78	78
15 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	80½	80	80
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101	101⅜	101⅝
10 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102⅜	102⅜	102?
23 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	30¼	29¾	29¾
25 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
3 StLLM&S4sR&G 33	77¼	77	77¼
5 StLPeo&NW5s48	44	44	44
27 St L S F 5s 50 B	23½	23⅜	23½
43 St L S F 4½s 78	22⅜	22⅛	22¼
5 StLSF4½s 78ct st	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
44 St L S F 4s 50 A	21⅜	21¼	21¼
40 St L S F 4s 50A ct	21	20⅞	20⅞
1 St L SW rfg 5s 90	37	37	37
3 St L SW 1st 4s 89	83	83	83
5 StP&KC ShLA½s41	15½	15½	15½
2 StP S Or Trk4½s 47	6½	6¼	6½
28 Seab A L cn 6s 45	13⅜	13½	13½
11 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
52 Sea A L 4s 50 st	24	23⅞	24
16 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	10	10	10⅜
167 Sea-AlPia 4s 35Act	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
18 Sou Pac 4½s 68	54¼	54	54
35 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
27 So Pac 4½s 69	54	53¾	53⅞
11 So Pac rfg 4s 55	71¼	71	71¼
30 So Pac cit 4s 49	70¾	70¼	70¾
11 So Pac 3½s 46	92⅞	92¾	92¾
24 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55⅜	55½	55⅜
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	87⅞	87½	87⅞
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	92¾	92¾	92¾
15 South Ry gen 4s 56	68¼	68	68¼
8 South Ry Mem 5s 96	81½	81¼	81½
5 So Ry 4s St L 51	89½	89½	89½
7 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105	104¾	105
3 Superior Oil 3½s 56	103	103	103
3 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
41 Third Ave aj 5c 60	20¾	20¾	20¾
11 Third Ave 4s 60	60	59¾	60
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102½	102½	102½
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	96¾	96¾	96¾
10 Utah P&L 5s 44	100	99¾	100
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
32 Wabash 4½s 91	32½	32½	32½
18 Wabash 4s 81	41¾	41¾	41¾
20 Wabash 4s 71	81½	81¼	81¼
2 Walwrth 6s 55	101	101	101
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	102	102	102
2 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	33½	33½	33½
5 Warren Bros 6s 41	102	101¼	102
14 Warren Br 6s 41 rct	101	101¼	101¾
2 Westch Lt 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 WNY & Pa gen 4s 43	101	101	101
21 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	37⅞	37½	37⅞
4 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜
6 Western Un 5s 51	85½	85¾	85¾
1 Western Un 5s 60	84	84	84
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106	106	106
201 Wis Cen 4s 49	51¾	50⅜	51⅜
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	50	49½	50
16 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	17½	17¼	17½
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Antioquia 7s 45 D	14⅞	14¾	14¾
10 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72	72	72
1 Brazil 8s 41	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Buen A 4½s 77	63	63	63
7 Canada 5s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Canaus 2½s 43	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Colomb 3s 70	16	16	16
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	27	27	27
3 Denmark 4½s 62	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞
1 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 N Scot Wales 5s 58	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Prague 7½s 52	20	20	20
7 Serbs Cts St 8s 62	6¾	6¼	6¼
4 Sydney 5½s 55	72½	72½	72½

Total today, 4,746,800; previous day, 13,161,850; week ago, 4,974,000; year ago, 7,101,000; two years ago, 2,624,200; Jan. 1 to date, 1,700,293,950; year ago, 1,598,832,250; two years ago, 1,166,267,750.

wd-When declaration. xinEx-interest. et Certificates.

New York Curb

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup B (.45e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Air Assoc (.25g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Air Way El AP (.10e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Ala Pow 7f pf (7)	94½	94½	94½
300	Allum Co Am (.32e)	94½	94	94
100	Am Cen Mfg (.70e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1500	Am Cyan B (.60)	36½	36⅛	36½
300	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
200	Am Lt&T pf (1½)	25½	25½	25½
1100	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Am Superpow	3-32	3-32	3-32
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	Am Superpow pf	2	2	2
1300	Am Writ Pap	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Appal El Pow pf(4½)	98½	98½	98½
100	Ark Nat Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
160	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Ark Nat Gas pf (.70k)	8½	8½	8½
10	Atl Birm & C pf (5)	60½	60½	60½
200	Atl Gst Phos Co pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Atl Cst L Co 2½pf	35	35	35
200	Avery & Sons (½e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Baldwin Loco war	3⅛	3	3
1300	Barium Stk Stl	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Barl & Seri A (1.20)	8½	8½	8½
100	Basic Refract (.20e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1200	Beech Aire	10½	10⅜	10⅜
100	Bellanca Furn	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	Bickford pf (2½)	38½	38½	38½
900	Bliss (EW) (2)	13	12⅞	13
100	Blumenthal (8)	5	5	5
100	Bowm-Bilt H	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Braz Tr L&P (h.40e)	9	8⅞	8⅞
300	Breeze Corp (1g)	8½	8½	8½
200	Brewst Aero (.30g	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Bridgpt Mach	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1600	Bruce P L (4)	40¾	40½	40½
200	Buf N&EP 5	69	69	69
100	Can Marconi (h.04e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Carrier Corp	6¼	6	6
200	Cartp Prod (1g)	6¾	6½	6¾
400	Catalin Am (½g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	CenHudG&E (.58)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	CenNYPow pf (5)	74½	74½	74½
700	Cessna Aire (1e)	9½	9½	9½
100	Cities Service	8	8	8
50	Cit Svc pf (3g)	44	44	44
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	4½	4½	4½
25	CleveElilum(1⅜e)	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Colo Fuel & I war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	Colts PF Arm	64	64	64
10	Colum G & E pf (5)	19½	19½	19½
100	Colum O & G	1-16	1-16	1-16
50	Comm P Stv	14	14	14
50	Compo Sh M vte	7	7	7
2900	Conn Tel & El	2¼	2⅛	2¼
30	Con Gas & E Bal pf C	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
700	Cons Rolaitr (.20)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Cons Sti Corp	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Cont Roll & Stl (1e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
450	Copper Range (⅛e)	5¼	5	5¼
2200	Creole Pet (1⅛g)	15	15	15
100	Crystal Oil Ref	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Dejay Strs (.10e)	3	3	3
100	Divco Twin Trk (1g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.30e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	East Gas & F	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
175	East Gas&F (3k)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2700	El Bond & Sh	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	45	45	45
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	43	43	43
300	Emerson Elec (¼e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
400	Equity Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Fairchild Av (

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
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MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We invite you to visit our store before buying
DRESSES, COATS, BLOUSES, SUITS and FALL CLOTHING
Lawrence's Cash Store
October 3-10
NATIONAL FURNITURE WEEK
We Invite You To Walk Thru Our Store and Inspect New Styles
FRANK TENNILLES FURNITURE COMPANY

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Al Levy's
"The Show Place of Montgomery"
3 COURT SQUARE

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CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

La Salle
CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
2329 Le Jeune Road — Tel. 4-9717
We Call for and Deliver

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
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Unusual Printing at No Greater Cost
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When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—**please mention The Christian Science Monitor**

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES (Continued)

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Dealers In
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Smart Apparel
For Daytime and Evening
Coral Gables Dress Shop
2004 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

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The thrifty way is the American way!
•
J. C. PENNEY CO.

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BRAKE LINING
Firestone
Phone 122 — 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

Shop and Save at
B&B *Super Market*
Fancy Groceries—Western Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
JACKSON STREET

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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220 W. Forsyth Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street — Phone 8-7200

LAKELAND

"LAKELAND"
FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
112 W. Main Street
Phone 2187

FANCY GROCERIES
Western Meats
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
"Service You Will Like"
BOGER'S GROCERY
1397 South Florida Avenue

Armstrong's Grill
205 So. Kentucky Avenue

Albritton's
Tropical Fashions for the Smart Woman and Miss
119 SO. TENNESSEE AVENUE
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For painting walls—ceilings.
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FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
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Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
5807 N. E. 2nd Ave. — Tel. 7-2288

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6310 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MIAMI (Continued)

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. — Phone 2-4949

FLORIDA
DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Kathryne Veale
Distinctive Styles—All Sizes
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
133 S. E. First Ave., Opp. Grainn Hotel
Phone 3-4083

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
72 N. E. First St.
Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach
1452 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-2660

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI — Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE — Phone 618

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street — Tel. 2-5822

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Distinctive Printing
MODERATE PRICES
Towle Printers
42 S. W. 1st St. — Ph. 3-1445
CENTER OF SHOPPING DISTRICT

GULF PRODUCTS — GULF — TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. — Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. — Phone 32667-8

MARFLEET'S
Trunks — Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. — Phone 3-4081

COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

BERT'S
GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

New Work — Phone 8-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 8th Street — Repairs

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. — TEL. 3-2149

Eleanor's
HOUSE OF FASHION
HUNTINGTON BUILDING
SECOND AVE AT S. E. FIRST ST.

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

MIAMI (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 22448 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop **SEARS-MIAMI *First***
3 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART *way to save!*
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. — Phone 7-1654

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue — Phone 6-1571

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston
Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street — Phone 2231

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton — Port Myers — St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

ST. PETERSBURG

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

Southern Dairies — *Sealtest*
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North — Phone 6591

FERTILIZERS — FEEDS
SEEDS — INSECTICIDES
Spaulding
1921 Fifth Ave. South — Phone 7859

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

DIAMOND SOLITAIRES
WEDDING RINGS
AND
MILITARY JEWELRY
Finest American Watches. Expert Repairing.
KANISS JEWELRY CO.
11 Florida Arcade — Estab. 1925

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE — PHONE 8121

INSURANCE
J. H. Benes
695 First Avenue North
Phone 7183

ANNE JOHNSON *Corset Shop*
Junior Misses
Also Infants' and Children's Wear
Ages 1 to 16
New Location, 436 First Ave. North

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 93-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
•
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

Buffalo Cleaning and Tailoring Company
"Established 20 Years"
Laundry and Repair Service
127 Third St. N. — Phone 70-544

CHAMPION SHOE REPAIR
"Discount to Service Men"
119 3rd St. North
OPP. WILLIAMS PARK
Phone 56-195

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. — Phone 4187

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL — Phone 6165

LOWREY'S
FOR FASHION
Smart Clothes for the Younger Set
346 Central Avenue

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue — Phone H32474

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1108 at Hyde Park — Fla. Avenue

POLARS *Velvet* ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 — 939 5TH AVE.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street — Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

See the Ingenious Use of Plastics in the
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
Limited Number on Hand
Blocks are running low but we will endeavor to serve as long as repair parts last.
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET

Georgia

ATLANTA

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
Phone Vernon 9281 — Established 1927
PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JELLICO COAL COMPANY
CALL
MAIN 4100

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bucks
216 Peachtree — Corner Cain

THOMPSON-BOLAND-LEE
Exclusive Women's Shoes
Paltor — Matrix
Florsheim — Collegebred
Pallizzio — Paradise
Urbanite — Vitality
201 PEACHTREE N. E.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO — HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building — Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson — **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RAMSEY COAL CO.
Our coal makes warm friends
PHONE 5721

HILLYER C. WARLICK
Be proud of the PHOTOGRAPH you give
Phone 767 — 117 Cotton Avenue

WILLIAMS & JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street — Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANING
We Specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9891.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF. To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban, Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performances.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

Berne—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld—Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

Damen-Herren & Kindersalon
Gesichts und Haarpflege. Manicure - Dauerwellen. Gut assort. Parfumerien. Depot der Eilse Bock Produkte.
E. KNUBEL
Vordere Vorstadt 8, Aarau — Tel. 2.27.31
(HAIRDRESSER)

MERCERIE
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

FRITZ HAGENBUCH
Papeterie
Buchbinderei - Einrahmungen
Vordere Vorstadt
STATIONERY

HANS HASSLER & CO., A. G.
ORIENTTEPPICHE
Maschinenteppiche
Decken — Linoleum
(CARPETS)

BASEL

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL — Tel 22770
(Provisions)

Bureaumaschinen
Revisionen — auch auswärts — Reparaturen
Farbbänder — Kohlenpapier
H. REBER — Basel
Solothurnerstrasse 41 — Tel. 2.03.54
(Office Machines)

BERNE

GAFFNER LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

GERBER-SCHÖNTHAL
Dyers and Cleaners
Kleiderfarberei und Chemische Reinigungsanstalt
Laden: Freiteinrainplatz 32
Freiestrasse 58
Ryffligässchen 3
Tel. 2.15.97

SILKS — VELVETS
NECKTIES
STOCKINGS
Seiden **Jucker**
am Theaterplatz, Bern

Möbel
A. Lüscher
Kramgasse 55
(Furniture)

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
WYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8 — Tel. 23.405

COUTURE
L. PAULI
Neubrückstrasse 95
(Dressmaking)

Hefti
MARKTGASSE 31 II
Modes Bernz

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 — Tel. 22.331

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

TAILOR—DRESSMAKER
J. & M. EDERER
Bubenbergplatz 9. — Tel. 3.13.27.
First Class Tailoring Establishment for Men and Women

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

QUICK LUNCHES
daheim
Jeder sein eigener Koch. Im Daheim findet er stets die Gast zusammen.
Alkoholfreies Restaurant Zeughausgasse, Berne

BERN — Marktgasse 4 — Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Specialities: Prothesis

WHAT IS *Bernina*
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Brunnenfeldstrasse 31

Sie wenden sich mit Erfolg an den Spezialisten für Mass-Schuhe und Einlagen
TELEPHONE 3.26.36
E. SCHULZE-KRÖPFLI
Wallgasse 6 — Berne
(SHOES TO MEASURE)

Mollenhof
Mollenhof Marktgasse 60 BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE — STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN — STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN — WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2.70.02 und 2.70.03
(TEA ROOM)

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

PPP Radio
KRAMGASSE 54
Berne
FIRST CLASS RADIO SETS
Your Service Man — Tel. 2.15.84

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9-30 a. m.-12-30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 28 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

MAISON GIRARD-PECLAT
96, Rue du Rhone and 1 Rue du Prince
Porcelain—Earthenware
Crystal Ware — Household Articles

LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELAINE
Le Maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de
MME. V. RENAUD
1, Rue du Vieux Collège — Tel. 4.32.91
(WOOLS)

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
F. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

BOULANGERIE—PATISSERIE
Frédéric Petronio
Rue Vallin 4
Demandez nos spécialités de Biscuits
PETITS FOURS — (CAKES)

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELLERY
Place des Bergues

W. BERTRAND
PAPETERIE
92, rue du Rhône
(STATIONERY)

Gants Gloves
CEVEY
16, Corraterie 16
Bel Assortment pour Cadeaux

à la Bonbonnière
spécialités de Chocolats fins
VVE. BISCHOF-MODELON
Rue de Rive 11 — Tel. 4.55.52

Quality Groceries and Drug Store
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S.A.
Rue de Rive 8

EPICERIE
Fruits & Legumes
LOUIS PETIT
7, Avenue Weber — Tel. 5.28.36
(On porte à domicile)
GROCER AND GREENGROCER

POUR NOEL
Achetez vos Livres
à la LIBRAIRIE MURY
12 Bld. Georges Favon
(BOOK STORE)

Chocolates of All Swiss Makes
HOFFMANN & KOEBELI
4, Rue du Marché et 22, rue du Mont-Blanc
Tel. 4.25.91 — Tel. 2.37.92
Mail Orders Filled for Small Quantities

All Leather Articles for Travellers
REPAIRS
MAISON J. FAVRE, S.A.
60, Rue du Rhône. — Tel. 5.11.02.

MARY'S FLOWERS
2, Rue du Rhone 2
MARY DELAPIERRE
Flowers for All Occasions
PLANTS. EVERGREENS

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

INTERLAKEN

A. RITSCHARD
RAUMKUNST
Rosenstrasse 13 Interlaken Tel. 44
Feine Polstermöbel und Dekorationen
(Interior Decoration)

UHREN, GOLD & SILBER
Preiswert bei
ZRYD, vis a vis Hotel Interlaken
Tel. 2.45 Reparaturen Atelier
WATCHES

Damensalon—Born
11, STOCK, Haupstrasse Matten
Dauerwellen-Toilettenartikel
(HAIRDRESSER)

VON ALLMEN
Sports
Telephone 10.80
Bahnhofstrasse, Interlaken

A. SIEGENTHALER
Tea Room - Patisserie
10, Jungfraustrasse

H. STEINHAUER
Photographer
Portraits : Amateurarbeiten
Postkartenverlag
Trauer & Gratulationskarten
Einrahmungen

OBERLÄNDER DROGUERIE
Walter Reinhardt, A.G.
Höhestrasse 25 Established 1885
(DRUG STORE)

BLUMEN-GREUTER
Interlaken—Bahnhofstrasse
Tel. 4.15 FLEUROPMITGLIED
(FLORIST)

INTERLAKEN—Matten

Konditorei — Tea Room
Groceries — Provisions
for Tourists
MAX WIRZ

INTERLAKEN—Unterseen

MOLKEREI Wwe. RYSER
Käse — Butter
Eier
Gerberkäse Tel. 1.81. DAIRY

LAUSANNE

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MLLES. FERRARI & DUBOIS
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 2.34.35

LUGANO

Gasser
Via Nassa 27
The Leading House for Ladies' Clothes Dresses, Coats and Furs

Machen Sie Ihre Einkäufe in Porzellan, Kristall, Silber und Haushaltungsartikeln bei
GUSBERTI & CO.
Palazzo Basilese Household Articles

S. A. Commerciale Carboni
BÉE & SOLDATI
Tel. 2.25.38
Olio Gas- Legna e Carboni di ogni Qualita e Provenienza
(WOOD and COAL)

MONTREUX

ROBES — MANTEAUX
Transformations
BERTHE RÄUBER
33 Av. des Alpes (DRESSMAKER)

ORFEVRERIE A. BOULGARIS
38, Grand Rue Tel. 6.40.01
Spécialité d'argent battu
Nos créations: cuivre incrusté, étain, etc.
(INLAID COPPER)

BOULANGERIE—PATISSERIE TEAROOM
A. KAUERT—MONTREUX
Produits diététiques Thé et toast Fr. 1.20
Grand Rue 28 Tel. 2.22.23
(Baker and Confectioner)

PAPETERIE DE LA PAIX
(sous le Perroquet)
Good choice of writing paper. Fountain pens—Photograph Albums Calendars
MLLE. E. DUBIED
"Always at your service"

Horlogerie Bijouterie de la Paix, Ltd.
For Good Watches, Fine Jewellery
W. ALDAG Montreux
R. ZAHLER Place de la Paix
Tel. 6.33.70

AU PETIT SUISSE
B. Blumenstein
Maison spécialisée en produits laitiers
Grand 'Rue 3 Tel. 6.36.66
Montreux Service à domicile
(DAIRY PRODUCTS)

En passant par
LES AVANTS sur Montreux
Ne manquez pas de donner un coup d'oeil au
"BAZAR"
pour voir ses divers articles se recommande O. Schmid.
(VARIETY SHOP)

EPICERIE—FRUITS—LEGUMES
Conserves — Chocolats — Biscuits
Saucissons de campagne
(Groceries — Fruits — Vegetables)
E. BELLION
Av. des Alpes 29 Tel. 6.40.66

PARIS—HOUSE
Chemiserie La Maison spéciale
Bas — Gants
Grand 'Rue 10 Tel. 6.31.82
(SHIRTS)

AUTO—TAXIS
Excursions — Voyages
MARIUS PERNET
Glion- Montreux
Telephone jour et nuit 6.41.96

SWITZERLAND

MONTREUX (Continued)

TOUT pour la MUSIQUE
Pianos—Instruments—Radios
Gramos—Disques—Réparations
RÄUBER, Frères S. A.
Av. des Alpes Tel. 6.38.83
(MUSIC HOUSE)

Epicerie — Droguerie
CH. SECHAUD
Av. du Kursaal 25 Tel. 6.24.13
Spécialité: Produits alimentaires de tous pays
(GROCERIES)

"PRESSING"
G. NEY, *Teinture*
Steam Pressing—Dry Cleaning
Invisible Darning Moderate Prices
12, Rue Eglise catholique Tel. 6.41.00

PHOTOGRAPHY
Portraits, developing and printing
Specialist
E. MATTER
Av. du Kursaal 21 & Gd. Rue 54

ECOLE REMINGTON
Mlle. E. Räuber
Professeur, Rue de la Paix
Sténographie — Dactylographie
Correspondence commerciale
(TYPEWRITING BUREAU)

Everything for Ladies
Hats—Dresses—Coats—Gloves
"AU LOUVRE" ET "INNOVATION"
Avenue du Kursaal 1 and 19, Montreux Tel. 6.32.23

BAZAR de MONTREUX
Grand choix en jeux et jouets
Maroquinerie
Mme. C. GLOHR
Av. du Kursaal 15 Tel. 6.31.52
DEPARTMENT STORE

MÜRREN

Kandahar
Best Quality Swiss handmade Ski and Mountaineering-boots
Maker:
FRITZ VON ALLMEN
Murren

NEUCHATEL

1840 ZIMMERMANN, S.A. 1942
L'EPICERIE FINE QUE CENTENAIRE PLUS GROCERIES
Elegance • Distinction • Coupe Parfaite
telles sont, Madame, les qualités des Robes en laine et en soie que vous trouverez
chez SAVOIE-PETITPIERRE, S. A.
(DRAPERS and OUTFITTERS)

MAGASIN ERNEST MORTIER
E. LANGEL, Succ.
Rue du Seyon
Epicerie fine Biscuits anglais
Grand choix de Conserves
(GROCERY)

Nouvelles Galeries Bernard, S. A.
RUE DU BASSIN
Chaussures — Maroquinerie
Chemiserie — Gants et Bas
Grand Choix de Jouets
DEPARTMENT STORE

BOULANGERIE - PATISSERIE OTTO WEBER
Faubg. de l'Hôpital
Taillaules — Tresses — Tourtes
Baker and Pastrycook

ST. GALL

MODES
steiner St. Gallen
Multergasse 26 (Hotel Schiff)
(MILLINER)

Wiessner
Multergasse 2. Phone 2.33.05
GLOVES AND HOSIERY
Style—Quality—Service

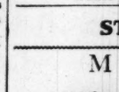
Woollen and Silk Materials
MISS MARY R. HOFFMANN
Neugasse 51
Dresses & Coats
made at customers' homes or at the following address:
MISS A. MÜNCH
Unterer Graben 7

BOOKSHOP
Walter Kupper
St. Leonhardstr. 6 Tel. 2.18.10

SPANISCHE ORANGERIE
Christmas Gifts
EMIL ROHNER
Poststrasse 17 Tel. 2.75.86

PAUL TOBLER
Marktgasse 18
Soap
Eau de Cologne

J. PETER



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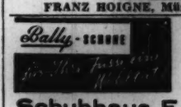

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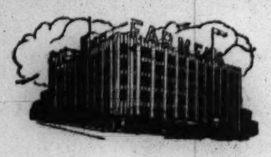

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WELLINGTON
(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Collecting Minerals

By Irving Bacchus

Has your present hobby exhausted the possibilities of further interest? Consider, then, the pastime of collecting rocks and minerals. The entire globe is composed of minerals! No matter how many specimens you obtain, another can be added.

Perhaps there is an old quarry or mine in your region. Get permission to poke around among the broken rocks. Hobbyists come back from these hunting grounds with specimens reflecting every color of the rainbow. Copper mines, in particular, provide gorgeous bits.

The rock-seeking hobbyist need not be handicapped, however, by lack of ready-made quarry. With a knowledge of rock formations and classifications, an afternoon of hiking and stone turning plus a measure of cutting and polishing, produces fascinating additions to collections.

Cut and Polish Them

J. L. Kraft of Wilmette, Ill., cuts and polishes ordinary stones and has added many colorful pieces to his exhibit.

Rock gardens and other novelties are frequently constructed with collected rock specimens. Building a miniature rock garden is an indoor hobby which attracts many collectors. J. P. Erwin of Charleston, West Virginia, has added a miniature lake and cabin to his garden, which includes rocks from the 48 states. Perhaps petrified wood is available for similar purposes.

Many rocks are sought for their associational value. The Walk of Fame, Rollins College, is built of 600 stones from the habitats of many famous personages and was created because of President Hamilton Holt's interest in stones. News observer Lowell Thomas constructed a fireplace with stones from famous historical structures.

How about meteorites? While these celestial visitors are not so plentiful, many amateurs assist the professionals in scanning the skies for their arrival, and in seeking their earthly locations. Probably the most famous meteor crater is at Canon Diablo, Arizona, where a huge specimen plunged to earth several centuries ago.

Strategic Minerals

Another suggestion for collectors is the study and display of critical minerals which are frequenting the headlines in connection with the war program. Manganese, tin, chromium, tungsten, nickel and mercury are of tremendous importance in the emergency. Don Rist of Ohio has collected a specimen of ore from every furnace in the Ironton region.

Rocks are interesting to study, pretty to observe, and can be obtained at small expense. Chief drawback for the rock hunter is "picking it up and taking it home." The collector must chisel out his desideratum and reckon with its dead weight.

Walter Sutter of Tacoma, Washington, estimates that his global souvenirs weigh 800 tons—a heavy vote for rocks as your new hobby!

Daily Anecdote

A Unique Town

Sarah Bernhardt, the famous French actress, made a practice of tracing English words back to their Latin roots to fix their meaning in her mind. During her first days in the United States she happened to disagree with her press agent concerning the merits of a certain American city.

"But," expostulated the press agent, "P—— is positively the most unique town in the whole country."

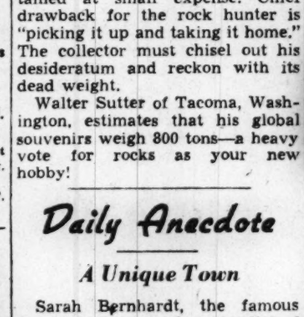
"Ah," cried the actress, "at last we are agreed. 'Unique' is the word which fits that city perfectly—unus meaning 'one' and equus 'horse.'"

The press agent had nothing more to say.

What You Buy With War Bonds

For temporary machine gun emplacements and for scores of other uses, the sand bag plays an important role. Thousands upon thousands of them are already in use in our seacoast cities and towns for protection to buildings against bombing.

The bags are 16 by 24 inches . . .

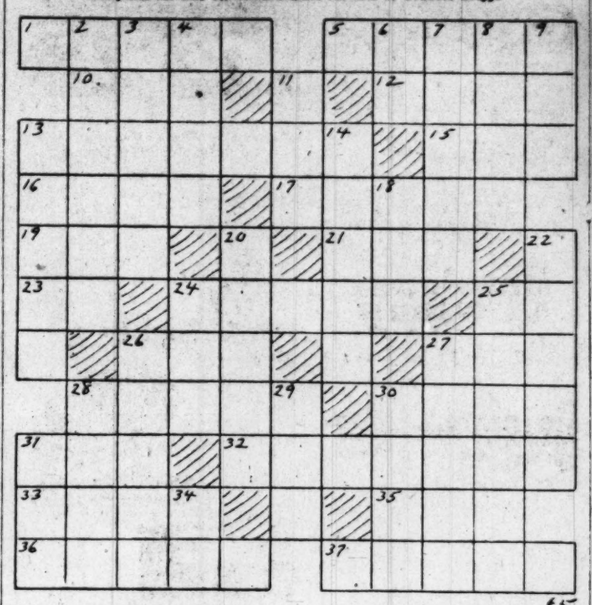


are made of mildew proof burlap and although they cost only a few cents each, the overall cost of the thousands needed runs into money. School children, buying ten-cent stamps, and women's clubs and other organizations can finance this essential war equipment by their purchase of War Bonds. INVEST AT LEAST TEN PER CENT of your income in War Bonds every payday.

U. S. Treasury Department

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who becomes Prince Henry's bride in Longfellow's "Golden Legend"?
5—What is a domestic cat often called?
10—To possess.
12—What is the quaking creature in Dryden's "Hind and the Panther"?
13—What bird is national emblem of Guatemala?
15—Perched.
16—To unravel.
17—What is one of four little rabbits in tale by Beatrix Potter?
19—Era.
21—From what South American city would you see the famous Sugar Loaf rock?
23—What is a Pacific Island screw pine?
24—What is a young street Arab called?
25—Fair (abbr.).
26—What island of Great Britain is in middle of Irish Sea?
27—What is jurisdiction of a bishop?
28—Who composed oratorio "The Creation"?
30—What great river irrigates 5,400,000 acres?
31—If someone sent you a papilion for a pet, it would be what?
32—What is Mr. Grundy's first name in Mother Goose rhyme?
33—What is a genus of brownish bees?
35—Wife of what Biblical character became a pillar of salt?
36—What is principal holy city of the Mohammedans?
37—Iloilo is chief town of what island of Philippines?

Down

2—What is a sofa?
3—What would you call a native of Uppsala?
4—To the inside of.
6—What is an exclamation of delight?
7—What voice sings role of Sarastro in "The Magic Flute"?
8—What do you call the sound of a donkey?
9—Still.
11—Horn of what creature was used as trumpet by ancient Hebrews?
13—What is a turnix?
14—What is a small nocturnal slow-moving lemur?
18—Bolt.
20—An ambidexter uses both what with equal facility?
22—What is color of "beautiful Soup" of which Mock Turtle sings in "Alice in Wonderland"?
24—What English poet wrote: "How happy could I be with either, were t' other dear charmer away"?
25—In what game is a cesta used?
26—Inhabitants of Glubdubdrib practiced what?
27—What is first name of slave dealer in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
28—What "springs eternal in the human breast"?
29—Drowsy person would do what?
30—What is a commune of Italy?
31—What is a barrier in a watercourse?
34—What State lies between North Carolina and Georgia (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Brevities

Punch ©: There are 101 attractive ways of cooking potatoes, says a chef. The 102nd way is to fry them a golden brown and garnish with a large filet steak.

Wall Street Journal: And then there's the story of the fellow who was caught in a revolving door during a blackout and could not find the exit.

Law and Servicemen

New York

The Women's Bar Association has opened headquarters at 11 West 57th Street in this city, where free legal advice may be obtained by servicemen. Soldiers and sailors burdened with domestic and financial problems are making their way to this legal bureau the object of which is to give free legal assistance to men in uniform who cannot afford to pay for private counsel. The men ask for advice on a variety of problems and it is freely and ethically given, the members of the association being only too happy to serve in this way. Others, too, are eager to cooperate and those who are contacted in the process of legal procedure are found to be willing, too, to do what they can to help. The clients have been so numerous that in addition to regular weekday office hours it has become necessary to remain open on Saturdays.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be patient toward all men. See that none render evil for evil unto any man; but ever follow that which is good.—I THESS. 5:14, 15

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"Stay right where you are, young man—I'll go around you."

In Lighter Vein

Opportunity

Man at door: "Do you believe in free speech?"

Housewife: "Why, certainly I do."

Man: "Fine. Let me use your telephone."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

"Ersatz" Festival

A man from the East was driving in the South and discovered a signpost which invited the passer-by to attend a local "strawberry festival." He stopped his car, got out, and found under the signpost a smaller announcement which read: "Due to the war situation, prunes will be served."—Wall Street Journal.

Isn't That Right?

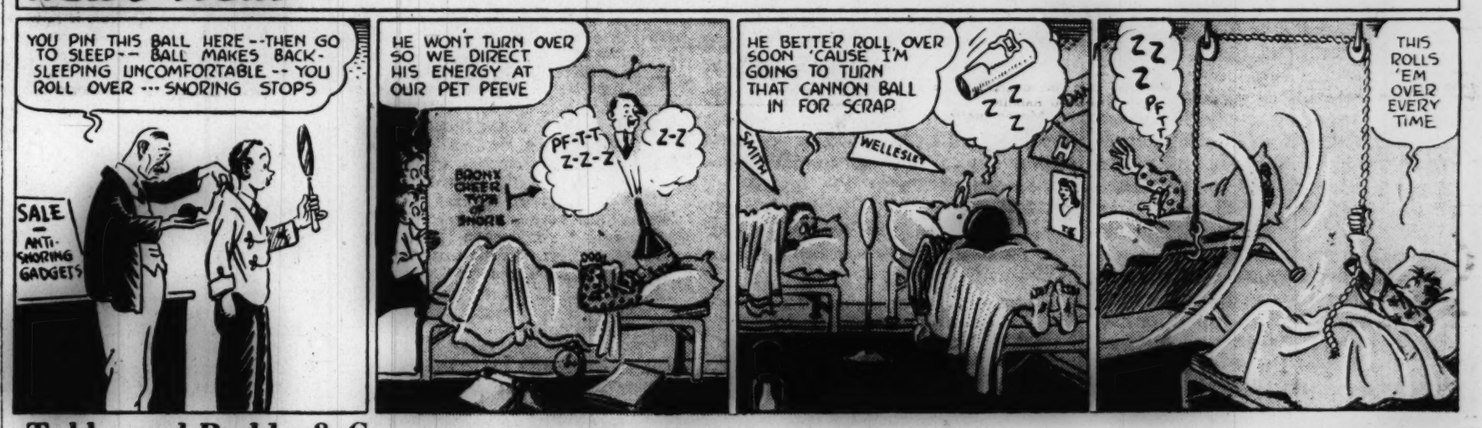
New definition of golf: A game in which you place a ball an inch and a half in diameter on a ball 8,000 miles in diameter. Then you try to hit the small ball without hitting the big one.—Answers.

Some Day I'll Find You

A desire for a suitable apartment in crowded Washington resulted in the following optimistic advertisement which appeared in a Washington paper:

"Hope Springs Eternal"
Young Christian couple of breeding, no children, desire efficiency apt., furn. or unfurn.—Box 328.

NEWS ITEM— ANTI-SNORING GADGETS IN DEMAND AT CROWDED HARVARD WHERE UNDERGRADUATES ARE REQUIRED TO DOUBLE UP.


YOU PIN THIS BALL HERE--THEN GO TO SLEEP-- BALL MAKES BACK-SLEEPING UNCOMFORTABLE-- YOU ROLL OVER --- SNORING STOPS
SALE — ANTI-SNORING GADGETS
HE WON'T TURN OVER SO WE DIRECT HIS ENERGY AT OUR PET PEEVE
BOONE'S CHEER TYPE OF SNORE
PF-T-T Z-Z-Z
Z-Z
HE BETTER ROLL OVER SOON 'CAUSE I'M GOING TO TURN THAT CANNON BALL IN FOR SCRAP
SMITH
WELLESLEY
Z Z Z
Z Z Z PF T T
THIS ROLLS 'EM OVER EVERY TIME

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Now If There Were Only Three or Four*— By LE PELLEY

COME ON — LET'S GET OUT WHILE WE HAVE THE CHANCE
BUT THAT FELLOW !! WHY DID HE RUN AWAY WHEN HE HEARD US ?
NEVER MIND! IT'S NO USE LOOKING FOR HIM NOW !! HE'S SCARED OFF !! HE'S GONE !! THE THING TO DO IS COME BACK TOMORROW
WELL....
BESIDES — WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU FOUND HIM ?? SUPPOSE HE HAS A BIG GANG !!
?
Hmmm ... Yes. I SUPPOSE IF THERE WERE A HALF DOZEN OR MORE I COULDN'T HANDLE THE SITUATION VERY WELL .....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's Always a Good Idea!* By RODGERS

"How goes it?" I asked the Boss this afternoon —
"Would you really like to know?" said he—
"Come here then and I'll show you!"
Maybe I should have minded my own business!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Buzz, Buzz* By THE HAGERS

A lady duck dropped in on me, In great excitement, I could see.
Said she, "I know that it is said That rumors never should be spread.
Stoop down; I'll whisper it to you. Perhaps you'll know what I should do."
"You really saw this thing?" said I. "With my own eyes!" was her reply.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"A Mind to Work"

Although the New Year traditionally starts on January 1, the year really begins for most Americans about now. By October vacations are ended, and schools have opened. On the farm most of the crops are in, and in the town the householder has given his furnace its annual looking-over, and squared away for winter. Throughout the land, there is a quickening. So, Fall is a good time to glance back, to look ahead.

The keynote for America's Fall of 1942 comes from many voices, including the President's report, that Washington is lagging behind the people in war spirit. It can be heard in the grim warnings that America is still losing the war. But there is, too, we believe, a true note in the indomitable enterprise of American producers. It was Henry Kaiser who at a gathering in Oakland the other night gave to the doubters, the laggards, and the "can't do-ers" the example of Nehemiah, who was steadfast and persistent, who refused to be distracted and in the end accomplished the seemingly impossible in the matter of building the wall, "for the people had a mind to work."

The mood of America has been moving. Is it possible that it was only a little more than a year ago that the Country was puzzled by the appearance of the cryptic letters "OHIO" on Army trucks and equipment? Remember the alarm when it was disclosed the letters were a threat to desert—"Over the Hill in October?"

Only a year ago the United States Army could not, by law, be sent out of the Western Hemisphere. Consider, too, the cry today for a Second Front to pull the Hun off Russia. Contrast it with the relative passiveness, albeit great sympathy, with which Americans regarded the bombing of Britain.

Yet, America has come far in its awakening to the proportions of the totalitarian threat; but it has not yet come far enough.

There is still lacking that final hardening of resolve in the fighting democrat. There is still a softness in those tangibles and intangibles we group under the label of mental attitude, or morale. For good morale, of which the President speaks, is the outward expression of a deep understanding of the issues at stake, and such a complete conviction of the righteousness of one's cause that there is an absolute, Nehemiah-like determination to triumph, come what may.

Now, all this may seem far removed from such workaday questions as when shall a Second Front be opened, or how shall new taxes be imposed, or how shall the cost of living be stabilized? The average citizen may not feel he has a very vital part in answering such ponderables, but he does have. It is largely a matter of morale.

Good morale has many barometers. Voting is one. What general would feel encouraged to launch an offensive sure to be costly on the basis of the show of hands at the polls last month? War Bond buying is another barometer. America has reached its quota only one month so far. Does that encourage Congress to levy really effective cost-of-war taxes? Letters to Congressmen are another barometer. Could minority blocs exercise such power if a really representative cross-section were pouring in its views?

These are samples. There are many other such simple measures of morale. Each has a bearing in making up that essential atmosphere of utter resolve to win the war—that dynamic atmosphere in which delay, indecision, strikes, politics-as-usual, are starkly incongruous. Each is found in a field where the citizen, ill content with the war effort, can make a decisive difference if he has "a mind to work."

Preparing for the Air Age

The New York State Department of Education has inaugurated a course in glider construction as a part of the junior aviation program in secondary schools. In preparation for this specialized branch of the general aeronautics program which begins this fall, a group of manual training teachers took a course in glider construction at Cornell University during the summer, and from their experience, a manual of directions was written for the schools.

The project seems worth while. Military authorities are planning units of gliders to serve as adjuncts of the aviation branches of the service. The high schools are the natural reservoir of future manpower.

Glider construction also is a timely course in pre-employment training for both boys and girls. The industry has been slow getting under way, but in the near future there will be need for trained workers.

Up to the President

Three weeks ago President Roosevelt rather pointedly laid the problem of inflation on the doorstep of Congress. It has now been returned to the White House by enactment of the bill authorizing him to stabilize farm prices and wages at September 15 levels. Henceforth the Executive is likely to have most of the trouble and most of the blame connected with the rising cost of living. For it should be understood that inflation has been merely slowed, not stopped.

The pulling and hauling of various economic groups, seeking higher prices or wages, or some leveling-up to remove "gross inequities," will continue. The provisions of the bill allow for so many "adjustments" that the see-saw within the national economy will not soon come to rest. The arrangement by which the President is to take account of farm wages in the ceiling for farm prices is the most publicized "flexible" provision in this legislation. But there are others which will prevent any "quick freezing" of prices or wages. The cost of living is likely to be jelled, not crystallized.

The pressures—all upward—upon this jelly will continue to exasperate consumers. The President may name some kind of "economic czar" to take the immediate shock of the conflict between producers pushing up and consumers pushing down, but he will get the ultimate blame. The surest help for him now—and for the whole cause of real stabilization—is to obtain a much larger siphoning off of purchasing power through a sharp increase in voluntary or compulsory saving.

Stoves—to Lengthen Summer?

In Great Britain house fires will not be laid till chilly November; many American furnaces will not be fired until late fall. And with "central heating" kept to a minimum there may be a new interest in the stoves which in other years kept rooms warm (and even suffocating). Two centuries ago when England was still hesitating, thinking the new-fangled stoves were either unhealthful or unmoral (because one couldn't suffer to the full extent), Lady Mary Montague wrote back blithesomely to her sister about the porcelain stoves she found on the Continent:

> You will not forgive me, if I do not say something of Hanover . . . I learned that they have brought their stoves to such perfection, they lengthen their summer as long as they please . . .
>
> This reflection leads me to consider our (English) obstinancy in shaking with cold five months in the year, rather than make use of stoves, which are certainly one of the greatest conveniences of life. Besides, they are so far from spoiling the form of a room, that they add very much to the magnificence of it.

One hundred years later, however, when Lady Mary's letters were published in London, British suspiciousness of artificial warmth still prevailed. In 1838 her editor attached to the above letter this comment:

> Upon this hint, perhaps, our stove-makers set to work. But Lady Mary, who felt the warmth and comfort of stoves, remained too short a time in the countries where they are used, to discover how injurious they are to health. It is to the use of them, however, that we are in a great measure to attribute the sallow faces one every day sees in Paris, and many other continental cities, where no one can have entered the smaller houses that are warmed by stoves without experiencing that feeling of lassitude, and prostration of energy, always caused by considerable heat, in a moist atmosphere. I should be sorry to see the fashion prevail to any great extent in England; though, as mere articles of furniture, or ornaments, stoves are often very handsome things.

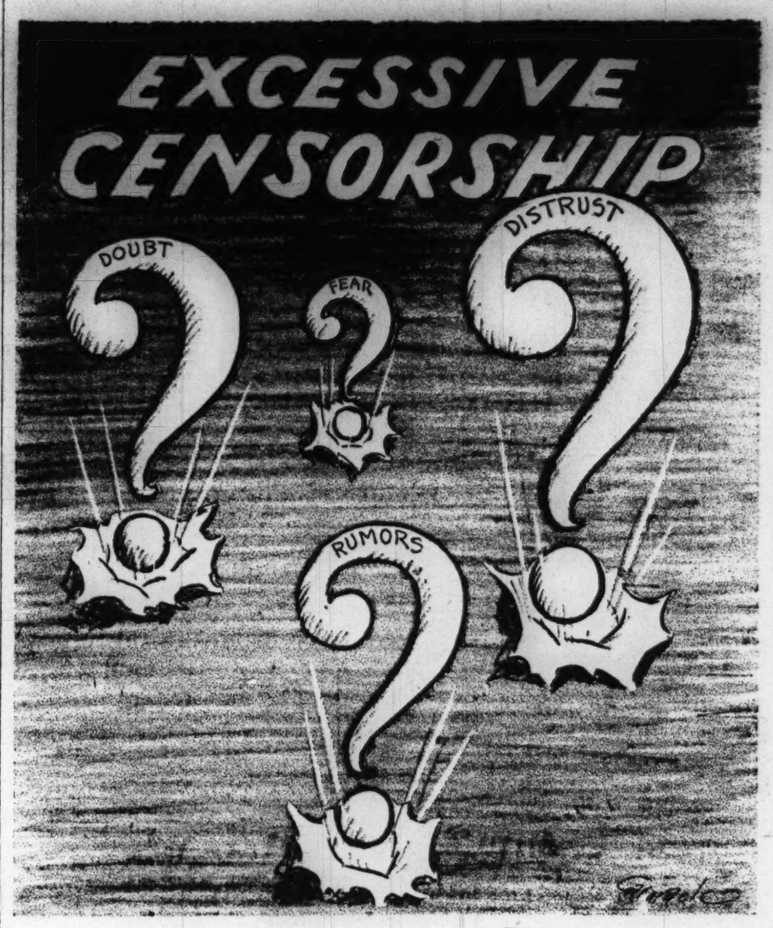
But that was when stoves were very young. Today, with the OPA's mathematical formula for fuel-oil rationing (Floor area, times Degree days, divided by K=Fuel requirements) some may be tempted this winter to add an S (stove) for comfort or as a "mere article of furniture."

A reader suggests that since the banana supply is cut off from Central America, the papaw crop might be stepped up in the Middle West. There are those, of course, who prefer the banana shortage.

Because of the shortage of spices, the old fashioned herb garden is coming back. But we firmly believe that garlic has it all over rosemary for remembrance.

Why is it that those funny little hats look so silly on some folks but so perfectly charming on Mrs. Miniver?

Fertile Soil



The Unconquerables

Norwegians Guilty of Feeding the Hungry

LONDON

Norway's resolve to win free from Nazi shackles has been stiffened by the martyrdom of three fishermen—the first Norwegians to be executed for "assisting an enemy country and its citizens" and "failing to report the incident to the notice of the German military authorities."

These victims of the Nazi regime were Ragnar Gustav Soederholm, his brother, Gustav Adolf Soederholm, and their friend, Markus Kornelius Karlsen. According to reliable informants here, the fishermen's unpardonable crime in Nazi eyes amounted to giving food to a couple of stranded Russians they encountered by chance on the lonely island of Mageroey off North Cape. Another member of the Soederholm family, who was also involved, had the benefit of Nazi clemency, on account of his youth. He is in prison for a ten-year sentence.

The Germans do not contend that this "crime" was perpetrated intentionally. They admit that the fishermen just happened to go to Mageroey; that the Russians just happened to be there, and that, when the Russians made signs to show they were hungry, it was a "humanitarian" reaction to give them some food.

What made this reaction unforgivable was that, although the fishermen had Nazi notices pasted up in their boats, declaring that the giving of help to Germany's enemies is an offense punishable by death, they returned to the island three or four days later and gave the stranded Russians six loaves of bread, some margarine, grain and other provisions.

Desiring to make public the example of what happens to people who aid Germany's enemies, yet at the same time aware that this particular example does not fit into the ordinary framework of human decencies, the Nazis put the controlled Norwegian press to work on a story that the two Russians were cannibals. This publicity angle did not have the desired effect at all, it seems. And Norwegians are still helping Russian and Polish prisoners of war whenever the opportunity occurs.

Moreover, the widely-reported incident has only helped to toughen resistance to the Nazis in one of the fields where it has always been strongest—in the Norwegian universities. Teaching staffs had been manipulated to put pro-Nazis in control and Quisling students had been given preferment in studies. A sequel has been that many students have left the varsities without completing their examinations, and varsity social and club life has, to all intents and purposes, ceased.

At the Technical High School in Trondheim, for example, the average attendance at meetings of the Nazi Students Union has been about six, and, when the Nazi Sports Association decided that the school's sports club should be Nazified, students decided to dissolve the club on a majority of 193 votes to 7.

North . . South . . East . . West

Along North Country Trails

By Frank L. Perrin

There is beckoning sunshine, and there are inviting colors, along the winding roads and on the giant hills of New England's Autumn playgrounds. But today the silent call will be unanswered by busy people whose thoughts must turn to more serious tasks. To those of us who in other years traveled familiar routes into the golds and greens of the mountain countries which guard the southern line of Canada's borderland, the memories of former feasts must suffice. We know that there are plentiful beauties just beyond the horizon, and that some day the familiar paths and highways will be retraced.

From the North Country there comes word that the rains and frosts have painted a picture there more than ever attractive. There has been no prescribed rationing of colors, no imposed limitation in the acreage devoted to display of the Fall's beauties. Those who will enjoy the exhibit will, for the most part, look upon it with eyes long accustomed to its charm. Our friends who listen always to the roar of Niagara, and who look often at the beauty of its cataract, listen without hearing, and come to look without sensibly comprehending. It is even thus with all of us. We become unappreciative of the blessings, the liberties, the assurances of safety which we enjoy, but do not estimate at their true value.

* * *

It is not the discontented, but the contented and happy person, man or woman, boy or girl, who learned, long before the invention of the radio, and even before the arrival of motion pictures, to travel in reading, or in imagination or memories. The mode of fireside journeying may have languished somewhat since it became so easy to amuse ourselves and our friends in other ways. The automobile, the wayside hotels, the cinema, and all the other inviting diversions have lured us from our homes and from the familiar places in which we once foregathered. We have tended toward social dependence and away from a more or less rugged independence which invited pleasant study and, not too seldom, thoughtful contemplation and helpful interchange of thought within the family circle.

Even with the prescribed limitations placed upon unnecessary travel, the North Country will not be uninhabited or deserted by those who enjoy its unusual seasonal solitudes. In their native habitat, undisturbed and unafraid, the furred and feathered colonists will enjoy a peaceful and welcome holiday season. The mother doe and her sturdy fawn will venture, almost unthinkingly, into open fields and green meadows usually beyond the accustomed limits of their safety zone. Neighboring apple orchards and cornfields will be invaded, and forbidden tolls will be exacted. Liberty prescribes certain limitations upon those who enjoy it, but these are sometimes overstepped. None know this better than those humans who would prescribe a stricter code for their foraging neighbors of the woods and hills.

* * *

Those of us who have obediently agreed to forego the annual tour of the Maine lake country, the White Mountain playground, and the Green Mountain terrain, console ourselves with the gratifying assurance that a welcome awaits us there whenever we may come. We of America have been taught to realize that all that is good and beautiful is permanent and enduring. That is what gives us courage to make every possible effort and every required sacrifice to defend and preserve that which is coveted by others and threatened by aggression. These beauties, these liberties, this entire freedom of action now somewhat curtailed, are our rightful possessions. We are not making too great a sacrifice in uniting and giving all in defending and preserving them.

The animals and birds of the woods country are, strangely enough to them, being visited by young men clothed in what they must regard as something out of the ordinary. At strategic points outside the villages and at the exits and entrances of passes and tunnels, Uncle Sam's soldier boys and State Guards stand ready to challenge and arrest travelers who cannot give a good account of themselves. The guns these men carry strike no terror to the denizens of the woods who are unable to speak the language of the soldiers or even give the countersign. Only careless civilians are predatory.

We shall all go again to the hills and along the mountain passes. This dream of discord, this seeming reality of war, will pass. A new freedom, promised to the people of a troubled world, is not something for which we must vainly hope and wish.

Sheffield, England's Pittsburgh

Britain In Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

SHEFFIELD

I arrived in Sheffield—one of the ugliest spots on earth, and a city in which I spent one of the happiest years of my life—on a rainy afternoon at the beginning of Britain's fourth year of the war.

I climbed the hill from the station past a street of tangled girders and desolation left by a German blitz, and turned at last to look down into the grim and smoking valley, which is England's strength and England's weakness.

At the hotel desk I asked the porter if Sheffield workers still wore the wooden clogs they did in 1919.

No, he said with asperity, not in his time had Sheffield citizens employed so old-fashioned a custom. He said it with an air of offended dignity, as one who has heard many criticisms of his much-maligned city, but not this particular calumny.

I dined that night in style, to a hotel dance orchestra, under a gilt roof, through which it seemed too great an impertinence for any bomb to drop, and went to bed, feeling inexpressibly ancient. . . .

* * *

American scholars who have studied in England look back on the mellow cloisters of Oxford and Cambridge to which, perhaps, the benefactions of Cecil Rhodes have brought them, but as for me, Sheffield is my British Alma Mater.

It was here that I first tried newspapering. I worked my way to England after World War One, and lived thereafter in the Sheffield Educational Settlement for an eager year, followed by another one in London.

How would the place look, I asked myself that night; how would I find it, twenty-three years later? Would it have changed—or I? Was it wise in any case to return to a spot after a generation?

If I am to be honest I must say that next morning I think I never saw so drab a place. It is far worse than Pittsburgh, particularly now in wartime. As I surveyed it, one thought kept bothering me: Why had I not a stronger memory of that acrid odor, or those dropping soot flakes?

And suddenly it occurred to me that I was then at the age of all these eager-eyed young soldiers about me, the young men in khaki or the horizon blue of fliers. They were hopeful and ebullient and getting a different picture of the world, perhaps, even at war than they would later—for at 20 all one's thoughts are in the future. Well, it was with odd feelings that I trudged down into the industrial valley of the city.

Here are notes I jotted down standing on Infirmary Road, opposite Albert Terrace Road, in the valley where I had looked down the night before.

"This is a wet, Saturday morning; the women are forming queues to do their marketing; soots fall on the paper as I write this.

"Right behind these shops are smoking steel plants.

"This is marketing day all over England. There are three or four lines before as many shops. Most of the windows are boarded up to a quarter their size against bomb blasts or blackouts, and some are closed altogether.

"Ten women, holding small wicker baskets, are in a line before A. Simpson, Baker and Confectioner, and three others are looking into his window, deciding what to buy.

"The Ecclesall double-decked tram olls by. I can see miles of grim little homes, built in such identical rows that they undulate over the hills in parallel lines. Behind them are smoking stacks, and behind them bare and blasted hills.

"A queue waits patiently at the door of F. Ferrar, Drysalter and Genl. Dealer—'Cottons, Wools, Dyes, Brushes, Furniture Creams.' Some of the wives wear shawls and about half go without stockings, which is a war fashion in all circles. Not a man is in any of the queues.

"Seven women and two prams stand before Harry Marriott, Fruiterer, and another line before M. Edmondson, Wholesale and Retail Tripe Purveyor. I notice a man in white, whom I take to be Edmondson himself, in the little window with a long knife, conspicuously purveying."

* * *

And now I climb a block or two of cobbles to the Settlement House. There are scars of bomb fragments on some of the places I pass. In several front yards the tenant has dug a family bomb shelter, with nasturtiums growing on the mound.

Here is the Settlement. Here is where Arnold Freeman has worked a quarter century, as devotedly as Jane Addams at Hull House. But now, the windows are all boarded up.

The financial struggle, with inadequate support, made it too difficult to maintain the hostel, but work continues on a day basis in the Settlement House itself, though even here part of the plant, with its Little Theater and bright hopes, has been pressed by war into a canteen.

The fire department uses the tennis court to house a reserve water tank in case of another blitz. Of course, the iron railings have come down long since and gone into tanks.

Well, the hard facts must be faced: something more drastic is needed to alter Sheffield's face. I wonder if democracy can do it, faced now by the rival challenges of fascism and communism, and Sheffield is a sort of test for democracy, I think. Meanwhile, a little way up the street, "The Scarbro Arms, founded 1857," has gone on calmly and successfully, I have no doubt, while watching idealists and reformers batter their inadequate wings against the hard walls of poverty, ignorance, and dirt.

I don't mean that Sheffield's picture is all somber. Why, this very smoke and soot tell of the terrific war effort this great smithy of Britain is making. Its importance is represented by repeated German efforts to smash it.

One of the first boys I saw had on wooden clogs, of course. The hotel porter didn't know what he was talking about.

No tourist in his right mind would visit Sheffield, and yet unless he went there, he would miss half Britain.

I don't know what democracy will do with Sheffield's slums, or Pittsburgh's slums, or all the others. But it had better do something if it wants to survive.

Perhaps the whole problem boils down to that hotel porter, the one who didn't know about wooden clogs and who resented the question.

Democracy is so full of people who don't know what's happening right under their very noses—and who resent being told!

Mirror of World Opinion

Every Digger a Commando

Australia's army has a special job to do in the war that no other army in the United Nations is so well placed to do and which must be done if the war is to be won. It is not the job of preparing to fight in Australia against a possible army of invasion. Australia is too big a land for an army of a population of 7,000,000 people to defend if once Japan were in a position to land its forces where it pleased. Australia's defense lies wherever the Japs are gathered for attack. It lies now in driving the Japanese out of the islands they have occupied in the South Pacific. This must be Australia's particular task in the war because we are the nearest of the Allied countries to the islands. . . .

We have enough of the right sort of fighting men to do this job, if they are organized, trained and equipped for it. They will have to be able to make landings on defended shores as the American marines made landings in the Solomons. They will have to be able to storm, hold and use enemy occupied airdromes. They will have to be able to fight in the hand-to-hand jungle warfare more skillfully and with better weapons than the tough and trained Japanese.

Every army has its commando troops in the Pacific for the Army of the United Nations. It means a bold departure from the old textbook rules of military establishments and training. . . . It is the sort of warfare for which the Australian soldier is probably the best material in the world in skill, initiative, courage and physique.

What a small Australian band trained in these methods of warfare has done at Milne Bay, an army of such men could do throughout the islands of the South Pacific. We can have such an army if in organization, training and equipment, in strength and in morale we determine on the ideal of every soldier, every digger a commando. — *Melbourne Herald.*

Rationing of Horse Races Next?

Pardon me for hanging crepe. . . . Folks are asking for a crack on the head. . . . If they think the ODT is kidding when it orders cabs to cease and desist, they're wrong. And if they think they're conserving tires and gasoline by driving to the racetrack, they're dead wrong twice.

I look for a blowoff in this direction very soon. I'm not trying to warn anyone. I'm stating a fact when I say that the next step will be the rationing of horses.—JOE CUMMISKEY in the newspaper *PM*.

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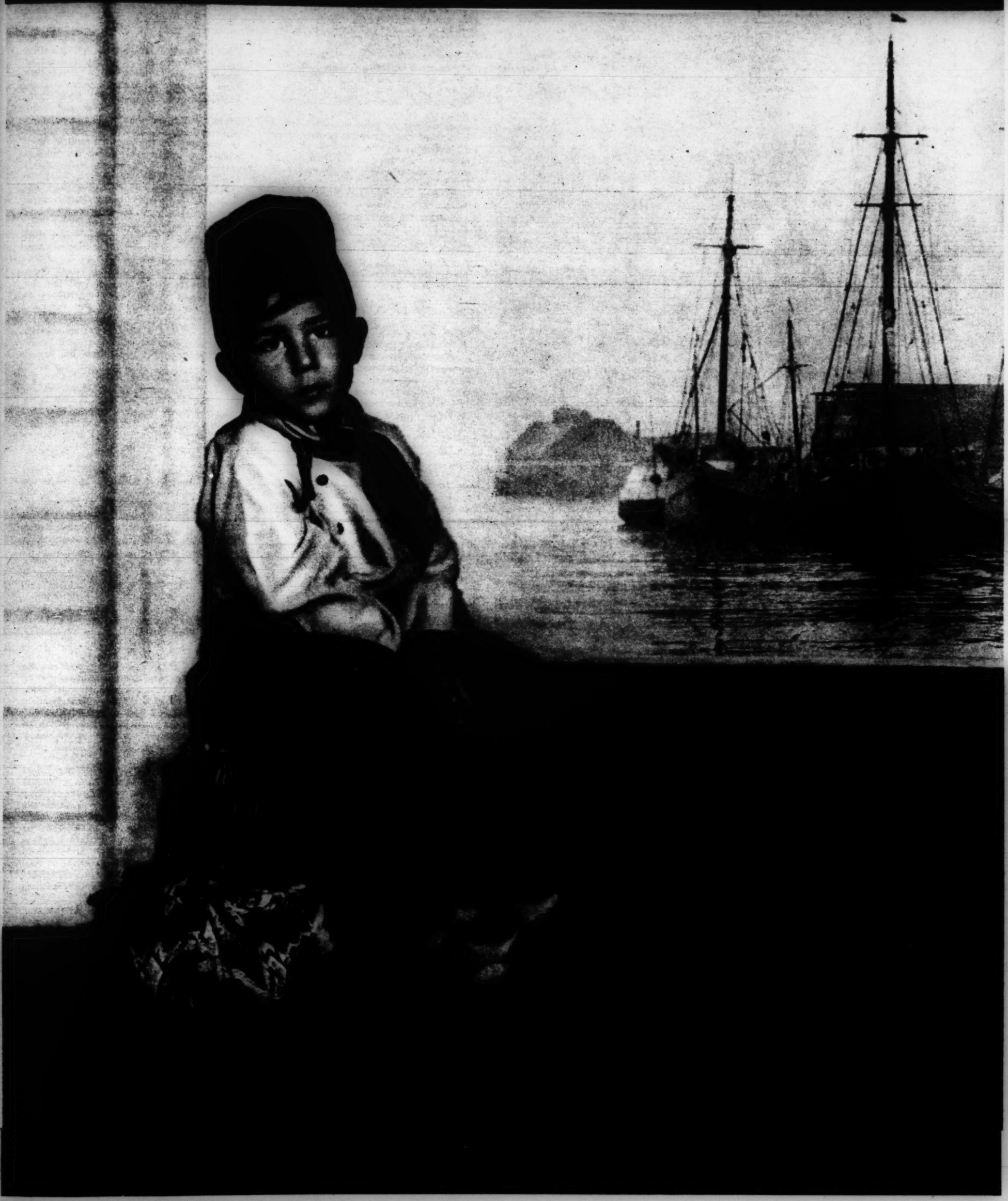
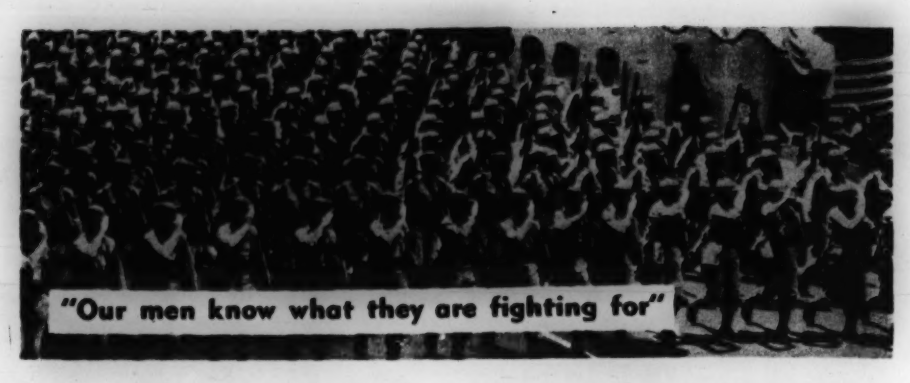


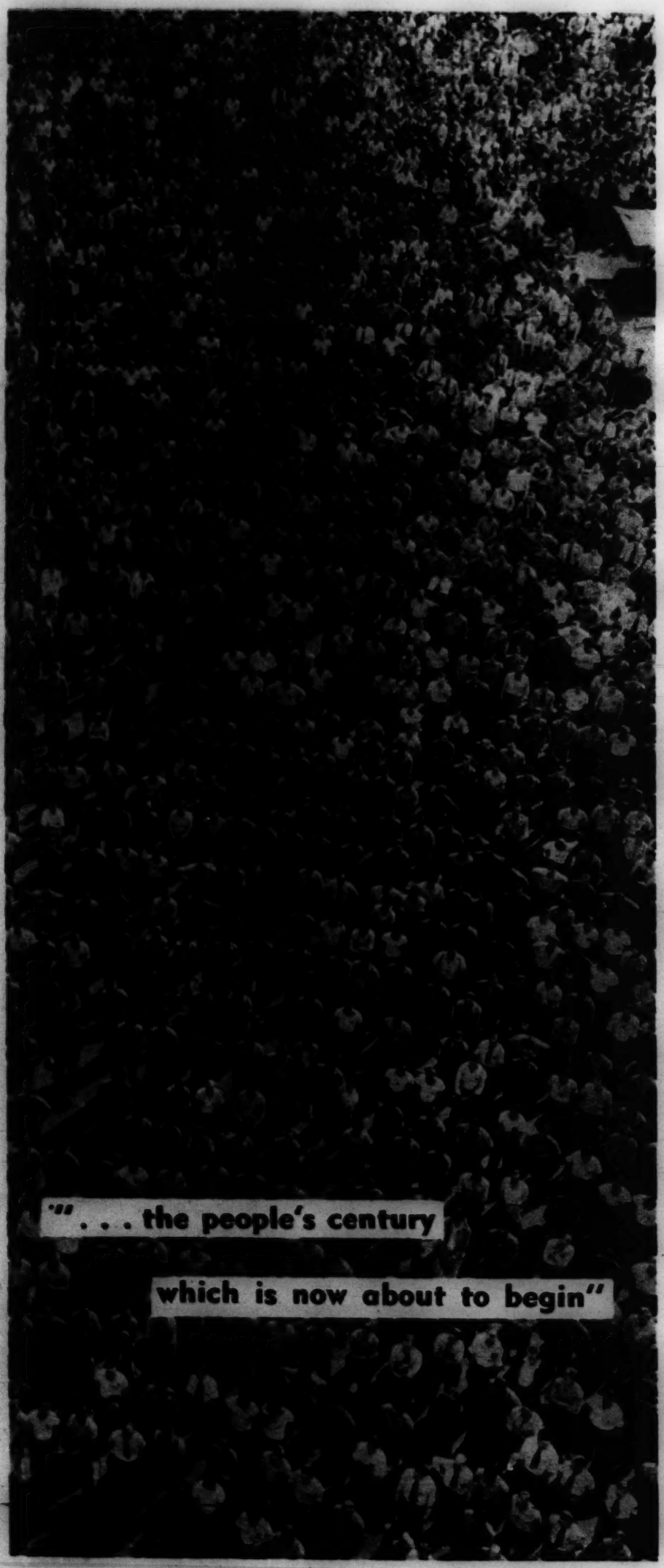
Propaganda of The Truth Will Win

By Carl J. Friedrich

Professor of International Relations, Harvard University



"Our men know what they are fighting for"



"'. . . the people's century which is now about to begin"

The regular weekly talk in the Harvard University Radio Board's series of radiocasts on "The Fight for a Free World," through Radio Station WRUL, Boston, that would customarily have been printed in this place cannot be used because of the nature of the material, in that it is a last-minute presentation of the Russian resistance to the Nazi drive, a continuation of Prof. Samuel H. Cross' talk on Russia printed in the magazine section of Sept. 26. Professor Cross' second talk will be broadcast in its regular order on Oct. 2 at 7:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, and rebroadcast on Oct. 4 and 7. The talk which follows, delivered on Aug. 28, was prepared too late for publication in the magazine section of that week.

Q. First of all, Professor Friedrich, how can you say that propaganda is a weapon for the victory of democracy and freedom?

A. The enemy has employed propaganda on a large scale.

Q. Yes, of course, that's true, but democracy and freedom call for truth rather than propaganda, don't they?

A. Right. But not all propaganda consists of lies. I agree that a free people want the truth, and much propaganda is nothing but lies. But remember, many people to whom the Axis feed their lies are not free peoples. So they become victims quite easily. And even the free peoples are not wholly free, and hence the weaker persons fall for the enemy's lies.

Q. Well, can you give us a specific example of that sort of thing?

A. Surely; and I am sorry for it. Hitler, of course, has openly avowed the potency of lies; a lie is dynamic, he wrote—and if it is a big enough lie, it will be believed, because of its fascination. Practically everything the Nazi propaganda machine has poured out in the course of the years about the Jews serves as a perfect illustration. Anti-Semitism is Hitler's biggest lie.

Q. Certainly any rational person would agree with that, but do you think that we should adopt Hitler's own methods in combating his lies?

A. No. Democracy can have no truck with such foul poison. There are among us, of course, hotheads whose thinking is poisoned by the Fascist mentality, who would go right ahead and do as the Nazis have done, telling the most outrageous lies about the enemy. But we can't do that. We mean to win this war, and we don't want that sort of lie to stare us in the face afterwards. Yet combat it we must.

Q. Well, just exactly how are we going to go about such a task?

A. The job is manifold. Counterpropaganda among our own people is one thing. The weapon of propaganda is well known to free peoples. Day in and day out we are exposed to a welter of conflicting campaigns. All we really have to do is to get on the ball and fight back. There is already a great improvement here in the United States over a year ago.

Q. Improvement along what lines?

A. The American public has become much more alert to Nazi propaganda tricks. A year ago a lot of newspapers just fell for them. Let me quote from an article I wrote at that time in the Atlantic Monthly:

"As long as 'news' is being handed to us direct from Nazi headquarters in the words which Dr. Goebbels has carefully chosen to produce the maximum adverse effect upon our general psychic well-being, we will have to defend ourselves as best we can. Commentators, such as Raymond Gram Swing, help to produce a measure of detachment. But we must do a lot of work ourselves. It's like insisting upon patronizing a restaurant some of whose food is known to be poison. We must realize that a psychological offensive is being waged *against us* in these very dispatches. . . . In these and many similar instances the Nazis succeeded in getting their foes as well as their friends to popularize the points which they wished to get across. As to the present drive to get us to accept a Hitler-dominated world, it is revealing to note the typical crescendo in the premises: (1) *if* Hitler wins, (2) *when* Hitler wins, (3) *since* Hitler is winning, (4) *because* Hitler is winning . . ."

That's what I wrote before Pearl Harbor. Now the situation is better. Axis propaganda is recognized.

Q. But is there no positive need? There has been a great deal of agitation for out-and-out government propaganda on behalf of democracy and the things it stands for.

A. Yes, I know. But these demands are unsound. The American people won't take the stuff, any more than the British did. They want information, lots of it. More than they are getting. But on the whole they resent any attempts at indoctrination—they want no Goebbels.

Q. Certainly not, but isn't there a need for more than mere information?

A. Sure there is. But in a free country the expounding of creeds, of beliefs and convictions, is the task of civic groups, of churches, parties, and of the many thinkers and writers who compete in the market place of public opinion for the common man's attention. Take "democracy." There are literally dozens of ways of looking at democracy. All these views are related, but they are quite distinctive, and a free people do not want a lot of meaningless phrases slung around making us sick to our stomachs. Most of us in the United Nations know perfectly well that the fight is a different kind of fight; that we must win or perish. But under free institutions there are plenty of us around who can talk of what we believe, and we need no government bureau to tell us in honeyed phrases what to think. This is a fight for our innermost convictions. But when it comes to combating the enemy's lies and his spiteful campaigns of deception, the government in wartime can and does play a vital role.

Q. Certainly something has got to be done to counteract enemy propaganda, but how exactly is the government going to do it?

A. Here is how it works. All the different campaigns which the Axis is waging in the battle for the minds of free peoples are recorded today through the monitoring services of the Federal Communications Commission, as well as by other agencies. These analyses enable our government to be forewarned about coming campaigns. The government can, with this foreknowledge, project effective methods of countering the enemy's scheme.

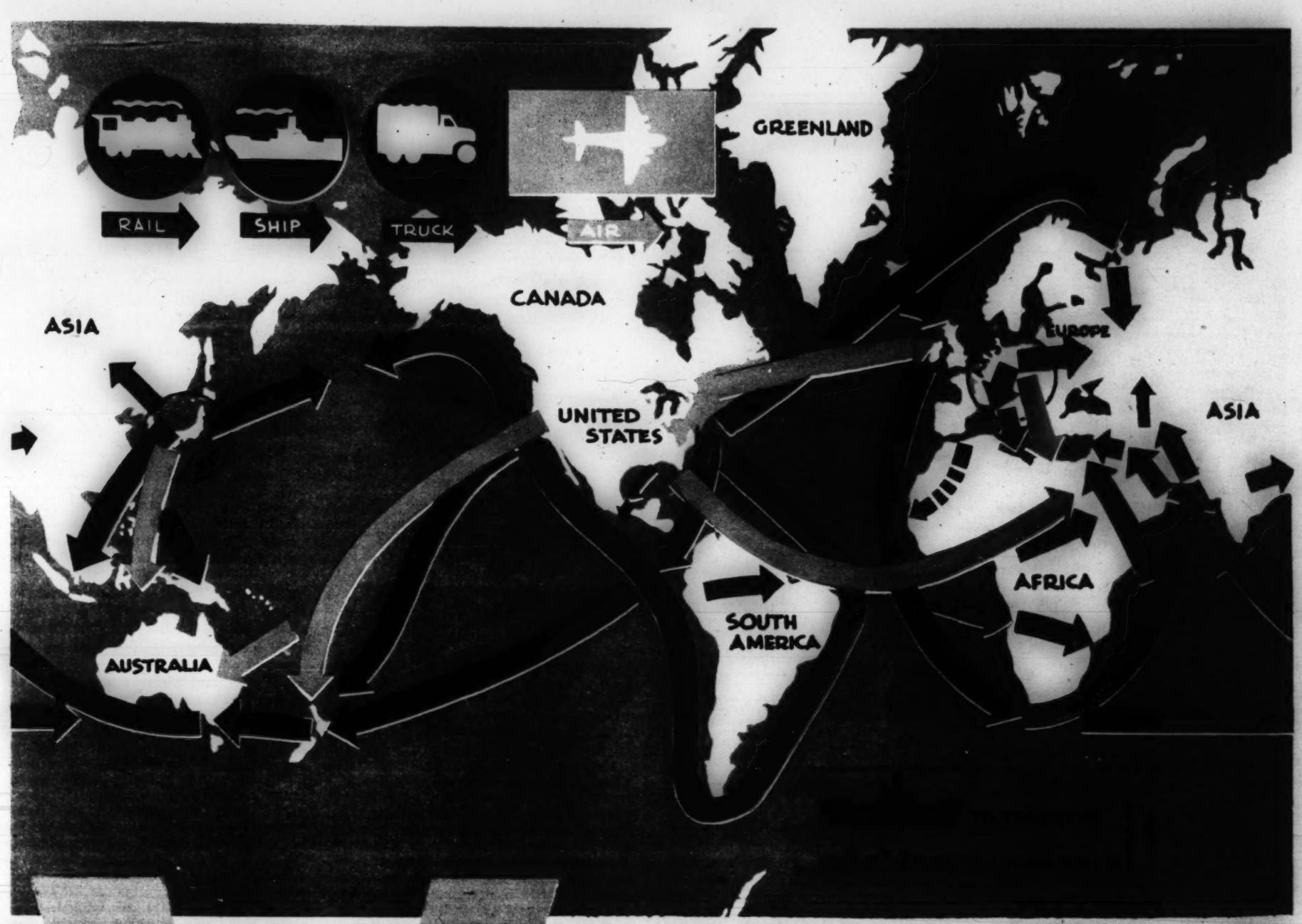
Q. You believe, then, that in the free countries truthful information supplemented by counterpropaganda which reveals the enemy's scheme is sufficient. Well, what about the countries that are no longer free? Will this method work there?

A. Outside the United Nations the situation is different. Democratic propaganda must have three major concerns: to combat Axis lies, whenever and wherever found; to undermine the morale of the enemy, and more especially the Nazis; and, finally, ceaselessly to reiterate its own task and the kind of world we, the United Nations, seek to create. In many parts of the world, and more particularly in the Axis-dominated parts of the world, the truth cannot be relied upon, because the facilities for disseminating it are inadequate. What is worse,

(Continued on page 15)

The Battle of Transportation

By Paul Wohl



EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD, the nations fighting—friend or enemy—are transporting and supplying armies at distances which make those covered in all other wars fade into insignificance.

This is the Battle of Transportation—a war within the war.

There is drama and excitement in this battle. Its unpublicized generals and admirals are as important as the actual military commanders who cannot move—literally—if anything goes wrong with transportation. Its soldiers are more numerous than the men in the actual fighting forces. Clerks, accountants, packers, stevedores, road and marine superintendents, ground crews, shop men and dispatchers are as important as the men at the controls. Upon their efficiency depends the delivery of war materials and armies onto world-wide battle fronts as well as civilian food supplies.

Transport and its organization form the basis upon which all military, economic, and even political war movements must take place and they set the limitations which are a key to understanding and interpretation of events. So often are the questions heard: Why is this not done? Why is that not done? These questions can frequently be answered in exact terms of ship tonnage or rail capacity, ground installations, routes, geographical and climatic conditions.

It takes five tons of shipping space to keep one soldier in action in the Middle East during a year. Murray Harris, the brother of the British Air Marshal, estimates in "Lifelines of Victory" that it would require at least seven million tons of shipping to maintain an army of two million men on the other side of the Atlantic. Seventeen tons of shipping are needed to transport one soldier 3,000 miles from home; 3.4 tons to maintain him there during a year.

"Every addition we can make to our carrying capacity," said Lord Leather, British Minister of War Transport, early this year, "either by turning ships around more quickly or by new constructions, is a direct aid to military operations and a means to shortening the war."

Two months later the Combined Shipping Adjustment Boards in London and Washington could announce that a substantial economy of shipping space had been realized and that the speed of the turn round of ships had been increased. By better organization and more efficient work about 600,000 gross tons of shipping were thus made available for other purposes—tonnage more than sufficient to supply the port of Archangel during an entire year.

Ships are but one arm in this Battle of Transportation. Iraq and Iran could never have been united under one single command without thousands of miles of highways and railroads built by American and British contractors and army engineers. The completion of the Bagdad-Haifa motor highway across more than 650 miles of desert has made it possible for the armies of Euphrates and Tigris to rush to the support of the Army of the Nile without having to rely upon the vulnerable and much longer railroad along the Turkish border to Aleppo or upon maritime transportation all the way around the Arabian peninsula. The good metalled highway from India to the mountain city of Imphal close to the Burmese border dominates the military situation east of India, while on the western side of the sub-continent the dismantling of part of the Indo-Persian railroad as recently as 1940 retarded the establishment of a vital supply route from the East Indian port of Karachi to the Caspian Sea.

The Battle of Transportation is waged on every continent.

So great is the present strain upon the Panama Canal and America's transcontinental trunk lines that the United States and Mexico are rehabilitating the Tehuantepec railroad over which prior to the opening of the Canal more than one million tons of traffic were carried annually between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. To relieve the tanker services of the United Nations transportation of oil by lighter has been organized over almost 4,000 miles of river between Peru and Para in Brazil.

The Japanese, whose long and narrow bridge of ships is being battered by American air and naval forces, are trying to free ships by increasing the traffic burden of their railroads. The recent opening of the undersea rail tunnel beneath the treacherous tidal current of the Shimonoseki Straits which separate the Nipponese islands of Honshu and Kyushu was a step in this direction. More than two million tons have hitherto been carried by sea between Honshu and Kyushu.

In 1939, about one third of Japan's maritime tonnage was plying the Yellow and the East China Seas between the Japanese Isles and the Chinese coast. By extending port and handling facilities on both ends of the ferry service across the 120 miles of water between Shimonoseki and the rail head of Fusan in Korea, the Japanese will now be able to direct an important part of their China traffic by rail.

To counteract this Japanese offensive in the Battle of Transportation the Allies have extended and are still extending new air and land routes from India into China. Air and land routes to China through Asiatic Russia exist although diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Japan [illegible] Allied supplies for China. In other parts of Asia Russian, American and British ground forces and army engineers collaborate, but of course only for the purpose of expediting the shipments of war material and aircraft for use against Germany.

In Africa, the United Nations have developed a chain of airports from the West coast to the Upper Nile. Caravan tracks from West Africa to the Sudan have been made accessible to motor trucks during the dry season. The Trans-African railroad from Lobita to Beira is being shortened and reinforced. Every ton that can be shipped over this railroad from the South Atlantic to the Indian Ocean does not need to be carried around the Cape and frees a corresponding amount of maritime tonnage. Another Allies project in this area which is nearing completion is the construction of a motor highway cutting in north-south direction through Northern Rhodesia and connecting the South African railroads with those of Kenya and Uganda.

In Europe, Nazi Germany entered the war with a system of transportation designed for war, although not for a long war. Transportation in Continental Europe today is based mainly upon railroads and to some extent upon inland navigation. Contrary to the Allies, the Germans do not possess a really efficient system of motor transport capable of relieving other transportation agencies.

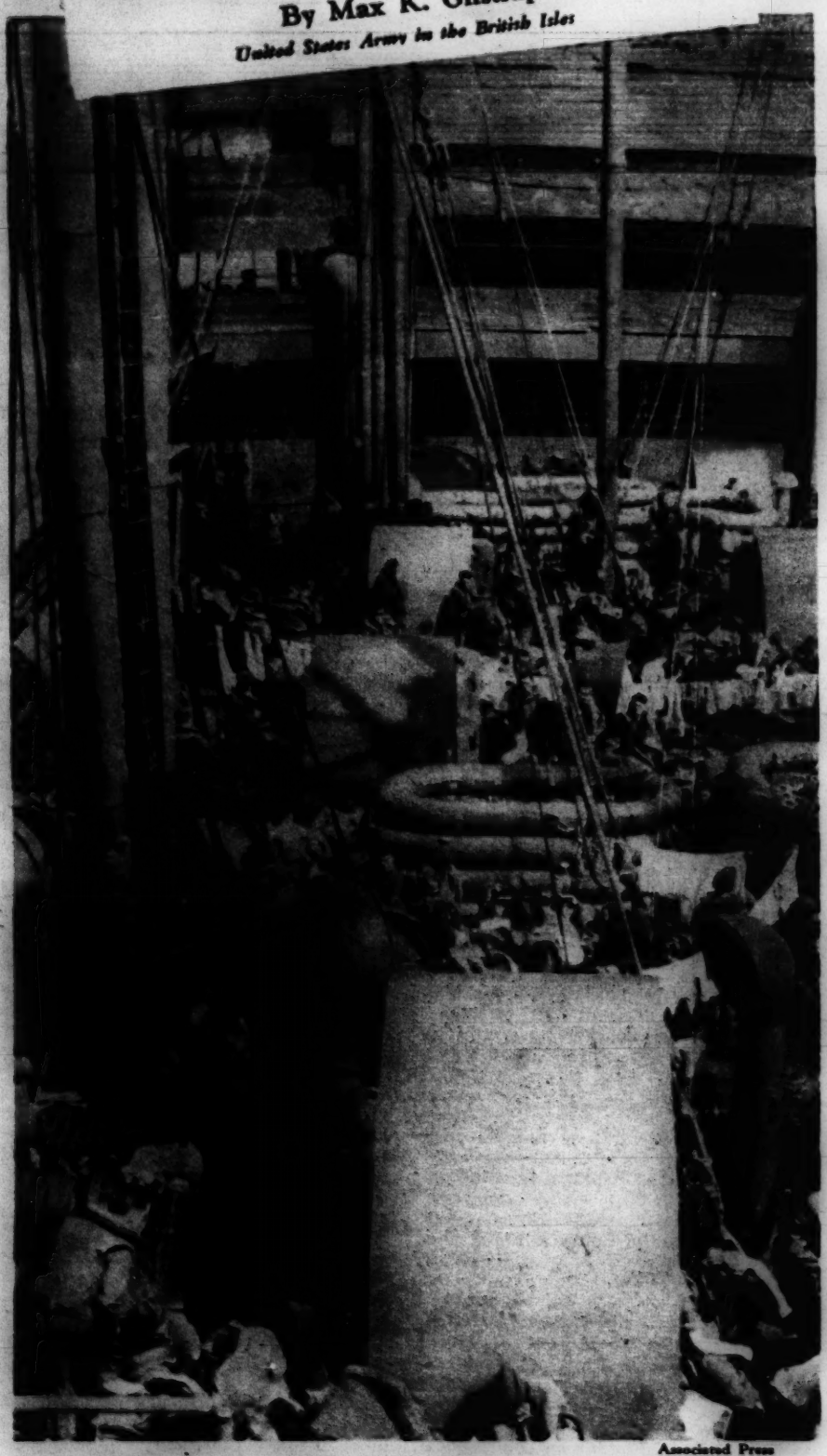
The Continental transportation system has suffered from the war. Only the worst damages have been repaired. Normal re-

(Continued on page 14)

Atlantic Convoy

By Max K. Gilstrap

United States Army in the British Isles



Associated Press

IN WEATHER CLEAR OR MURKY THE SHIPS MUST GO THROUGH
A Warship in the Background (Top) Escorts Two Merchantmen. Troops Hang Their Washing (Above) Among the Life Rafts

BRIGHT SUN breaking through murky skies glints across the choppy waves as the gray-painted troopships of our convoy plow through the blue swells of the North Atlantic. Before these words see print you will have read that another American combat force—probably the largest ever to cross the Atlantic at one time—has reached a haven at its war-zone destination in the British Isles.

For many fog-filled days and moonless nights I have been at sea sharing the intimate and often exciting experiences of a United States Expeditionary Force.

Several nights ago I arrived at a secret port of embarkation with a group of Army officers who, like myself, had been summoned, from training camps scattered over the United States, for overseas duty.

While a convoy's maneuvers are necessarily blanketed in utmost secrecy, it may be said that ordinarily they are directed either by an escort commander from a warship or a convoy commander from a troop or supply ship. From the commander's vessel, orders are transmitted to the accompanying ships by flashing beacon light, signal flags or a "walkee talkee" radio with limited range. The patrolling destroyers, equipped with listening devices to detect submarines, help keep the convoy ships on their proper bearings.

As extra precaution against detection by the enemy, convoy ships are expected to ventilate their smoke in such a way that visible wisps from the smokestacks are cut to a minimum. In muggy weather each ship drags a "fog buoy,"—a gadget that bounces through the waves and spews water into the air to warn trailing ships to keep their distance.

Should an emergency occur in a convoy, the safety of the men hinges on the work of a group of deck-control officers chosen from the Army personnel and commanded by the ship's chief officer. Identified by the letters "DC" stamped on their lifebelts, they have complete charge—superseding the authority of the military police—when an alarm sounds. Each wears a belt with pistol and canteen attached and carries a flashlight, plus the usual life preserver required for everyone. Regular ships crews lower the lifeboats and Navy men man the anti-aircraft guns.

All soldiers, in an emergency, must don gloves to prevent burns when sliding down lifelines, unlace their shoes so they may be kicked free if necessary, and wear cloth caps instead of helmets which would fill upon impact with the water. Life preservers, made of kapok and cork, are tightly adjusted so they won't snap the head back with disastrous results should the wearer plunge into the sea.

As I write a test "abandon ship" alarm is sounding and I must rush to my post on the open B deck aft. According to rumor an unidentified plane was sighted, but it quickly disappeared and everyone has resumed what he was doing.

The usual crowd is lined along the railing watching the shifting deployment of the convoy. Occasionally, one exclaims as he spots a shark darting near the ship, a school of leaping porpoises or a spouting whale, and there is a rush to the railing. But there is no pushing or horseplay.

Gradually, one senses the striking contrasts between wartime and peacetime voyaging. Over on the deck where holiday parties once played shuffle-board, bulky rafts are now stacked. Up where gay civilians frolicked at deck tennis, husky troops are bunking behind a pile of grim-looking sandbags. Every 24 hours the men change places with soldiers sleeping in the more comfortable staterooms below decks.

Below me in the ship's empty swimming pool, soldiers have spread their blankets and are busy making sardine and cracker sandwiches, cleaning a rifle, and playing cards. Several are intently reading letters from President Roosevelt, addressed to members of the United States Expeditionary Force, which were dropped on the soldiers' bunks down below this morning.

Life below decks is a constant round of noisy activity. Soldiers wander ceaselessly through the narrow alleyways, up and down companionways and flood the foyers where helmeted guards direct "traffic." Boisterously they gather around bulletin boards, visit the barber shop to wait sometimes two hours for a haircut, and line up at the canteen to lay in a supply of luxuries scarce in foreign lands.

Twice a day the clanging of mess kits resounds throughout the ship as the troops, in deck groups, file down to the first-class dining room to stand at rows of high tables and mess sumptuously on such dishes as steamed chicken, lettuce and tomato salad, chocolate milk, ice cream, and fresh fruits. Officers are served by regular ship waiters in the cabin dining room.

Visiting at night the bunk-crowded staterooms where linoleum has replaced the usual rugs, and equipment and clothing now hang instead of pictures and mirrors, one finds the soldiers playing chess, trying to wash clothing in salt water with a special latherous soap, and playing the latest swing numbers on a ship-owned victrola. (Radios, like cameras, are not allowed for the troops.)

The men joke each other about the moustaches some of them are growing. They discuss "smokestack gossip" and "porthole news" that floats continually about the ship regarding where we are, where we may be going, and the enemy planes that were supposed to have been spotted last night. They write letters

(Continued on page 13)

The Far-Flung Fighting French

By Dudley Harmon II

WHEN AMERICAN TROOPS passed through Free French Equatorial Africa recently on their way to Leopoldville, capital of the neighboring colony of the Belgian Congo, they were greeted with American flags. Some of these flags had six-point stars. Others had only 16 or 20 stars instead of 48. This was because the Frenchmen who sat up nights sewing on them in preparation for the arrival of an American mission last year were not quite sure what was correct. That the banners were there at all meant that the officers had spent days hunting down scraps of red, white and blue bunting in regions where every single article they use must be imported.

This incident is typical of the way the Fighting French are carrying on in the colonies of their scattered Empire, which ranges from craggy islands in the foggy North Atlantic to coral reefs in the South Pacific. It is a strange, patchwork Empire, numbering colonies about which many Frenchmen knew little or nothing before the war. The largest, French Equatorial Africa, is five times the area of France itself. One of the smallest, the island of Miquelon, has only a little more than 500 inhabitants. The other territories are the torrid Pacific island of New Hebrides, first to rally to General de Gaulle; the French Islands in the Pacific, among them the Society Islands, best known of which is Tahiti; the French Protectorate in India, numbering 13 settlements; the rich Cameroons, the former German colony which adjoins Equatorial Africa, and Syria and Lebanon in the Middle East.

* * *

These colonies extend over three continents and comprise some 10,000,000 people. Today their affairs are supervised from London instead of Paris by cable and air mail. Minister of Colonies in General de Gaulle's National Council of Defense is René Pleven, a Breton who was a successful businessman before the war. His next in command, M. de Saint-Mart, was governor of the Ubangui-Chari province of Equatorial Africa before going to London.

In some instances, as in the French Protectorate in India, the Governors of the colonies are the same men who held these posts before the Armistice. In Syria, St. Pierre, and Miquelon, where Vichy sympathizers were in charge, de Gaullists have been installed. Governor of Syria is that outstanding Fighting French military figure, General Catroux, who before the Armistice was Governor General and Commander in Chief in Indo-China. In Syria he is concerned with civil, political and administrative questions, while in the event of military operations the British General Maitland Wilson is in charge.

The Negro Governor of Equatorial Africa, Felix Eboué, was transferred to his present post from the Tchad in recognition of his services in rallying that department to de Gaulle and his long experience in Africa. Governor of the Tchad today is M. Lapie, who went to England following the campaign of Norway and wrote a book on the French Foreign Legion at Narvik.

Since the 1,863,450 square miles of the Fighting French Empire boast little industry, the colonies are dependent on the world outside for most of their needs. Chief source of supply is the British Empire, with the United States second.

New Caledonia and other French Pacific islands which are half a world removed from Britain are now supplied exclusively from the United States. Vast deposits of nickel make this colony the richest one in the Fighting French Empire. The ore, vital in the prosecution of the war, is today being mined under the direction of American engineers, who by introducing new methods plan to greatly increase the regular output of 10,500 tons a year.

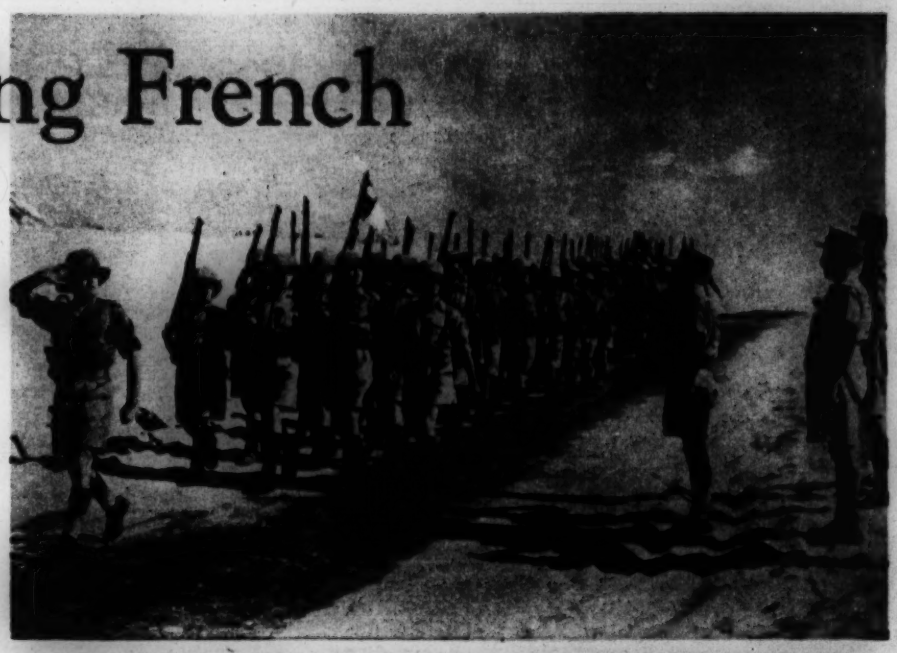
* * *

The United States also buys from Equatorial Africa copper and tin, though they could get even more if the French were able to introduce heavy machinery into their damp jungles. Most of the Fighting French colonial products are purchased by Great Britain, which arranged to keep the colonies going economically in any agreement signed between Winston Churchill and General de Gaulle. England pays for wood, cocoa, and palm oil from Equatorial Africa, though because of the shortage of shipping space some products are stored for distribution in France after the war.

Even more important than the copper, tin and nickel of the Fighting French Empire, however, is the strategic advantage offered by their situation. At Pointe Noire, Equatorial African port, the Americans are building a base where planes will be assembled and flown over the Tchad. In New Caledonia, which is only 625 miles from Australia, American troops are stationed, and the French are under the command of a United States officer, General Patch.

The Fighting French have drawn on all their colonies for their Army. Turbaned Spahis from the African desert continue to eat in London their favorite dish of boiled mutton and rice. Members of the Equatorial African army are kept supplied by the French with their main food, manioc, a root-like plant which they cook in iron kettles outdoors for breakfast, lunch and dinner.

The strange geography and peculiar climates of their remote colonies have raised problems for the Fighting French. At Camp d'Ornano in Brazzaville, soldiers begin their work at six in the morning to avoid the equatorial heat. A radio station is being built there with 400 tons of material manufactured in the United States.



THIS FRENCH COLONIAL UNIT QUIT SYRIA TO JOIN GENERAL DE GAULLE

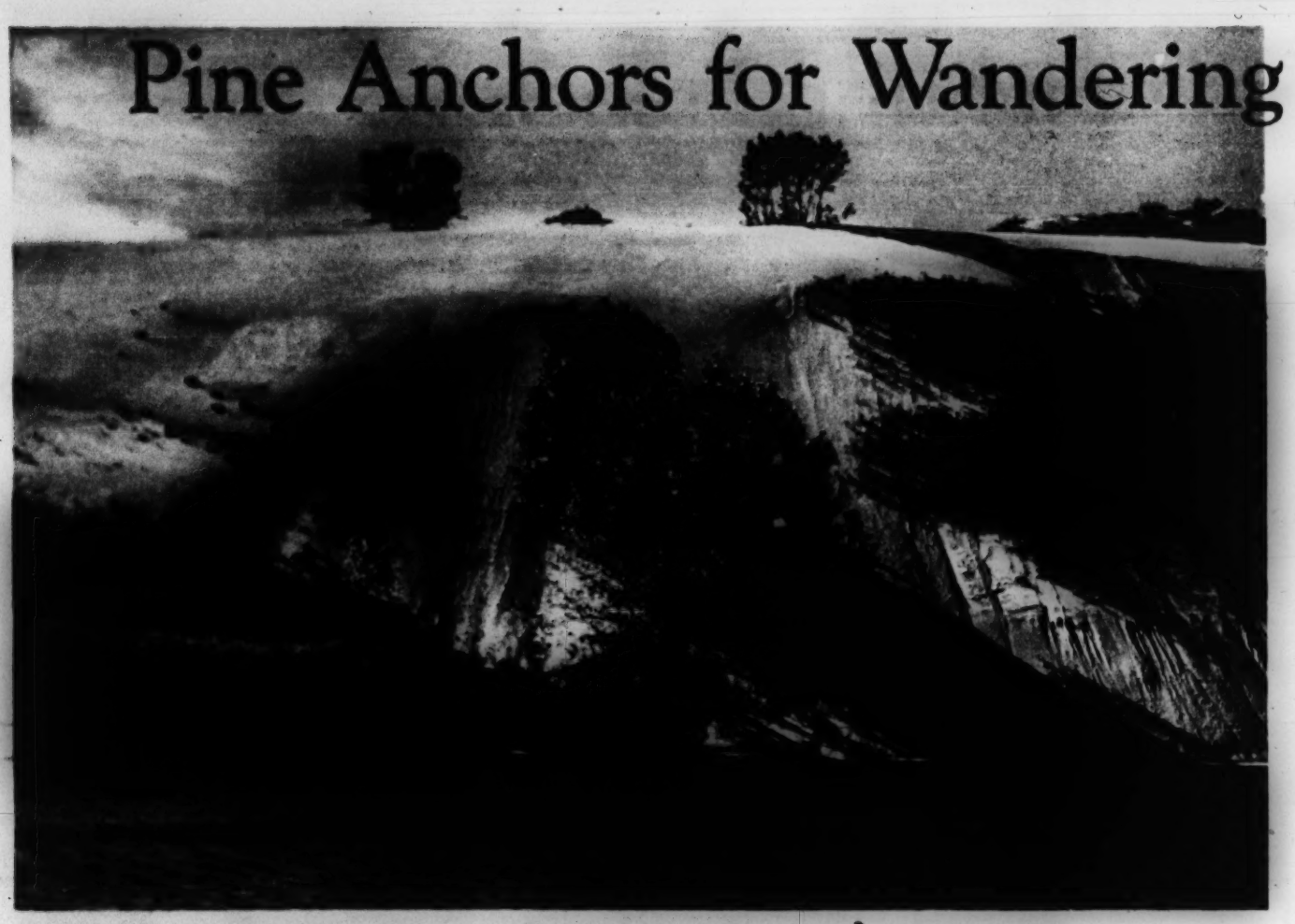
CHROME ORE IS BEING MINED IN FREE FRENCH NEW CALEDONIA

U. S. TROOPS ARE ON GUARD WITH FREE FRENCH IN NEW CALEDONIA

Wide World

VICE-ADMIRAL MUSELIER TAKES CHARGE AT FREE FRENCH ST. PIERRE
St. Pierre Island (Above), Near Free French Miquelon Island

Pine Anchors for Wandering Dunes



THIS DUNE MOVED IN ON THE RAILROAD LINE AT GRAND HAVEN IN 1940
Even the River Course Was Threatened at the Time of the Tree-Planting Bee

BEACH GRASS AS A STABILIZER IS PLANTED IN 6½-FOOT SQUARES
Brush and Pickets Are Similarly Used to Establish Sand Anchorages. A Scooter (Insert) for Diversion

Photos by the Author

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN, HELD A TREE-PLANTING BEE TO HALT A ROVING DUNE
Local Citizens and People from Neighboring Towns Set Out 45,000 Trees in One Day

By Herman Schaafsma

WERE LONGFELLOW living in Western Michigan today, he would never admonish his contemporaries to leave their "footprints on the sands of time." For only today's footprints are on the sands of Michigan. Yesterday's were obliterated by a passing wind. And footprints are but the least of things buried by the sands.

A thriving lumbering community of the nineteenth century, named Singapore, now lies beneath a sand dune. A busy railroad depot of the 1860s, some 30 miles to the north, is now engulfed. Scores of once-fertile farms have been abandoned because their owners could not halt the shifting sands. Even modern road-clearing equipment could not cope with a young dune that kept burying a highway to a summer park.

These sand mountains were once tiny grains in Lake Michigan. As the waves rolled in to shore, they deposited the grains in ridges on the beach and succeeding winds carried them inland when they had dried. Bit by bit they accumulated and the finished product, centuries later, is astounding and devastating. As the lake receded westward it left a series of the dunes, of varying heights, along the shore.

* * *

Nature provided them with a cover of herbs, shrubs, pioneering trees and eventually the climax forest type. When man settled in the area, he cleared the trees and tilled the soil thus loosening the natural cover. As the fertility of the soil was depleted, the land was gradually returned to its original sandy state. Then, with severe fall and spring winds, the dunes began to rove.

Many of them encroached on fertile farm lands and added to the devastation. In Ottawa county, where 28 per cent of the productive soil suffers from this type of erosion, they have been known to advance 11 feet a year. Experiences in Europe, where similar conditions prevailed along the Baltic in the last century, show that they will eventually advance an average of 62 feet a year if left uncontrolled.

So Western Michigan is taking measures to control them. Where the greatest devastation exists and soil fertility is lowest, temporary stabilization and permanent fixation are necessary. Methods proved successful in Europe have been adopted—stabilization with beach grass, brush or pickets followed by fixation with trees. In areas not so seriously affected, the trees will grow to maturity without the stabilizing measures.

One day last spring, hundreds of citizens of Grand Haven, assisted by neighboring farmers, held a community tree planting bee to halt the dune that already had buried the railroad station and was now threatening to change the course of the river that provides a harbor for the town. Through a driving rain they marched across a temporary pontoon bridge and planted 45,000 trees in the single day.

* * *

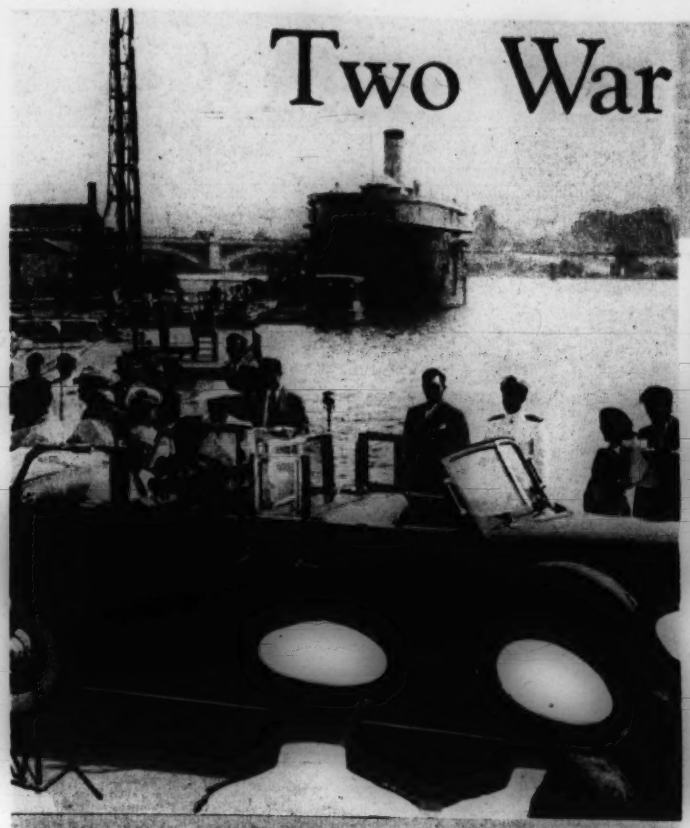
On the farms in the western half of Ottawa county, where the first soil conservation district was established, more than six million red, white and jack pine trees have been planted in the last four years. The farmers have been guided by the soil conservation service and assisted by the civilian conservation corps in their gigantic undertaking.

More than one-third of these trees were raised in a district nursery, at a saving of 50 per cent. This nursery is the first of its type in the country and was started against the advice of experts who said it couldn't be done. It now has five million more trees which will be removed and planted as they mature. In addition, a score of farmers have started their own nurseries to provide the pines for their farms.

Neighboring soil conservation districts have brought the total of trees planted in Western Michigan to 12,485,000 and an additional one to two million will be planted this fall. As they, and millions yet to be planted, grow to maturity, the whispering of the pines will replace the singing of the sands. And it will be sweeter music to property owners' ears.

Two War Presidents: Mistakes Avoided Mistakes Repeated

By Ira E. Bennett
Former Editor-in-Chief of the Washington Post



ROOSEVELT GIVES NORWAY A U. S. SUB-CHASER, 1942

CAPABLE ROOSEVELT AIDS: CORDELL HULL, SUMNER WELLES

BERNARD M. BARUCH, JAMES W. GERARD: USEFUL STILL

HOW GOES THE WAR as affecting the United States? How fares the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy in discharging his duties on the strategic, diplomatic, domestic and propaganda fronts?

Are the President's aids and advisers competent men, entitled to public confidence? What are the President's relations with Congress? Is he sustained by the people in his war efforts?

These questions are timely now, after more than nine months of belligerency. Opportunity offers for comparing the present situation with that in which President Wilson found himself in the autumn of 1917.

This comparison, even when cursory, is rich in revelations. It shows how the United States is avoiding some of the worst blunders, delays and controversies that marked 1917-1918. It also shows, however, that many of the lessons of the first World War have not been taken to heart.

Among those who studied conditions at close range in Washington in 1917-1918 was Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. At this time he is consciously and unconsciously applying to his problems the lessons he learned when Woodrow Wilson was Commander-in-Chief. Hundreds of millions of individuals in many countries are beneficiaries of the experience thus gained by Mr. Roosevelt. Would that the first World War experience were heeded by all officers of the government and by the people.

Unfortunately every generation ignores in large part the warnings of the past. Throughout the country the tendency of part of the people is to sweep aside all consideration of the first World War and its aftermath as mere rubbish of a bygone age, forgetting that some vital conditions are similar to those that now seem tough problems. Human nature has not changed. Closing its eyes to red danger signals, it commits some of the most glaring blunders it committed in the first World War. The headlong crowd seems to say: "We want to make our own blunders in our own way, in our own time."

That is not the attitude of President Roosevelt. Thanks to his foresight, fortified by what he learned during the first World War, Mr. Roosevelt has avoided many of the pitfalls that ambushed Mr. Wilson. Roosevelt was thrifty in obtaining wide emergency powers from Congress before hostilities began. Thus he has prevented many of the delays and controversies that plagued President Wilson. All these powers have not yet been invoked, but they are ready and need not run the gantlet of Congressional opposition. Mr. Roosevelt can exercise more far-reaching authority than he has yet exercised over industry, labor, prices, food, shipping, railroads, communications, exports and imports, and other activities affecting American war effort.

On the other hand, the present Commander-in-Chief is making mistakes which President Wilson avoided. The most serious one is Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to deal personally with every situation and every problem. His industry is amazing. His resilience after hard labor is a marvel, but he is undertaking a superhuman task. Dangerous delays occur as urgent decisions on all fronts are postponed by mere accumulation of business.

President Wilson was cautious in confiding authority to subordinates, but to those whom he trusted he gave liberally. McAdoo, in the Treasury; Baker, in the War Department; Baruch, head of the War Industries Board—these men had greater powers of decision in major matters than any powers enjoyed by President Roosevelt's subordinates.

Mr. Wilson's foreign department was always unsatisfactory to him, during his whole eight years, and in any event he would have taken pains to direct foreign polemics himself. In this field he proved to be a master, not yet equalled by later Presidents. Mr. Roosevelt is fortunate in having strong and experienced advisers in the State Department. Secretary Hull and Undersecretary Welles have won public applause by their comments on foreign controversies. Mr. Roosevelt has not yet fully developed the field of counter-propaganda by personal utterance, and it remains to be seen whether he will be as expert as was President Wilson in driving a wedge between enemy peoples and their rulers.

Some of the errors, blunders and delays that hampered American effectiveness in its first year of participation in the last war were these:

Widespread belief that America's entry into the war would cause Germany to sue for peace. This resulted in delays in Congress and induced contracting officers to make short-term contracts for inadequate amounts of war materials.

Headlong scramble of American, British, French and other purchasing commissions to rush supplies through one port—the port of New York. Result: Congestion of freight as far back as Chicago, famine of ships, competitive bidding by allied commissions, and derangement of commerce. Bottleneck not broken for a year.

Failure to declare war on Germany's allies. This enabled Austro-Hungarian, Turkish and Bulgarian emissaries to carry on espionage and sabotage conspiracies, with free use of mails, cables and wireless.

Failure of airplane production program after expenditure of a year's time and more than $1,000,000,000.

Failure to adopt system for more rapid construction of ships.

Pacifists in key positions in Congress refused to push war legislation. Pacifist chairman of the House military affairs committee refused to sponsor the draft bill, and it was pushed through by a Republican member of the committee, who happened to be a native of Germany.

Blunder in fixing price of coal so low that producers quit operations. Fuel famine in extra cold winter of 1917-1918, shutdown of steel and other war factories and curtailment of ship operations for lack of fuel.

Delay in taking control over transportation and food.

False starts and great delay in effective organization of industrial production for war uses.

Friction between President and Congress because incompetent subordinates were kept in authority. Fruitless attempts in Congress to cut down President's war powers.

Delay in prohibiting trade with the enemy. Much American money siphoned to Germany; enemy trade through Mexico; American stock market crippled.

Failure to exclude enemy aliens from war areas. Much espionage and sabotage.

Waning of public confidence resulting from concealment of information and attempts to muzzle the press. Congress kills censorship moves.

Members of committees under Council of National Defense awarded contracts to one another and fixed prices contrary to law.

Nine government agencies try to abolish "non-essential" industries in order to

(Continued on page 12)

BACK FROM FRANCE

President Wilson (Above Left) Acclaimed When He Returned From Versailles. The Roosevelt Smile, Wet From a Navy Department Dip (Above Right)

ng of Calif

PEOPLE of Britain and the United States were reminded this summer of a tie between the old country and the new that ran back to the times when Sir Francis Drake was voyaging around the world on a mission for Queen Elizabeth.

Sir Francis Drake, the first great Navigator of England and really the father of the British Navy, was born on a farm called Crownvale, near Plymouth. He was the eldest of twelve children. His father, Vicar of Upmore, upon the River Medway, reared his sons on shipboard to avoid the religious intolerance of Henry VIII.

Between Spain and England there had been a certain alliance: Mary, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, the first wife of Henry VIII, married Philip II of Spain. On Mary's death an attempt was made to unite the countries more firmly by the marriage of Elizabeth and Philip. When this plan failed, Philip threatened England with destruction, including the execution or enforced abdication of the Protestant Elizabeth, and the placing on the throne of her first cousin, Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots.

Elizabeth made it possible for Drake to set forth upon several great voyages. The purpose had been to trade and promote trade, but Drake was undoubtedly encouraged by the Queen to "annoy the King of Spain" by plundering Spanish ships and towns.

As early as 1572 Drake declared for the freedom of the seas. From the top of a tall tree on the Isthmus of Panama, he could see the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. As he looked out upon the broad expanse of the Pacific, in the enthusiasm of a great moment, he lifted up his hands and prayed: "May Almighty God grant me life and leave to sail once an English ship upon that Sea!" Drake's faith in divine protection was the strongest force in his character. The Pacific, discovered by Vasco Nunez de Balboa in 1513, and named in 1520 by Ferdinand Magellan, had been little explored.

* * *

On Nov. 17, 1577, Drake set out from Plymouth in the stout little ship Pelican, of not more than 100 tons, and only 66 feet long. She had seven armed portholes on each side, and inside she carried 30 guns. This vessel, later rechristened the Golden Hind, was fitted for ornament and delight, with rich furniture, dishes of pure silver for the table and even for the cook-room.

The Golden Hind was flagship of a fleet of five, all well-manned and plentifully supplied with provisions. Bravely they sailed away on this voyage which would take Francis Drake and his own ship around the world. Severe storms were encountered at the lower end of South America after passing the Strait of Magellan. The fleet of five ships had dwindled through loss, desertion, and destruction, to the flagship alone.

The little vessel beat its way northward up the Pacific Coast, through a sea "of tempestuous and dreadful motion," for the ocean current and winds were against them. It could not go back around Cape Horn; there were outraged Spaniards thirsting for revenge. The Golden Hind was loaded with rich treasure taken from Spanish ships, coastal towns, and laden mule and llama trains. There was gold and silver by the hundredweight, jewels and pearls by the chestful. From a Spanish frigate Drake had taken Chinese silks and porcelain (Ming)—not because he thought them valuable but because his

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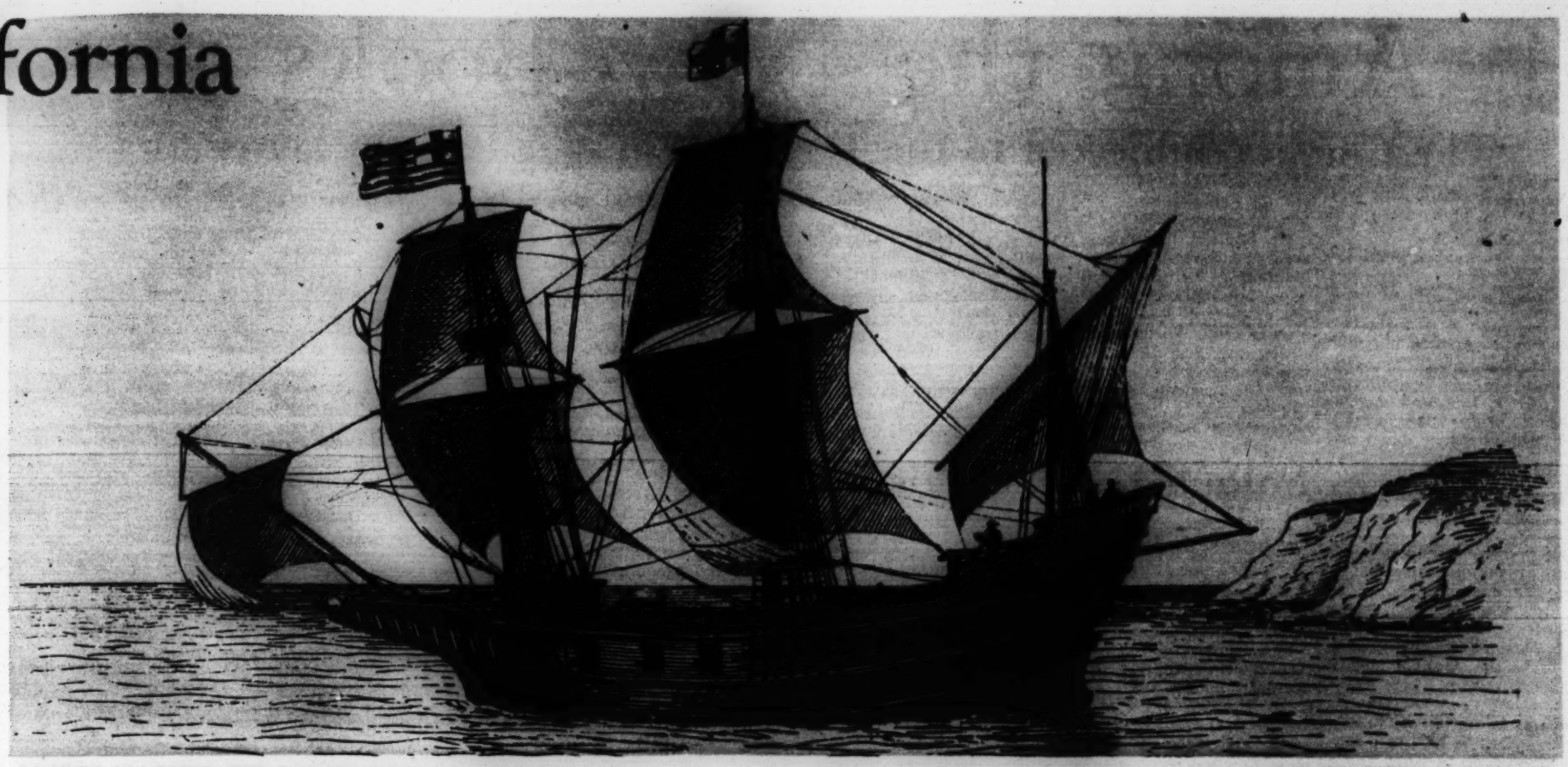

DRAKE'S FLAGSHIP, THE GOLDEN HIND, ON WHICH HE SAILED AROUND THE WORLD, STOPPING IN CALIFORNIA WHICH HE CLAIMED FOR ELIZABETH

wife needed them. To go northward, also, there might be found that fabled Northwest Passage, and he could go home to England with speed and in safety.

How far north Drake pushed is not known. Snow-capped mountains were seen, the Olympics and Mount Rainier, for they were near Puget Sound. They ran into weather piercingly cold. Something was wrong with the charts, the land led away to the west, not the east. Anchored in a bay opposite Vancouver, the wind blew in dangerous gusts, with alternate thick fog. Impossible to wait in such an anchorage. Equally impossible to proceed, with a disheartened crew and useless charts.

So Drake turned and sailed southeast along the coast, to latitude 38 deg. N., where, on June 17, 1579, safe harbor was found in a sheltered bay on the California coast. To Drake it was undiscovered land, though actually Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese, had touched here in 1542. Until recently, historians have assumed that this haven was San Francisco Bay, but now some believe it was a small inlet just above the Golden Gate, called Drake's Bay.

The Golden Hind had sprung a leak. Her treasure must be unloaded, and repairs made. Before landing, friendly relations with the natives must be assured. Their huts, conical or steeple-like wickiups, lined the shore. A native came out in a canoe and made a long oration with many gestures. Then there was a preliminary exchange of presents. A bunch of feathers, neatly gathered on a string, was taken aboard the Golden Hind, and a hat bestowed in return. Of all the enticing objects Drake offered, the natives would take nothing at all but one hat.

* * *

Drake went ashore and established himself behind a defensive palisade. Repairs proceeded on the ship, and the natives gathered in increasing numbers. It became clear to the English that they were regarded as gods, and that the natives were trying to propitiate them by night-long shrieking, beating their faces, and dashing themselves on the ground.

Drake, greatly shocked by these efforts, called the whole company to prayers. By gestures of supplication, they sought to convey the idea that they, too, were engaged in worship. Life on the Golden Hind throughout the voyage had included religious services twice each day. An orchestra accompanied the singing of psalms. Drake read prayers and preached.

The natives grasped the intention and sat attentive during the prayers, the singing of psalms, which especially pleased them, and the reading from the Bible. At the end of every pause they cried out with once voice, "Oh I."

After a few days the King of the tribe appeared, "a man of goodly stature and comely"—before him a mace-bearer and a large bodyguard. There were orations, dances and songs, then a supplication to Drake to become their King. A crown of feathers was placed on his head by the Hioh, or King of the tribe, his neck encircled by chains made of small polished bones. Loud shouts of "Hioh!" went up.

Thereupon Drake, "in the name and to the use of Her Most Excellent Majesty, took the scepter, crown, and dignity of the said country into his hand." With his love of ceremony, he must have enjoyed the proceedings.

Drake was the first to use the English Bible, the Prayer Book, the Hymnal on the Pacific Coast. The Prayer-Book Cross in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, is in commemoration of this.

* * *

In taking possession of California in the name of the Queen, Drake called it Nova Albion (New England). The white cliffs toward the sea doubtless reminded him of England.

Drake set up a firm post on which he nailed a brass plate bearing the inscription:

BEE IT KNOWNE UNTO ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

JUNE 17 1579

BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND IN THE NAME OR HERR MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND AND HERR SUCCESSORS FOREVER I TAKE POSSESSION OF THIS KINGDOME WHOSE KING AND PEOPLE FREELY RESIGNE THEIR RIGHT AND TITLE IN THE WHOLE LAND UNTO HERR MAJESTIES KEEPEING NOW NAMED BY ME AND TO BEE KNOWNE UNTO ALL MEN AS NOVA ALBION.

FRANCIS DRAKE

This plate was accompanied by a sixpence of current English money bearing the picture of Queen Elizabeth, showing itself through a hole made on purpose in the plate.

Of Drake's stay in California, from June 17 until July 23 in 1579, there had been no positive evidence, until a day in the summer of 1936. Then, after three and a half centuries, the Plate of Brass, one of the world's long-lost historical treasures, was found! Near San Rafael, Marin County, on a high ridge about 500 feet from the water's edge. It was sheltered by an outcropping of rocks. What its adventures had been in more than 350 years, how many human hands had held it, carried it here and there, tossed it aside—can never be known. Fortunate that it was not covered with earth on that summer day.

The boy who found it, Beryle Shinn, thought it would repair a hole in his car. When he washed it and started to make use of the piece of brass sometime afterward, he saw lettering and the name Drake. He took it to Professor Herbert E. Bolton of the University of California, who for years had urged his students to be on the watch for just this bit of evidence of Drake's visit to California. The sixpence was missing from the jagged hole.

Scientific authentication followed, and now the Plate of Brass, the State's choicest archaelogical treasure, is in the Library of the University of California.

When the Golden Hind was repaired Drake departed amidst the "sighs and sorrowings and lamentable mourning" of the natives. They had to be comforted with the saying of prayers and psalms.

(Continued on page 13)

Among the New Books

The Classics Subjected to the Test of War—A London Letter

Critical Thoughts in Critical Days, by F. L. Lucas. London: Allen and Unwin. 3s.
Life With Topsy, by Denis Mackail. London: Heinemann. 12s. 6d.
That Bad Man, by Wickham Steed. London: Macmillan. 5s.
The English Spirit, by Anthony Weymouth. London: Allen and Unwin. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

THERE IS NOTHING in the skies above, nor upon the earth, nor in the seas beneath but reminds Mr. F. L. Lucas of some magnificent observation of the past; so that to glance down any one of his pages is to run the eye over a glittering array of jewels.

He reflects that natural science has given man the airplane, and immediately quotations fall from him like diamonds dropped from the lips of the enchanted little girl in the fairy story. "'The March of Science!' said Lamb once. 'But who shall sound its retreat?'" Then he flashes to what I take to be the Arabian Nights, only to forsake it for a lady of the ancien régime commenting on Montgolfier's invention of the balloon, who in turn is left for a prolonged recollection of Hugo and a brief echo of "The Tempest." This exalted company brings an exaltation into Mr. Lucas' own style; and when he wishes to say that the writer's work is perishable, he puts it thus: "The artist, too, comes to feel that he builds on a quicksand and writes on a torrent."

* * *

His immediate object in "Critical Thoughts in Critical Days" is to determine which of the classics best stand the test of war. Trial by bombing is no easy criterion, but there are men who come out of it well. Homer, for example, does so even triumphantly, and also Herodotus; but not Euripides, because his sense of values is narrow, nor Thucydides, in whom the spirit of poetry is strangled by tropes and epigrams. Ovid, Seneca, and Lucan honorably fail; they are brilliant and clever men, no doubt, but brilliance and cleverness do not last, and in the race of time nothing exhausts itself so speedily as mere quickness of the brain.

In English literature, Shakespeare endures, and in French, Montaigne, less magnificently perhaps, but more comfortably; but the nineteenth century yields but a sorry crop. Wordsworth is "like eating on excellent apple in woollen gloves": Coleridge, except for "The Ancient Mariner," "gets shabbier and flabbier," and "the ecstasies of Shelley were always unbearable." But Hardy and Morris—these remain.

As for the writers of the twentieth century, it is kinder to pass them over in silence; as, indeed, Mr. Lucas very oddly passes over the greatest of all works in any literature. Apart from this, "Critical Thoughts in Critical Days" is a rich and satisfying book, abounding both in scholarship and life.

"Life With Topsy" begins with gossip about dogs, and becomes a very full autobiography—and a very pleasant autobiography, too. A little Milnish, perhaps, even a trifle Barriesque, but decidedly pleasant. Through all the years of approaching disaster, when the world was rattling along toward the precipice, Mr. Mackail was writing his agreeable novels about agreeable young married people whose financial troubles consisted mainly in such things as wondering whether they ought to get rid of the second housemaid. He was becoming more and more comfortably off, getting better and better cars, going to theaters, finding schools for his children, walking out the dogs at night, even sometimes yachting. He worked very hard; no matter what else happened, he turned out his 1,200 words a day, with an integrity as unshakable as Trollope's, and he thoroughly enjoyed himself.

But now and again the outside world forced itself on his attention; rumors of Hitler penetrating even to the Chelsea study and his father-in-law's mansion on the Solent. At times Mr. Mackail seems also to have been troubled in his conscience by the contrast between his own prosperity and the poverty of the masses, for he assures himself too often that his family economics are blameless to be a man entirely at ease. But these are only temporary rufflings of the surface; in the main, the stream of Mr. Mackail's life flows placidly on, except on the rare occasions when he is profoundly moved, as, for example, at a performance of "Journey's End," when he could bear the play no longer, and, though he was the guest of friends he did not know very well, he left the theater and rushed out into the night.

* * *

Wickham Steed's "That Bad Man" is, of course, Hitler; and his portrait fully lives up to its title. Mr. Steed's knowledge is great, his grasp of affairs convincing, and his style extremely lively. "That Bad Man" is cast in the form of a conversation with two young boys, whose thirst for useful information is equaled only by Mr. Steed's zeal in furnishing it. As an example of that rare literary genre, the question-and-answer biography, this book is very successful and entertaining.

Anthony Weymouth's selection of broadcasts by men and women like Hugh Walpole, J. B. Priestley, Philip Guedalla, Clemence Dane, Cicely Hamilton, and Somerset Maugham is judicious and admirable. But the most valuable part of it is Mr. Weymouth's own preface, which contains more sound sense on the technique of broadcasting than I have read anywhere else.

HAROLD HOBSON

Poland Under Nazis Pictured

The Black Book on Poland. New York: Putnams. $3.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE pictures accompany this report of the Polish Government on two years of Nazi rule in the Incorporated Area and the Government General. To some persons, the 600-odd text pages of "The Black Book on Poland" may seem the essential part of the work. For in them the story of Poland's conquest, partition, and ensuing "reconstruction" unfolds in painful clearness. But to others, the illustrations will weigh the heavier.

Even seemingly harmless pictures reveal strikingly the main features of Naziism. There is, for instance, the reproduction of advertisement columns of the Ostdeutscher Beobachter, a German newspaper, published in Poznan. Under the heading, "Where Do We Meet in Posen?" the German owners of expropriated Polish restaurants and cafés invite their co-nationals to visit their establishments. They promise a "wide choice of tasty dishes" and "buoyant music" to be enjoyed in "cozy rooms." These advertisements ran at the same time that Field Marshal Goering and Governor-General Frank ordered the Nazi authorities in Poland to "limit to a minimum the food rations of the native population."

Or there is the photograph of the orthodox Jew being shaved forcibly. One German soldier acts as barber and three of his comrades watch. Their faces are all dimples and smiles. They don't smile triumphantly or viciously. Far from it. They smile like chaps who feel at peace with the whole world. Actually, they are at war with the whole world and the camera caught them in the moment when they were consciously committing a sacrilege, since, according to orthodox Jewish law, beards must not be touched by a knife.

Such behavior can hardly be explained except on the assumption that, under the influence of Hitler, a large-scale perversion of the German people has taken place, comprising not only a picked group of Gauleiters and other high officials, but also the masses who form the German Army and those other millions of civilians who, for the purpose of "Reconstruction" and "Reorganization," follow in the wake of the armed hordes.

E. S. P.

Democracy as Put in Words

The Price of Free World Victory, by Henry A. Wallace. New York: L. B. Fischer. 75 cents.

REPRINTED IN BOOK FORM, the address which the Vice-President of the United States made before the Free World Association on May 8 of this year appears with ardent endorsements from four news commentators and an educator. A foreword says, "This address was immediately recognized as one of the greatest utterances on the war aims of the United Nations."

To that appraisal of the booklet's message, two comments might be added. The first is that the essence of Americanism consists of a noble aspiration for a better world, such as Mr. Wallace has expressed. The second is that mere aspirations, however exalted, may become dangerous, unless supported by practicable plans. The Vice-President's beautiful ideals may do harm, unless he or someone else works out a project which can be accepted as offering a road toward their realization. Mr. Wallace extols common men and women, but if he is merely dangling dreams before them, he may deprive them of both will and faith.

The Vice-President speaks in terms of popular theology, repeating words about the devil and sin which thousands of "evangelists" daily use. He is not using a rhetorical device; he believes in those conceptions. He is against racial discrimination, illiteracy, economic exploitation, imperialism, unemployment, inequality, want, and the arrogant power of wealth. He expresses those sentiments in short, ringing sentences, which every true American must heartily applaud.

He says, "Democracy is the only true political expression of Christianity." He emphasizes "social justice," often refers to the Bible, talks of farmers, workers, children, gives a splendid view of the majestic sweep of American history, declares, "This must be the century of the common man," and ends by quoting a swinging passage from the Holy Scriptures.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that this constitutes a splendid service. It is such ideals that have made America. The cynicism of the last two decades was a betrayal and negation of America's traditions. It was also very destructive. It was catastrophic for humanity that millions of people seeking the hope of the world turned from America and democracy to Munich and Moscow. Where have youth, since 1930, or earlier, leaped to sacrifice? In Russia and Germany, or in America? Not in America.

The Vice-President has much faith in words, discussions, reading and writing. But what we need is a practical world organization, based on real political and social forces, that will insure a minimum of freedom and right for all in this century of the common man.

The World of Poetry

From New Directions (Norfolk, Conn.) come three slim one-dollar volumes: "Our Lady Peace" by Mark Van Doren, "If There Is Time" by Hildegarde Flanner, and "Poems" by John Berryman. The first two are skillfully constructed verse, finished in style and unmoving. Berryman's collection, which appeared originally in the anthology, "Five Young American Poets" of 1941, is provocative, stirring up the right kind of protest and slinging a straight arrow at social and political corruption.

Like most of the social protest expression it offers no suggestion of a solution, no comfort; but it is stimulating and is distinguished by a genuine poetic quality. One of the less direct but most compelling poems in the book is "A Poem for Bhain," reading:

Although the relatives in the summer house
Talk, turn, grumble, do what relatives do,
Demand, demand our eyes and ears, demand us,

You and I are not precisely there
As they require: heretics, we converse
Alert and alone as over a lake of fire

Two white birds following their profession
Of flight, together fly, loom, fall and rise,
Certain of the nature and station of their mission.

So by the superficial and night lake
We talk, and nothing that we say is heard,
Neither by the relatives who twitter and ache

Nor by any traveller nor by any bird.

Grantland Rice's war poems, done since Pearl Harbor, have been issued in a paper-backed collection by A. S. Barnes (New York). Just verse for the most part, they have, however, an inspiring message. The one we like best, entitled "The Old Man Speaks," reads in part:

I've tried the best I could—a job to do,
A kid to raise—a kid whose name was Bill,
Who'd pick up when I quit—when I was through—
And run the little farm below the hill.

Bill liked the idea, too, for Bill was shy
A fellow who had never cared to go.
But now young Bill is somewhere in the sky,
Above Rangoon or Darwin—I don't know.

It's spring again; the plow is by the gate.
Once more the early robins hop around.
How dull the April sunshine seems of late—
How long the furrow is—how bare the ground.

The cover of the leaflet carries the announcement of a war poetry contest, to the winners of which the publishers offer $1,000 in prizes, the highest award amounting to $250. Any member of the armed forces of the United States may send his poems, as entries, to the publishing office at 67 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City. The judges are Grantland Rice, John Kieran, and Daniel Henderson, who won the National Arts Club prize for his poem, "The Road to France," on America's entrance into the first World War.

Kathleen Norris' peace poem, "One Nation Indivisible" (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $1), narrates general events in the United States between the first World War and the second. It has little to commend it.

PEARL STRACHAN

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Examining the Problem of the Christian Church in Europe Today

Christian Europe Today, by Adolph Keller. New York: Harpers. $3.

IT IS DOUBTFUL if there is another person so well qualified to write authoritatively of the conditions of the Christian Churches in Europe as Dr. Keller. He is a professor at the Universities of Geneva and Zurich, Director of the Ecumenical Seminar in Geneva and also of the European Central Bureau for Relief to Suffering Churches. His many duties have kept him traveling not only in European countries but frequently in America also, and in Egypt. He is author of several books dealing with religion in its various aspects. He delivered the Lowell Lectures in Boston and gave similar courses at other points in the United States.

As a pioneer in the Ecumenical movement now gaining encouraging impetus, Dr. Keller has had access to the most intimate sources of information relative to the conditions of the Christian Church today. Out of the fullness of his knowledge he has written a forthright and comprehensive survey of the affairs of the Christian Churches in Europe, and the information is recent and quite up to date.

Dr. Keller is wholly awake to the evil, subversive influences which if unopposed would override and nullify the result of Christian efforts carried on for centuries. He regards the daily press in its tendency to emphasize secular affairs as an enemy of the Christian faith. He quotes Kierkegaard, eminent Danish philosopher and scholar, as having touched the heart of the problem when he wrote of "life itself as the deepest problem of the thinking mind, 'the abyss of nothingness and human existence itself in its meaninglessness and the helplessness of society to redeem herself from such a state of despair.'" He recognized "the demonic character of sin and the insufficiency of a merely moral philosophy to found life on sure ground."

* * *

Dr. Keller, witnessing the terrible, chaotic condition of the world today, recalls that the early Church spoke of chaos as "the end of the world," and opposed this threatened condition with the power of Christian Faith. But the dawn has not yet appeared. On the contrary, what has happened is "the disintegration of the family, of states, of a cultural system, of the empirical churches . . . of the Christian ethos, of the former corpus christianum." Religious liberty is the foundation of all liberties, and the cry of liberty raised so often in the past has not had the sanctity of true liberty because its background was material rather than spiritual.

Dr. Keller regards Bolshevism as a kind of "cold religion" in which the heart of the individual, refused its natural expansion of feeling, is frozen. He sees the religious fervor witnessed among the Bolshevik youth as sprung from a "mystical source in the soul of Russia which . . . is pious in an impious way, believing in an unbelieving attitude." Let us not be tempted to identify this or the alleged religion of the Reich as true religion, as the Christianity taught by the Master and developed through the Christian Church.

The author's analysis of the mental status of the totalitarian state which has brought about the development of a new type of "religion" and worship is keen and informative. The government, the central power of the State, becomes the object of worship. A mystical, indefinable something has supplanted the Christian concept of God. This of necessity brings about a determined conflict between this modern apostasy and true religion as set forth in the Christian ethos. The relation of Church and State as existing in various countries is impressively defined.

Dr. Keller quotes Archbishop Temple as declaring that the Church is under obligation to claim that both it and the State owe allegiance to Christ as the source of all authority in heaven and earth. But since there are many in the State who do not recognize this allegiance, the State of necessity has to meet conditions unlike those which confront the Church. But the Church can never admit that, although all its citizens are pagans, the State is absolved in its duty toward Christ.

There follow chapters regarding the situation of the Church in European countries, especially dealing with the great difficulties which face the Christian bodies at the present time. As an ardent Christian, Dr. Keller sees the hope of the world in the Church. To accomplish its mission it must recognize its primary purpose, that it is God's instrument, and must fearlessly and faithfully carry its message into the very needs of the world chaos. A comparison is drawn between American and European Protestantism, and the relation of the British to the Continental Churches is set forth.

* * *

Part V of the volume deals with reconstructive movements relative to the obligations of the Church in the New World Order. Intensive missionary work must be carried on in Europe and the Churches look toward the West for aid and direction. The Church of Rome is regarded in relation to the Evangelical Churches. The relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and Protestantism should be worked out where the differences have been least accentuated, as in Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and Great Britain, where the two polities have lived together in peace and unitary self-respect and where, despite the irreconcilables, many are studying the problem from the standpoint of the agreements rather than differences.

A chapter deals with the Ecumenical movement, setting forth the inception and development of this effort to unite Protestant Christianity upon a common and acceptable basis. The World Council of Churches has become one of the major features of Christianity and cannot be ignored or belittled by criticism. The charges made by the critics are considered and their weakness exposed.

It is clear to many readers that the success of the Christian Church will arrive at the fullness of its possibilities when return is made to the simple teachings of the Founder of Christianity and the concept of God as revealed by him generally accepted. Unity of the Christian Churches of the world upon this foundation will insure the lasting peace which recognizes the brotherhood of man, the brotherhood which attends upon the Fatherhood of God.

A. F. C.

Land Ownership Set as Ideal

Forward to the Land, by Elmer T. Peterson. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press. $2.75.

RELATIONS BETWEEN democracy and property are brought to notice in Elmer T. Peterson's "Forward to the Land," the main thesis being that democracy is just a way of owning property. "Take away property," the author concludes, "and the aspiration to own it, and you will surely destroy liberty." Holding that conviction, he is disturbed by prevalent trends in America, especially by the philosophy of the New Deal.

Associate Editor of the Daily Oklahoman and a mid-Westerner, he shows considerable pride in having contributed to the Saturday Evening Post and his book's foreword is written by "Ding" Darling of the New York Herald Tribune; by which tokens he lets a reader foresee the direction his writing must pursue. Many Americans tend to approve of that direction, but unfortunately the road which Mr. Peterson endeavors to lay out is not clear enough for them to follow.

* * *

The chief aim of the book is to contrast money ways with soil ways. Mr. Peterson abhors cities, vast agglomerations of wage earners, high finance, labor unions and collectivism of almost every sort. He even disapproves of municipally owned public utilities. He believes that America can be preserved only if a far greater proportion of the nation live on their own farms. He sees no other way out of the crisis.

He says very categorically, "If a man is not free in his way of making a living and owning property, he is not free at all." "A new defeatism is seeping . . . out of ivory towers into the American democratic ideology . . . if not checked, (it) will rot out all the progress of our past 150 years."

He contrasts the "free" farmer with the regimented city man, the West with the East, and regretfully points out that all the members of the Supreme Court are from the urban Northeast. He fills his book with illustrations of farmers struggling to preserve a feeling of independence. He condemns "controlled economy" and endeavors to show that the AAA has completely failed in its efforts to restrict production, as in everything else.

* * *

He repeatedly urges subsistence farming, with widely diversified crops. He advocates the production of things to eat, not things to sell. He is an Oklahoma Cincinnatus, exalting rural virtues and proclaiming that cities destroy all civilizations.

Many of the things he says are pleasing to every serious American who has ever felt the lure of the soil and who deplores the noise, vulgarity, and ugliness of city life. However, they are not as convincing as they are pleasing. Even the most ardent wishful thinker cannot avoid the feeling that the book is Utopian, though containing much cogent criticism.

The author points out that WPA has destroyed the outlook of many farmers that were once independent, and turned them into orphans of the state. He thinks American vitality is being sapped. He repeatedly speaks of the "bankruptcy of basic economic thinking" and "the breakdown of our urban scheme of living."

He shows up the utter fallacy of "Ham and Egg" schemes, even of many pension plans, and he considers Socialism the enemy of all liberty. He believes that "freedom from want and fear" would deprive man of initiative and the world of progress. He insists on an economy of abundance, free from state control, though he does approve of some plan to help us acquire farms.

The book is anything but cynical. It does not advocate leaving poor people to starve. On the contrary, it believes the only way to help poor people is to encourage their beginning life anew on farms, where they will produce what they need.

R. H. M.

Little Miss Sherlock Holmes

Frontier Passage, by Ann Bridge. Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Book. $2.50.

ANN BRIDGE, who isn't, of course, Ann Bridge at all but the wife of an official in the British Foreign Office, has chosen as the setting for her latest novel one of the many countries she knows as well as her own. She has chosen the romantic Basque country which crosses familiarly back and forth between southern France and northern Spain, and has its life line in the alternately rushing or sluggish tide river, Bidassoa, boundary between two lands. Anyone who has ever been there will rise enthusiastically to follow this author's lead.

For that is an exquisite, radiant, brilliant world—not only such celebrated resorts as Biarritz and Hendaye and St. Jean-de-Luz, but the little hill villages, lost halfway up the slopes of the Pyrenées. There one finds white or pink houses with tiled roofs and chocolate brown shutters and sometimes outside stairs; delicate, waving tamarisks are near by, valleys and passes, foaming streams and the distant blue-gray mountains Velasquez so loved to paint into his portrait backgrounds.

Starting with such a vision, what more could an author need? How could Ann Bridge help interesting us in the plight of the people who fill her pages? "Peking Picnic" taught us what she could do in the business of characterization; the later novels, and now "Frontier Passage," have not disappointed us. Ann Bridge, whoever she really is, has observed people. She can portray them deftly.

This time hers is a world of spies, refugees, journalists, and evacuated diplomats. They throng the little many-tabled cafés bedecked in blue-and-orange Basque linen cloths; they pace the great bare Victorian halls of hotels in St. Jean-de-Luz. Some of them are fighting for their future, for their lives even; and the rest are looking on, reporting what takes place, striving to understand. Watching and weighing harder and more intelligently than anyone else is a 17-year-old English girl, called Rosemary Oldhead.

She is appropriately named. For events prove her head to be sounder and shrewder than the heads of her experienced elders. For her the Bidassoa is a smugglers' stream; she hears the dipping of muffled oars in the black velvet darkness, she clearly sees swinging lanterns. For her the long frontier is one dangerous passage for refugees, for spies. What lurks in the cave which the tourists frequent, or in those remote and heather-clad valleys? Rosemary is not long in discovering. Is there need to trace the fate of the lovely Spanish Condesa's brother? In the end, it is Rosemary who solves that mystery. She is a little incredible, if you like, but fascinating in her directness and fearlessness and uncanny discernment.

Such tales of spies and refugees, filled with intrigue and danger, are almost as frequent now as the sober reports of foreign correspondents, observers of battles and of the game of diplomacy. They serve their purpose, too, in clarifying the setting and in explaining the action of near-actuality. The fortunes which rose and fell with the Spanish Civil War, the tangles of espionage and intrigue, the personal problems of the Condesa and her rescuer, the correspondent James Milcom—these do make their strong appeal. The terrible fate of so many refugees who attempted to cross the mountains to safety but did not succeed; the gallant courage of La Paquita, the young Spanish revolutionary, as she faced the firing squad—these recitals are moving in the extreme. And, if one cannot just believe in the plausibility of Rosemary—well, in any case, she has helped to make a good story.

M. W.

The Book Window

The Private Reader, by Mark Van Doren (Holt, $2.75), gathers together critical articles and reviews of books and films, covering the author's work of the past 20 years as contributor to periodicals. In the collection are essays on poetry, philosophy, and propaganda, as well as studies of individual writers like Whitman, Frost, T. E. Lawrence, and Mark Twain. Room is found for a discussion of the motion picture under heading of The Limits of Entertainment. The volume presupposes acquaintance on the part of those who pick it up with the subjects discussed, and its pages give the effect of a man of learning holding conference with readers rather than of lecturing to them.

Reading I've Liked, by Clifton Fadiman (Simon and Shuster, $3), a book of an unusual sort, offers critical comment on nearly two score writers of various nationalities and of varied tastes. The selections include an essay of Santayana, chapters from Eve Curie's biography of her mother, episodes of fiction from Steinbeck and Dos Passos, and whole stories by writers as far apart as Sarah Orne Jewett and James Thurber.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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. . Two War Presidents

(Continued from Page 7)

conserve fuel for war industries. Congress refuses to abolish non-essential industries.

Congress kills Wilson's plan to re-organize executive departments for war purposes.

It will be noted that most of the delay in the foregoing list was attributable to Congress. But President Wilson, also, was dilatory in important particulars, notably in failing to ask for a declaration of war on Austria-Hungary for nearly a year, and failure to move against Turkey or Bulgaria at all.

By anticipating war emergency needs and obtaining authority before war began, President Roosevelt has gained at least a year's time over the record of 1917. He has had comparatively little opposition in Congress. That body was Democratic in both houses in Wilson's time, but most of the opposition came from members of Wilson's own party.

Wilson did not have the benefit of experience in preparing for war, while Roosevelt had. Wilson dealt with a Congress that was ignorant of its war duties. Roosevelt found a better informed Congress, and also anticipated events by obtaining legislation before possible opposition in Congress knew what was coming.

Some of the mistakes and delays that marked 1917-1918 are being repeated. Changes and delays in attaining effective organization for war production are an example.

Another error of World War days now being repeated by Roosevelt subordinates is the concealment of such information as is necessary to enable the people to form correct judgment in appraising men and policies. Impairment of public support of administration war policies is a result of loss of confidence in subordinates who resort to concealment.

Still another error is widespread public belief, shared by some officials of the government, that American preparations on a huge scale will cause the enemy to seek peace. This idea clogged war-making by the United States in 1917 and is now a subtle but potent adverse influence.

Braggadocio, volunteer "propaganda," and half-baked proposals for winning the war were public errors of the last war which are now repeated. All of these manifestations tend to interfere with the government in waging effective war.

A comparison of the war-making abilities of Wilson and Roosevelt should take into account the different conditions under which they labored. In the first World War Japan was on the side of the allies, and so was Italy. France securely held the coast where American troops landed. Russia had collapsed as a belligerent before America was ready to fight.

In this war the United States must fight in all oceans. It has no safe access to the European coast in pursuing the enemy. Its forces are scattered. Operations are on an immensely greater scale than in 1917, with perplexities in greater number on the home front. Bearing in mind these and other considerations, the record thus far made by Mr. Roosevelt as a war President seems to stand comparison successfully with the achievements of Woodrow Wilson up to 1918.

Both of these Presidents tried to avert war, and both waged war well when forced to fight. Roosevelt's pattern for the first year is clear. He has followed Wilson's successful examples and avoided most of Wilson's troubles and dilemmas. Later on, when the war pinches, the excessive generosity of both war Presidents in excusing incompetence in subordinates may attract more attention.

The foreshadowing of peace plans after this war indicates that Roosevelt is inclined to follow Wilson in the effort to draw the United States into a world league charged with maintenance of world peace and possessing authority and power to quell any nation that resorts to war. The parallel need not be pushed just now, however, as Mr. Roosevelt has not committed himself irrevocably to any specific plan. He is wisely attending first to the winning of the war. In this he is following Wilson's example, and he fights magnificently, as Wilson did.

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"We Must Be Active Americans"

WHEN THE CAMPAIGNS for woman suffrage finally gained their objective, no one dreamed of the extent to which this recognition of women would be carried as history unrolled its dramatic pages. Today, women are proving as never before their ability and capacity to meet the exigencies of these times. The story of their activities — in the fields, the factories, the construction plants, the countless Government offices, the various divisions of our War Department, and in the vast field of volunteer defense service — should be recorded as an inspiration to future generations whose knowledge of this era may be confined to one or two chapters in some conservative textbook.

Like the stars on a deep, clear night, a few individuals appear more prominently than the others. An outstanding woman in America is a Chinese-American, Dr. Margaret Chung, of San Francisco. Few men or women in this country are as well-informed on American government and the American way of living, probably as this extraordinary woman. She is the sort of citizen we all should be. She typifies America.

DR. MARGARET CHUNG

Citizen Extraordinary, Dr. Chung Is Well Informed on American Government and the American Way of Living

Some years back, Dr. Chung was appealing to Washington and to the American people, through the media of the lecture platform, radio, and letters, to safeguard their rich heritage by increased armament and defense activity, by an embargo on Japanese imports and exports. Washington did not consider her pleas seriously, and the American public classified her as a warmonger and a person with vivid imagination. In 1937, shortly before Japan attacked China, she made an address that became something of a classic. She outlined the history of Japanese conquest, aggression, and philosophy, and dared to prophesy the future. What she predicted has come true and now thunders daily in the headlines. Many who sat in that audience have since expressed their deep regret that they did not appreciate her vision and heed her warnings.

* * *

When the country of her forefathers was in such distress during the early years of war with Japan, Dr. Chung wanted to discard her life work in the United States, and establish and staff in China modern, well-equipped hospitals and dispensaries to care for the hordes of men, women and children so desperately in need. Once again, Washington said no, in its vain attempt to appease Japan.

However, when the urgent need for American aviators in China finally was realized, it was this modest, humble woman who was asked to select and send over 200 young fliers within a period of a few weeks. Dr. Chung had been interested in aviation as a hobby, and had gathered about her a host of courageous, adventurous aviators who "adopted" her as their foster-mother and of whom she speaks proudly as her sons. It was largely from this group that the 200 were selected for service in China. They distinguished themselves as members of the American Volunteer Group, popularly known as the Flying Tigers.

One day last February, Dr. Chung walked into an office of the Navy Department in Washington, D. C., and discussed with one of its officials the immediate importance of establishing a Woman's Auxiliary in the United States Naval Reserve. She outlined the possibilities in her customary concise manner, and before she left that office, the bill had been prepared for introduction into the House. She made her own contacts in Congress, and saw the bill passed by the House in the amazing time of 10 minutes, before she boarded a plane for home. That bill was passed by the Senate later, signed by the President, and now is actively attracting young women into the organization popularly designated as the Waves.

* * *

Shortly after the bill became law, I congratulated her on this latest success. Her comments were:

"We, who are the beneficiaries of the American system, should defend it with our heads as well as our hearts. We must not be content with a passive patriotism. We must be active Americans in all that the sense implies. The way to better government in this country is to have more active Americans. The seat of government may be in Washington, but the heart of government is in your township. And when that heart beats, Washington listens.

"It is time for America to wake up! We should be strong. We should go forward to the destiny God has set aside for those who can banish selfishness and greed from their lives and recognize the simple virtues of human brotherhood as the greatest force that can save mankind from the dictatorship of evil ambitions which threaten us on all sides."

Hardly a week passes that Dr. Chung is not on the radio at least once, urging a more active understanding and appreciation of America, China, and the other Allied Nations. Many of her broadcasts are sent out over national networks, and by shortwave to the far corners of the earth.

As I write, this dynamic American is setting aside her private practice as physician and surgeon, her many outside activities and interests, to begin a four-months' lecture tour around the United States, where she has been invited to address colleges and universities. Her subject? Americanism, of course! No one is better qualified than she, who has achieved eminence and success in so many directions after years of privation, tragedy, and hardship; who expresses Christianity in every detail of her daily living; who remembers only the happiness, the freedom, the privileges she enjoys as a citizen of this great land.

Her offices, in the heart of Chinatown, are known for their furnishings in Oriental artistry, and for her trophy room, in which one could spend many pleasurable hours looking over portions of planes that have played an important part in the history of American aviation, and interesting mementos of this present conflict. Her home, high up on picturesque Telegraph Hill, overlooking San Francisco Bay, is the gathering place for her host of friends who include distinguished men of letters, men and women whose names emblazon Broadway, the Metropolitan Opera, Hollywood, and important figures in Washington, and in industry. Her life story reads like fiction—something Dickens might have written—a kaleidoscopic experience with much action and many changing scenes.

It is next to impossible to get Dr. Chung to talk about herself, for her whole heart and soul are devoted to doing all she can to rouse America to action, and to help build a greater America that will fulfill its destiny as a leader in world order, freedom, and peace.

SHIRLEY RADKE

Wyandotte
RIPE OLIVES

TREE RIPENED, FULL FLAVORED

Notes of an Armoraider

Most noticeable difference in appearance between members of the Armored Force and men of the other branches of the Army is that the mechanized fighters wear their overseas caps on the left side of their head. . . . More than one-half of the soldiers in an armored division are non-commissioned officers. . . . Every member of the Armored Force must learn how to drive at least one kind of vehicle whether it be a tank, half-track, wheeled scout car, truck, peep, jeep, or motorcycle. . . . An armored division requires 600 tons of ammunition for one day of combat.

. . Convoy

(Continued from Page 4)

home remembering to omit dates, routes, names of vessels, destination and number of troops aboard. They sit on their bunks, on the floor, in the alleyways, up on deck —everywhere, reading usually magazines and paper-bound detective stories.

Reading matter has been abundant since the first day out when several thousand magazines and volumes of fiction, biography, and poetry, were issued. The consignment, made by the Army Special Services Branch, Services of Supply, allows one magazine to two men and one book to about four men. Then there is the daily news sheet published by the ship purser, containing the latest wireless news flashes picked up at sea. Besides, troops can purchase books at the canteen and officers have access to the ship's library, used at night for additional bunk space.

* * *

The morale activities aboard are in charge of the transport chaplain, an army captain attached to the ship, who says he is "everything the commanding officer and ship surgeon are not." He is ably assisted on this voyage by one Negro, four Protestant and four Catholic chaplains. Religious services are held for men of different faiths all over the ship and they are well attended. Especially enjoyed by a large crowd last Sunday was a Negro service held up on C deck, midships, when colored soldiers lifted their rich, resonant voices to send such strains as "Holy, Holy, Holy," and "I Love to Tell the Story," rolling harmoniously out over the ocean.

For entertainment the Chaplain pulls an abundant supply of games from recreation "kits" in the form of dominos, Chinese checkers, bingo, and monopoly, furnished by the American Red Cross and American commercial companies. Boxing gloves, harmonicas, and other instruments are available and are used on nightly amateur talent programs held in the first-class dining room.

On last night's program were four guitar players, two Negro quartets, a Russian ballet dancer and an impersonator who could out-Donald-Duck Donald Duck.

* * *

To sum up, American soldiers on an Atlantic convoy are their usual optimistic, zestful, and irrepressible selves. They seldom speak of the job that lies ahead, but when they do they refer to it as one might speak of a fire, "Let's hurry up and get to the fire and put it out and go home."

They are unafraid and confident of victory as men always have been who fight for a righteous cause, and they sail to distant battlefields with the message of their President ringing in their ears:

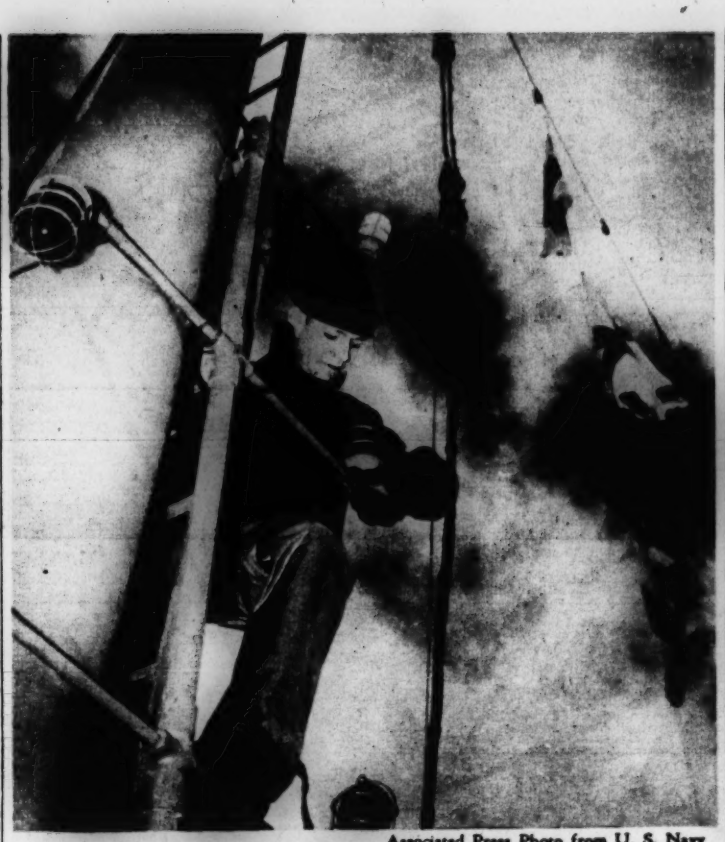
"Upon the outcome (of the war) depends the freedom of your lives; the freedom of the lives of those you love—your fellow-citizens—your people.

"Never were the enemies of freedom more tyrannical, more arrogant, more brutal.

"Yours is a God-fearing, proud, courageous people, which, throughout its history, has put its freedom under God before all other purposes.

"We who stay at home have our duties to perform—duties owed in many parts to you. You will be supported by the whole force and power of this Nation. The victory you win will be a victory of all the people—common to them all.

"You bear with you the hope, the confidence, the gratitude and the prayers of your family, your fellow-citizens, and your President."



Associated Press Photo from U. S. Navy

LIGHTS ON THE CONVOY AT SEA

When a Navy Man Gets This Assignment He Has an Important Job, for Lights Must Be Kept Dim Enough so Marauding Subs Cannot Spot Them

. . When a Briton Was King

(Continued from Page 9)

As long as the ship was in sight, they kept beacons blazing on the hills.

Dauntless the Golden Hind sailed across the uncharted Pacific, coasted past the Philippines, took on spices in the Moluccas, and passed the Cape of Good Hope, "a most stately thing." After two months at sea, a long voyage still ahead, Drake ordered anchorage. The ship was cleaned, and the wearied crew given a month's holiday.

* * *

About the middle of September, 1580, the Golden Hind, worm-eaten and weed-clogged, labored into Plymouth Sound. Home again! Francis Drake had sailed into the Golden West three years before, and now returned all Golden from the East, the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe.

All England acclaimed him a hero. To Queen Elizabeth went a handsome "sample of his labors" —as she had demanded—much more than a million pounds from the dazzling ballast of the Golden Hind.

She was tendered a royal banquet on board on April 4, 1581, and when dinner was done the ship's master was knighted at the Queen's bidding. Installed in a shed at Deptford, dry-shod, the gallant little ship was a standing memorial of that long voyage.

Beneath the shadow of Drake's Statue on Plymouth Hoe, on June 14, 1942, Flag Day of the United States, homage was paid to the United Nations in a Tribute to Endurance.

Through the blitzed streets of their city, the people of Plymouth flocked to the historic Hoe, to listen to a stirring message from Prime Minister Churchill and a speech by President Roosevelt, relayed direct from America.

Lady Astor, the Lady Mayoress of Plymouth, was at the saluting base beside the statue. In a letter to John Howell of San Francisco, lecturer on Sir Francis Drake, and publisher of Henry R. Wagner's learned work, "Sir Francis Drake's Voyage Around the World; Its Aims and Achievements" (1926) —Lady Astor wrote her acknowledgment of his recently published "Tribute to Victory," in honor of Sir Francis Drake and Lord Nelson:

Coat of Arms
The Lady Mayoress
3, Elliot Terrace,
The Hoe,
Plymouth.
15th June 1942

Dear Mr. Howell,

You cannot think how much I appreciate your charming leaflets of Nelson and Drake. You could not do anything better for Freedom than to publish the works of those two great sailors.

We've a great work to do, you and I, and others who think likewise, because this war will be lost unless we get the U. S. A. and British Empire working together for the sake of freedom. I think Roosevelt, Hull, Stimson, Wallace and Wendell Willkie see it, and with that lead at home and a few over here we shall be able to bring it off.

I think you will like this photograph of Plymouth's "United Nations" Parade and Service yesterday. It was held in front of Drake's Statue on Plymouth Hoe.

With best wishes,
Yours sincerely,
N—y Astor.

John Howell
San Francisco
Calif. U. S. A.

At the ceremony there was a gift to Plymouth of "Drake's Cup," in the form of a globe, which Queen Elizabeth had presented to Drake.

In acknowledging the gift Lord Astor stated: "The Plymouth of our forbears has been destroyed by Hitler, but when the war is over we shall rebuild a new city."

Hymns were sung: "O, God, Our Help in Ages Past," and "Thy Kingdom Come, O God."

* * *

When Drake first beheld the broad Pacific from the Isthmus of Panama, standing on that little platform built among the branches of a great tree, he was inspired with the vision, not of a promised land, but of a Promised Sea. That great sea should be free! The United Nations declare that it shall be free, that all seas shall be free. In "The World Encompassed by Sir Francis Drake" (London, 1628) are these words: "The Maine (Pacific) Ocean by right is the Lord's alone, and by nature left free for all men to deal withall, as very sufficient for all men's use, and large enough for all men's industry. And therefore that valiant enterprise, accompanied with happy success, which that right rare and thrice worth Captain Francis Drake, atchieved, in first turning up a furrow about the whole world doth not only overmatch the ancient Argonauts but also outreacheth in many respects that noble mariner Magellan and by far surpasseth his crowned victory. But hereof let posterity judge."

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"Win the war with soapsuds" or "Defeat the foe with a stitch in time" is part of the work of today's home front. There's no dodging the fact that you can help toward victory by taking care of all your useful possessions, thus conserving materials. When "home talent" needs professional assistance, you can call on a wide variety of experts advertising in The Christian Science Monitor all sorts of services and repair work.

. . Propaganda of Truth . .

(Continued from Page 2)

the positive role of setting forth the values of freedom and justice cannot be done by unfree people. We must, therefore, insist that in these countries our government shall become actively engaged in setting forth the creed of freedom which unites the United Nations.

Q. Do you have any concrete suggestions as to how that should be done?

A. Yes, I do. Up to date, I should say, so far as available information goes, our political warfare has largely followed a defensive pattern. Such slogans as "We have never lost a war" and "America does not loot" are too innocuous. That would not constitute an attack upon the enemy's morale.

Q. You think then, that we have got to attack the enemy on the morale front. How do you go about that?

A. It is the quintessence of political warfare to do two things: first, undermine the enemy's will to fight; second, undermine the will of the enemy's allies to uphold him. In order to accomplish this, we must determine realistically who is the enemy and who are his allies. A great deal of our propaganda has failed so far to do this.

Q. Well, what is your definition of the enemy?

A. Our enemy is first and foremost the Nazi party, from Hitler down to the last enthusiastic member, and secondarily, the German officer corps and its social equals in the bureaucracy and the business world. I would put thirdly those masters of the other two Axis dictatorships, Italy and Japan, who share responsibility for the present war, and its ruthless terror.

Q. If these are the enemy, who are their allies?

A. Their allies are the Fascist cliques in France or Hungary or any of the other countries now fighting with the Axis.

Q. Well, having defined the enemy, how do you go about attacking their morale?

A. It is not easy to hand you a blueprint for this. The Nazis and Fascists are cynics. What really impresses them is success. Each city bombed counts for more than a million words, but the effect of such concrete successes can be greatly increased by skillful propaganda. The course is clearly indicated by the frantic efforts of the Nazis to hide from their own people the reality of these bombings.

Q. You said, a few minutes ago, that the third task of our propaganda abroad was to keep repeating the reasons why we are in the fight and to describe the kind of world that we of the United Nations expect to create.

A. That's right. Our propaganda must seek to promote continually a deepening of a grasp of a new world order. There are many views represented in our United Nations. And not only do the nations vary widely among themselves, but within each nation a rich variety of viewpoints is presented every day.

Q. In that case how are we going to carry out the task of explaining this new free world for which we are fighting?

A. We can establish the broad principles upon which it will rest. We cannot, as a Hitler does, set forth a blueprint of what the new world will be like. Nor do we want to, because that will be decided by the peoples of the United Nations after victory has been won.

Q. Well, can you outline some of these broad principles which we can set down?

A. They have been admirably stated by outstanding leaders of the United Nations in recent weeks. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles have, each in turn, indicated what these principles are. Take this quotation from Vice-President Wallace:

"Some have spoken of the 'American Century.' I say that the century on which we are entering—the century which will come out of this war—can be and must be the century of the common man. Perhaps it will be America's opportunity to suggest the freedoms and duties by which the common man must live. Everywhere the common man must learn to build his own industries with his own hands in a practical fashion. Everywhere the common man must learn to increase his productivity so that he and his children can eventually pay to the world community all that they have received. No nation will have the God-given right to exploit other nations. Older nations will have the privilege to help younger nations get started on the path to industrialization, but there must be neither military nor economic imperialism. The methods of the nineteenth century will not work in the people's century which is now about to begin. India, China, and Latin America have a tremendous stake in the people's century. As their masses learn to read and write, and as they become productive mechanics, their standard of living will double and treble. Modern science, when devoted wholeheartedly to the general welfare, has in it potentialities of which we do not yet dream."

General MacArthur has said, "Free men will not fight unless they know what they are fighting for." Our men do know what they are fighting for. They are fighting for a free world for all men of all races and creeds. The enslaved masses of the Axis have no such banner. Only the Fascists and the militarists know what they are fighting for. And that is why the propaganda of the truth is a mighty weapon for victory.

The Dutch Boy Cover

THE LITTLE DUTCH BOY on the cover of this week's Magazine Section is all dressed up to go some place, but is not at all excited about it. He is alert and attentive, as you see, but also calm and self-possessed. In all that, he is typical of his nation. The Dutch have been "going places" in ships, for many centuries, but have also been very solid and stable.

They were among the first of all Europeans to provide education for the mass of the children. Even when the Dutch founded New York in 1624, calling it New Amsterdam, a large part of the nation, including workers and peasants, could read and write. It is interesting that the Dutch colony in America grew very slowly. And the main reason was that the Dutch didn't care to leave home. This doesn't mean they were unenterprising or provincial. On the contrary, they had a large and very active commercial fleet and in world trade had few equals. Their war fleet, too, was one of the best on the seven seas. They had exceedingly rich colonies scattered over the globe and were a major political force on the continent. For decades, Holland held a more important place in international affairs than England.

World trade brought exceptional prosperity to Holland and industry throve, along with commerce. Cities grew rapidly and the Netherlands became a European leader in urban culture. Farming progressed steadily as hundreds of square miles of fertile land were reclaimed from the sea, and since the villages served the cities and the cities provided manufactured goods for the villages, both flourished and advanced together. Holland's economy was more balanced than any other in Europe. Along with that went an exemplary degree of religious liberty. A larger proportion of the Dutchmen, also, had political rights than was the case among other nations. They established the most powerful Republic that had existed before the founding of the United States. In a word, the Dutch were getting along so well in their own little homeland that not many of them cared to settle in their New Amsterdam.

In keeping their home fires burning, they made the world brighter. Holland performed an inestimable service in saving Europe from absolutist bigotry. It prevented a kind of Hitler from dominating the western world some 300 years ago. It gave England a noble King and thousands of stalwart citizens, thus playing a vital role in keeping England free. It opened its doors to the persecuted of all lands, thus preserving their energy, visions and devotion for the world. By those acts, as well as by its example and by thousands of settlers which it provided for America, Holland has rendered a very great contribution to freedom here.

All the children of the western world have benefited from Holland's services. Now, again, we are fighting to preserve a happy, decent world for children everywhere. Holland has been overrun, but is helping us in the fight. And in the schools, on the little farms, at the playgrounds, the Dutch children are showing the boldest defiance to the Nazi invaders. They are resisting, almost unanimously, attempts at Nazification through education and showing themselves worthy descendants of many generations of heroes.

R. H. M.

. . The Battle of Transportation

(Continued from Page 3)

but laid up at the conqueror's request in occupied and unoccupied France and Belgium.

This is a feat which the Germans cannot repeat. They are even now seriously handicapped by the poor condition of their permanent ways, especially in those areas in eastern and southeastern Europe to which they are trying to shift an increasing part of their industries. The light construction of most permanent ways in these areas and the wear and tear on their own tracks, after three years of war and seven years of inadequate replacements, are the greatest danger with which Axis transportation officers are confronted.

Germany's rail arm is not yet seriously short of rolling stock. There are still thousands of locomotives and hundreds of thousands of freight cars which the Nazis can requisition or extort all over Europe. They also have a considerable production capacity.

The Allies are striking hard at Germany's transportation system. In western Europe Allied raiders stationed in Britain are harassing Axis railroads in areas of dense traffic. The hits they actually make are in most cases relatively easy to repair, but continued air attacks disrupt the dispatching system. When the air raid is over, trains—unlike ships in a port—cannot leave their side tracks simultaneously. If the rhythm of dispatching is disturbed repeatedly, traffic bottlenecks become difficult to open. At the same time Russian long range bombers are now striking systematically at the few solid traffic arteries in eastern and southeastern Europe. These attacks, if continued, will prevent the Germans from extending their lines.

In the Battle of Transportation Hitler has only limited reserves. Oratory and secret police may still drive his followers to action. Machines, however, cannot be terrorized nor can they be cajoled. Nazi Germany may win all battles, but if it loses the Battle of Transportation, it will have lost the war.

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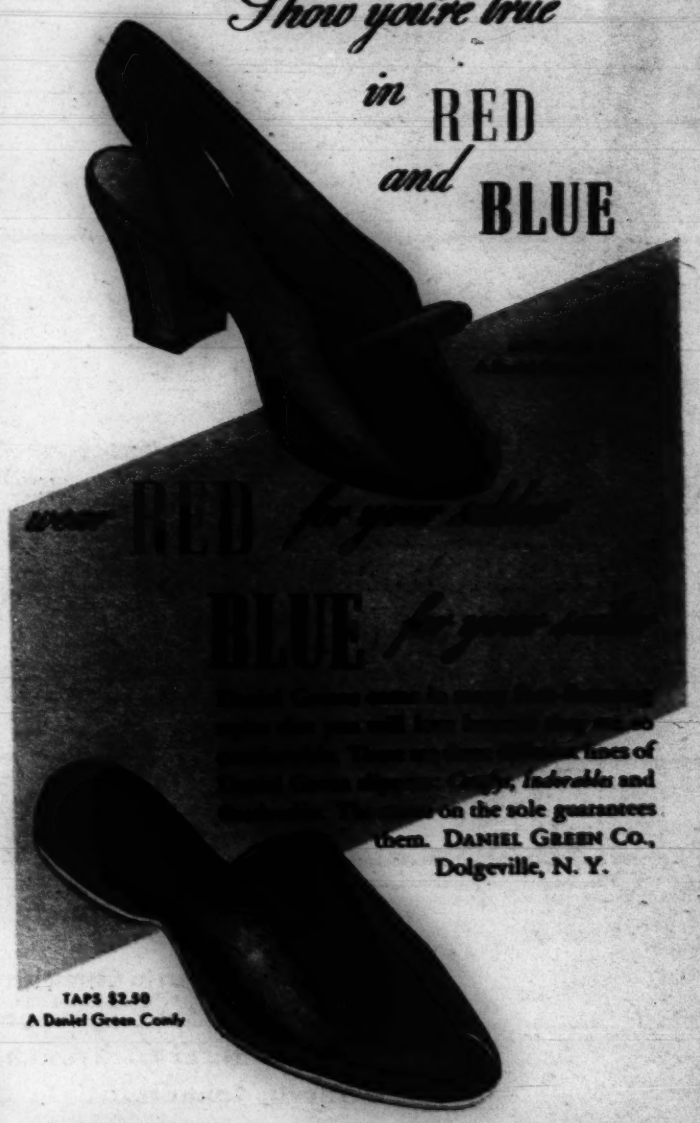

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